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PARKS AND FORESTS
OF
SUSSEX.





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THE
Parks and Forests of Sussex,

ANCIENT AND MODERN,

HISTORICAL, ANTIQUARIAN AND DESCRIPTIVE,

WITH

Biographical Notices of some of the Former Owners.

BY

WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS, ESQ.,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE,

*Author of the "Antiquities of Heraldry," 34 years Member of the Sussex
Archæological Society, and Contributor to its "Collections."*

Nobis placeant ante omnia sylvæ.—(Bucolics, Eol. ii., 63.)



LEWES :
H. WOLFF, 64, HIGH STREET.

MDCCCLXXXV.



PREFACE.

Sparsa coegi.

THE following pages bring together from printed books, MSS., records, and private papers and communications, what could be collected on a special subject. This has never before been attempted. Other special subjects connected with Sussex have already been treated, as the Ornithology, in Mr. Knox's charming volume; the Churches, in Mr. Hussey's work; the Rivers, by Mr. Lower, in the "Sussex Archæological Collections;" the Parliamentary History, the Botany and Geology of the County, in Horsfield's and Dallaway's Histories; whilst matters of minor interest have received attention in the volumes of the S.A.C. The Parks and Forests of the County is a fertile theme; half-a-dozen volumes might be written on them if the Public Records were explored for the purpose, but this would take years of labour. A volume on Ashdown Forest alone might be compiled from the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Public Record Office.

The volume now presented to the public is chiefly a compilation, and necessarily a compilation, as most works of this and a kindred character are, and of course contains many errors of omission and commission. The more important of the Parks and Manors are treated at some length, because the labours of special previous enquirers have enabled me to do so. Others are treated more briefly, because there were no accessible materials for a fuller description; and many new places are devoid of historical or antiquarian importance. Some are treated with

perhaps unmerited brevity ; this is the fault of their owners, as they have all received prospectuses of the work, and failed to send any account of their parks.

It has been suggested to me that I should give a map of the county, delineating the Parks and Forests. It is evident that several maps for different periods would be required for this purpose. If I had reproduced the maps of Saxton, Speed, and Budgen, they would be most inaccurate for their respective periods, as they all omit some of the most ancient and important Parks. For the present century, first, the Ordnance Map, and then those of Greenwood, Horsfield, Dallaway and Cartwright, exhibit pretty faithfully the Parks of the County, and most of the readers of the work possess a map of Sussex in some form.

I have indicated, I think, the sources of my information almost invariably ; without the 33 volumes of the "Sussex Archæological Collections," this work could hardly have been written, or only in a very compendious or inadequate form.

My best thanks are due to the Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society for the loan of the woodcuts which illustrate the book, and to my publisher for the vignette of the title page.

The Parks and Forests of Sussex.

INTRODUCTION.

The stately homes of England
How beautiful they stand,
'Midst their tall ancestral trees
O'er all the pleasant land.

MRS. HEMANS.

THE maritime county of Sussex may vie with most counties in England for picturesque and sylvan beauty ; it surpasses many in these respects, though it falls short of such counties as Devonshire, many parts of Yorkshire, and the Lake District. It cannot compare for mountains and rivers with the greater part of Wales, nor with the lofty hills, romantic valleys, and rapid streams of Yorkshire. The exquisite coast scenery of North Devon, and the soft, sunny hills and dales and picturesque shores of the southern parts of that county cannot be matched in Sussex ; nor can its rapid rock-bound rivers, or the wild mountainous ranges of Dartmoor and Exmoor. But the long range of the South Downs, extending 53 miles from Beachy Head to the Hampshire border, in its undulating slopes, its rounded forms and coombes and hollows, unique for beauty, its forests and parks, remnants of the great Andred's wood that stretched across the county, together with everywhere north and eastward of the Downs, an infinitely varied breadth of purely rural and agricultural scenery, unbroken by manufacturing towns and their tall chimneys emitting clouds of smoke, and

lurid unsightly tracts given up to mining industry—all this constitutes a charm which makes Sussex a pre-eminently attractive county for residence and enjoyment of country life.

The Parks of Arundel, Goodwood, Cowdray, and Petworth in the west; of Danny, Cuckfield, Sheffield, Buckhurst, and Eridge in the weald; and of Ashburnham and many others in the east, are equalled by few in England for extent, diversity of scenery, and abundance of fine timber, and especially of oak, indigenous to a soil that has ever been celebrated for the finest specimens of this monarch of the forest. The castles and mansions, too, surrounded by these parks, may compare with most throughout England. Arundel, for grandeur and position, has no superior, except Windsor; Cowdray, and Hurstmonceux, though in ruins, may match with Haddon or Hardwicke Hall; while the Elizabethan era has to boast of Parham, Danny, Wakehurst, Paxhill, Streat Place, and others still inhabited, and that are rivalled by few in any one county. We have nothing in the shape of monastic ruins that can reach the beauty of Tintern, Bolton, and Fountains Abbeys; but the remains of Bayham, Boxgrove, Battle, and Lewes testify to the former grandeur of those habitations of cloistered monks.

There are only four Parks in Sussex recorded in the Domesday Survey. The first, called Reredfelle (Rotherfield), belonged to the King, and is supposed to be identical with Eridge,* and appears to have been

* Eridge is probably the oldest deer park in England, with the exception of the Royal Park at Windsor, of about 2,600 acres. Lord Egerton, of Tatton's Park, at Tatton, co. Cheshire, 2,500 acres, is the largest in the country, though there are several others which nearly approach it in size, as Blenheim, Richmond in Surrey, Eastwell in Kent, Grimsthorp co. Lincoln, Thoresby in Notts, and Knowsley in Lancashire. (Shirley.)

Though large herds of deer do much harm to the neighbourhood, yet the injury to the morals of the people is of more moment than the loss of their crops. The temptation is irresistible, for most men are sportsmen by constitution, and there is such an inherent spirit for hunting in human nature as scarce any inhibitions can restrain. Hence towards the beginning of this century (18th) all this country was wild about deer stealing. Unless he was a hunter, as they affected to call themselves, no

part of the Forest of Waterdown. The second is Wiltingham (Wilting, in Hollington), which belonged to the Earl of Eu; the other two, Walberton and Waltham, belonged to the Earl Roger (de Montgomery).

Of the thirty-one parks mentioned in Domesday, eight belonged to the King. These were in the counties of Surrey and Sussex, Hants, Devon, Bucks, Gloucester, Hereford, and Salop. The Bishop of Baieux had three parks, all in Kent; the Bishop of Winchester one, at Waltham (afterwards called Bishop's Waltham), in Hants; the church of Pershore, one in Worcestershire; and the church of St. Alban's, another near that place in the county of Hertford. The Earl of Eu had a park at Wiltingham, in Sussex; the Earl Roger four parks in Sussex, Worcester, and Southampton; Roger de Lacy one at Wibelai (Webley, co. Hereford); Hugh de Grentmesnil one at Ware, co. Herts; Peter de Valoignes one at Belintune (Benington, co. Herts); Walter Giffard one at Credinton (Long Crendon, co. Bucks); Countess Judith one at Cherteling (Kirtling, co. Camb.); the Earl of Brittany one at Burg or Borough, in the same county; Goisfrid de Magneville one at Enfield, co. Middx.; Hugh de Belcamp one at Stackeden (Stagsden, co. Beds); Suen of Essex had a park in the hundred of Rochfort in that county; Robert Malet one at Eiam (Eye, in Suffolk); the Earl of Mortain one at Cotescia (Cossey, co. Norfolk); and Ernulf de Hesding one at Riselip (Ruislip, co. Middx). (Shirley's "Deer Parks of England.")

young person was allowed to be possessed of manhood or gallantry. The Waltham blacks at length committed such enormities that Government was forced to interfere with that severe and sanguinary Act, called the Black Act (9 Geo. I., c. 22), which now comprehends more felonies than any law that was ever framed before. And therefore a late Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Hoadley), when urged to re-stock Waltham chase, refused from a motive worthy of a prelate, replying that "it had done mischief enough already." (White's "Selborne," Letter vii.)

The Royal Forest of Woolmer is a tract of land of about seven miles in length by two and a half in breadth, running nearly from north to south, and abuts on the parishes of Greatham, Rogate, and Trotton, in Sussex. It consists entirely of sand, covered with heath and fern, but it is somewhat diversified with hills and dales, *without having one standing tree in the whole extent.* (White's "Selborne," Letter vi.)

In Murray's "Handbook for Hants" (p. 245), there is an instructive note about the Afforestation of the New Forest in that county, showing that the alleged cruelty of the Conqueror in laying waste the district is unfounded or greatly exaggerated; that the story of the destruction of 52 parish churches must be mythical, as no trace or foundation of any one of them has been found. Further, that much of the New Forest had been a royal hunting ground in the Saxon times, and that the Saxon chroniclers invented stories or much exaggerated them.

Besides the parks noticed in Domesday mention is frequently made of Hayes*—derived from the Saxon, meaning literally a Hedge. They appear to differ from parks as being not intended for the permanent preservation of deer, but as a means to entrap them from the forests or woods in which they had roamed at large, in the same manner as elephants are caught at the present day in India and deer in North America. From the hayes they could be transferred to parks, securely fenced with wooden pales, whence they were hunted, when it was the pleasure of the King or owner. In pre-Norman times indeed, as we know from the laws of Canute† and Edward the Confessor, the King arrogated to himself only his own forests, and permitted his subjects to hunt in their own lands; but the Norman Conqueror assumed to himself the exclusive right of hunting, and very sparingly granted that privilege to some of his greatest nobles, both lay and clerical. For ages, indeed, the right of hunting in the Royal Forests was guarded with the utmost care; thus as late as 9 Edward III., Wm. de Montacute, who is described as "in armis strenuus, providus in conciliis, et in cunctis agendis, pronus utilis et fidelis," received for term of his life the special reward of being allowed to hunt and sport in all the King's forests, for one day during his journey to the coast. The same privilege has been more generally accorded, by the well known concession of Henry III., to the spiritual and temporal peers, as we find by the Charter of the Forest Laws. (Shirley.)‡

* The *Haia*, or Hays, noticed in the great Survey occur chiefly in Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Salop, and Cheshire. More than 70 are recorded, occurring generally in groups of two, three, four, five, and even seven. They were held by persons of all classes both in Church and State. (Shirley.)

† Whether our Saxon monarchs had any royal forests does not, I believe, appear on record, but the *Constitutiones de Foresta* of Canute are come down to us. (Gilbert White.)

‡ There are no such officers in a Chace as in a Forest, for there are neither verderors, foresters, regards nor agistors, but only keepers and woodwards. Neither are there any courts of attachments, Swainmote, or Justice seat in a Chace, all which are held and kept in forests, and those officers which are called Keepers in a Chace are called Foresters in a forest. A Forest is in its nature the highest franchise of princely pleasure, and the next to that is a liberty of a free Chace. A Chace is in one degree the same thing as a Park, only a Park is enclosed and a Chace is always open. The next in degree to a free Chace is a Park, and next unto a Park is the Franchise of a Free Warren. 'Tis not lawful for any man to make a Chase, Park, or Warren in his own freehold without the King's grant or warrant to do so. (Manwood's "Treatise of the Forest Laws," 1717, p. 147.)

A park is an enclosed chace, extending only over a man's grounds. A

It has been supposed by some antiquaries that one reason for the great number of parks which existed in England in early times may be attributed to domestic economy, and that their original purpose was for the fattening of the deer driven in from the forest, the venison of which was salted down for the winter's supply of the lord's household.

Forests, chaces, and parks multiplied after the Norman Conquest, though we have no means accurately to enumerate or trace them further than the reign of John, beyond which period the Patent Rolls, in which many of them are recorded, do not extend; licenses from the Crown for imparking, a source both of profit to the Sovereign, and a convenient indeed necessary privilege, to the subjects who could afford to purchase them, are very generally found enrolled from this period and extend to the middle of the 17th century.*

The right of having a deer-leap (*saltatorium*) is sometimes granted, and with regard to enclosures in forests, in order to allow free ingress to the royal deer a reservation is made as to the depth of the foss or ditch, and the height of the pale or hedge from the ground-way to be fenced. To the ancient economy of our Royal and Baronial Castles, observes Whitaker, usually belonged two parks—one a park enclosed with a wall, probably for fallow deer after the introduction of that species; the other for red deer, fenced with a hedge and paling.

A large proportion of our ancient parks were for the especial use of the bishops and dignified clergy, who, while they were forbidden by the canon "*de clerico venatore*" to hunt "*cum canibus aut accipitribus voluptatis causa*," were permitted to do so "*recreationis aut valetudinis gracia*," a rather subtle distinction. The Archbishop of Canterbury had more than 20 parks or chaces attached to the See, and most of the Bishops, Abbots, and Priors are found to have been in the enjoyment of one or more of these privileged places for the aristocratic sports of the field.

Hunting during the middle ages appears to have been carried on with

park, indeed, properly signifies an enclosure; but yet it is not every common field or common which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling, or to stock with a herd of deer, that is thereby constituted a legal park; for the King's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so. (Blackstone's "*Commentaries*," ii., 38.)

* Roger de Reynes was amerced 40 marks for the park which he had made without the King's leave (5 Steph. Madox's *Hist. of the Exchequer*). If a man have license to enclose any ground within the forest, he may not enclose the same *cum alta haid et fossato, vel cum alto pallatio*. (Assis. Forestiæ de Lanc. 12 Edw. III. Manwood.)

much deliberation, not to say solemnity. Deeds were engrossed and sealed, and the most searching and exact enquiries made as to the state of the game in every forest and chace, as appears by the wardmotes, some of which are still preserved. Warrants for the due delivery of venison were written and signed with legal accuracy, and letters, at a period when letter writing was a rare accomplishment, and confined to the clergy, were despatched from royal and noble persons to their dependents, the knightly and gentle keepers of parks.* To the 15th and 16th centuries we may, I think, ascribe the erection of lodges built for the purpose of hunting and retirement, in uncultivated and romantic chaces and parks at some distance from the castles and manor-houses of their noble and knightly owners—quiet seats where the lord might indulge his sylvan tastes free from the cares of his household and retainers. (Shirley.)

Leland in his "Itinerary" constantly mentions the "pratie loggis" which adorned the parks of his day.

Wharnccliffe is five miles from the town of Sheffield to the north. It is partly a forest, partly a deer park, and is still a member of the great estates of the Wortley family. The sea of wood, and its command of a prospect of almost unrivalled extent and magnificence render it one of the most grand and imposing scenes imaginable (Hunter's "Hallamshire"). Of Sir Thomas Wortley, temp. Henry VII. and VIII., it is said "he had much delighte in hunting that he did build in the middest of his forest of Wharnccliffe, a house or lodge, at which house he did lye at for the most part of the grease time, and the worshipful of the country did ther resort unto him, bringing there with him pastime and good cheer. Many times he would go into the forest of the peeke and set up ther his tent with great provision of viteles, having in his company many worshipful persones with his own famylye, and would remain ther seven weeks or more, hunting and making other worthy pastimes unto his companye." (Hunter's "South Yorkshire," II. 311).

Harrison in his Description of England, prefixed to the first edition

* The "Northumberland Household Book," about A.D. 1512, gives a very particular account of the parks and deer appertaining to the great house of Percy, by which it appears that exclusive of the parks in Sussex, and other counties in the south, there was a total of 5,571 deer in 21 parks and forests in the counties of Northumberland, Yorkshire and Cumberland. The Keepership of a royal park, with its herbage and pannage, the right of so many fee deer, &c., was a prize eagerly sought for, at a period when the younger brothers of knightly families were glad to be provided for by being appointed Keeper of the family park, and being put in possession of the lodge attached to it.

of Hollingshed's Chronicles says : " In every shyre of England, there is great plenty of parkes whereof some here and there appertaine unto the prince, the rest unto such of the nobility and gentlemen as have their landes and patrimonye lyeing neere unto the same. There is abundant evidence to prove that there were a vast number of parks in England during the 16th century, though towards the end of that period they had begun to decline. Upwards of 700 are marked in Saxton's maps engraved between 1575 and 1580, besides 17 which are marked in Wales ; but yet it is plain by the accounts of Lambard in his " Perambulation of Kent " printed in 1576, and Carew, in his " Survey of Cornwall " printed in 1602, that a great number had been within the memory of men dis-parked, the owners in the quaint language of the Cornish squire " making their deere leape over the pale to give the bullocks place." (Shirley.)

Buck hunting in parks appears to have been the most fashionable dis-port of the Elizabethan period. Then every gentleman could enjoy his own hunting in his own grounds, as it had been in pre-Norman times, and many did little or nothing else. Thus of Henry, Lord Berkeley, it is recorded that in the month of July, 1559, " He came with his wife and family to Callowden, his house by Coventry, when the first work done was the sending for his buck-hounds to Yate in Gloucestershire ; his hounds being come, away goeth he and his wife a progress of buck hunting to the parks of Berkswell, Groby, Bradgate, Leicester Forest, Tiley and others on this side his house ; and this was the course of this lord more or less for the 30 next summers at least." (Smyth's " Lives of the Berkleys," 1821, p. 188).

Queen Elizabeth inherited from her father a taste for sylvan sports, and her " progresses " afford us many pleasant glimpses of her enjoyment of them. Charles the First, the munificent patron of the fine arts, took less interest than his father in the maintenance of the royal parks ; nevertheless there can be no doubt but that the royal forests, chaces and parks, as well as the parks belonging to the nobility and gentry, generally were well preserved and in good condition till the era of the Great Rebellion in 1641. The distractions of that unhappy period resulted in the almost total destruction of not only the royal preserves, but of those of all who were of the loyal party ; in other words of the parks and deer of the greater number of the lords and gentlemen of England ; various papers written at the Restoration, and preserved in the State Paper Office, abundantly prove this.

In the royal park of East Hampstead, in Berks, the deer had been universally destroyed. In Waltham forest the deer and game were totally destroyed during the late wars. In the New Forest also the

decay of deer is mentioned during the late distractions, and in 1662, June 30, an order was given to repair the destruction of deer in Thorney Wood, Sherwood Forest, and other forests. (Shirley.)

The following statement of the losses incurred by Wm. Cavendish Duke of Newcastle, describes with more minuteness the condition of many a once well wooded park at this disastrous period. "Of eight parks that he was possessed of before the wars, all but Welbeck Park were quite destroyed, and that was saved by his brother, Sir Charles Cavendish, who bought out his lordship's life in it. Clipston Park, wherein formerly he had taken much delight (it being seven miles in compass, rich of wood, watered by a pleasant river running through it, full of fish, as also well stocked with deer and all sorts of game), was quite defaced, there being not one timber tree left in it, which were the tallest in the country, and valued at 20,000£. When he beheld the ruins of this seat, though he was remarkable for his patience under misfortunes, he was observed to be much troubled, but only said he was in hopes to have found it not so much defaced, and gave present orders for repaling it."

In Chapin's "Anecdotes of Cranbourne Chace," I find frequent notices of buck hunting in the early part of the 18th century. It appears that in those days even the judges on their circuits engaged in this fashionable sport, which was generally carried on in the summer evenings after an early dinner at 2 p.m., the deer at that time being more easily found, and more able to run and show sport, and as the evening advanced, and the dew fell, the scent gradually improved, and the cool air enabled the horses and the hounds to recover their wind, and go through their work, without injury.* (Shirley.)

About the beginning of the 18th century a fashion was introduced of making small paddocks or parks for deer, generally near the house, where the land was mostly rich and good, whereas in former times the parks were almost always at a distance from the residence of the proprietor, and often of great extent, occupying the worst and wildest lands of the manor. Of this new fashion, which was very prevalent till the latter part

* The first physicians by debauch were made ;
Excess began and sloth sustains the trade.
By chase our long-liv'd fathers earned their food ;
Toil strung the nerves, and purify'd the blood ;
But we, their sons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindled down to three score years and ten.
Better to hunt in fields for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught.
The wise for cure on exercise depend :
God never made his work for man to mend.—(Dryden.)

of the last century, the prints in "Le Nouveau Theatre de la Grande Bretagne," afford many examples. One which has existed to the present day is well known, adjoining the College of St. Mary Magdalen at Oxford.* However, from the period of the Restoration, parks decreased not only in size but in number, or at least never attained to the importance which they had occupied in former ages. From the date of the Restoration also, Licenses for imparking gradually became obsolete, though it is laid down in the law books to this day, that none can make a chace or park without the King's license. Nevertheless, a large proportion of the parks of the present day have been probably impaled since the beginning of the last century, and although for many years gradually decreasing, occasionally new ones are enclosed and old ones restored. (Shirley.) *

Mr. St. John enumerates 77 Forests, of which Windsor, Waltham Dean, Rockingham, Whittlewood, Salcey, Sherwood, Whichwood, New Forest, Bere and Wolmer, are the only forests he says which are reputed to have preserved their rights. Of the rest, indeed, he gives the names, many of which I meet with nowhere but in his catalogue. He says, however, that several of them were disforested, and changed into private property by an Act of Charles I., which was wrested from him in consequence of his having revived taxations of forest law at the beginning of his difficulties. (Hutchins' "Dorsetshire," i., 339.)

Whitaker, in his "History of Craven," says: "From a passage in one of the earliest charters relating to Bolton Priory, it appears that the forest of Skipton was enclosed with a pale; the chaces of Blackburnshire were enclosed in the same manner. The Saxon forests, as far as I know, lay open, and the practice of enclosing these immense tracts must have been introduced by the great Norman lords. . . . On the whole, I propound it as a subject of curious speculation whether the practice of enclosing forests were not continued in France from the era of classical antiquity to the middle ages, and whether the Norman lords, when they became possessed of tracts equally wild and extensive in this country, did by enclosing them anything more than follow the example of their ancestors. The forests of the French nobility at the time of the late Revolution were uniformly open, but so have been our own during four or five centuries." †

* The Park of Maudlin is 11 acres, and contains 40 fallow deer.

Trentham Park, co. Staff., 540 acres, was enclosed by Lord Gower about 1735. Bryanstone, co. Dorset, a small park belonging to Lord Portman, containing 100 acres and a herd of 170 fallow deer, was enclosed about 1760. (Shirley.)

† In the Scottish Highlands there are a hundred deer-forests; seventy of the number being situated in the counties of Inverness, Ross, and Cro-

The well-known "Dukeries" comprise the contiguous domains of Worksop, Welbeck, Clumber, and Thoresby, to which may be added Houghton, at one time the seat of the Holles, Earls of Clare, and Dukes of Newcastle. They are marked on Saxton's and Speed's Maps. It was in one of these domains that in Disraeli's romance of "Coningsby" Harry Coningsby met Sidonia at a forest inn. The scene is thus described :—

"It was a fragment of one of those vast sylvan tracts wherein Norman kings once hunted, and Saxon outlaws plundered; and although the plough had for centuries successfully invaded brake and bower, the relics retained all their original character of wildness and seclusion. Sometimes the green earth was thickly studded with groves of huge and vigorous oaks, intersected with those smooth and sunny glades that seem as if they must be cut for dames and knights to saunter on. Then again the undulating ground spread on all sides, as far as the eye could range, covered with copse and fern of immense growth. Anon you found yourself in a turfy wilderness, girt in apparently by dark woods. And when you had wound your way a little through this gloomy belt, the landscape, still strictly sylvan, would beautifully expand with every combination and variety of woodland; while in its centre the wild fowl covered the waters of a lake, and the deer basked on the knolls that abounded on its banks."

marty. The rental of these vast stretches of ground varies from three or four hundred pounds to three or four thousand pounds per annum. In the county of Inverness Mr. Winans stalks over Glenstrathfarar, an expanse of 50,000 acres, at a cost for rent alone of £5,750; another of the Inverness deer-ranges brings in a rental of £3,800, the extent of the ground being about 40,000 acres; Glenquoich, which is rented at £3,022 by Sir M. A. Bass, M.P., has an area of 38,000 acres. Sir Henry Allsopp, Bart., pays £3,000 for Balmacan, 28,000 acres. The Duke of Athole's forest extends to 40,000 acres. But there are some deer-stalking grounds which are of still greater magnitude, such as Achnashellach, Coulin, etc., the property of Lord Wimborne, extending over an area of 50,000 acres. The forest of Mar is of vast extent, covering 60,000 acres in all; but Blackmount, the property of Lord Breadalbane, and which used to be leased by Lord Dudley at a rental of £4,500 per annum, is undoubtedly the largest of all the Scottish forests, extending as it does to 70,000 acres. Reay, in Sutherlandshire, of which the Duke of Westminster is tenant, covers 60,000 acres; the two forests of Morsgail and Park, in the island of Lewis, the property of Lady Matheson, extends to 90,000 acres. In all, it has been estimated that over two million acres are devoted to the maintenance of deer in Scotland, and that about 5,000 stags are annually killed; 1,600 of these being stalked in the county of Inverness, and probably 1,500 in the conjoined shires of Ross and Cromarty. It is only, of course, the stags which are prized by the deer-stalkers; but they enjoy a great deal of miscellaneous sport with gun and fishing-rod, many of the deer-forests being liberally stocked in portions of their acreage with grouse and other wild birds, while the *habitués* of the forests are no strangers to the trout and the salmon.

The Parks of the present day are not the wild, disorderly tracts of grass land, interspersed with trees and copses and coverts, which was the character of parks of the olden time, or even of a century or two ago. Landscape gardening under professors of the art, as Repton and "Capability Brown," has transformed, embellished, and developed the latent beauties of those charming appendages of the modern mansion, renovated castle, or manor-house. Scenic effects have been studied; unsightly objects removed; plantations made to diversify the landscape; trees cut down to give a view of distant hills, a farm-homestead, a church-spire, or the mansion itself; a cottage erected here and a lodge there, so as to constitute pleasing features in the

The rate of rental per acre for deer-stalking ground, it will be seen, ranges from what may be called a few pence to 1s. 6d. and 2s. The forest of Invermark, for instance, which is situated in the county of Forfar, extends to 25,000 acres; the rent paid, we understand, being £2,700 per annum. The total amount assessed in Scotland by way of game-rental is over half a million sterling; and it is a rather happy circumstance that it has become the fashion to stalk the red deer and shoot the grouse of that country, as it enables a better rent to be obtained from the land than would be got were it to be let for sheep-runs. It has been ascertained that it takes six acres of a deer-forest to keep one sheep of the hardy blackfaced breed. Another half-million of money, luckily for the Highlanders, is undoubtedly expended by the lessees of the grouse-shootings and deer-forests, in addition to the rental: a sum which could not be looked for if the land were occupied either by sheep or cattle. As has been stated, no return is obtained by the lessees of the deer-forests; these great tracts of land must be devoted to the deer alone: on the grouse-moors sheep can, however, be fed to some extent, but deer and sheep cannot be put together. Red-deer venison has almost no commercial value: it is used at the home table or given away in presents; and when, in October, the hinds are shot off the land, their flesh is distributed among the keepers, gillies, and other servants of the estate. About as many hinds as stags are killed in the course of the season—probably in all not less than ten thousand. It is impossible to take a census of these wild animals; but if ten thousand of them be slain in the course of a year, it may, we think, be taken for granted that five times that number are left in the cories to multiply and replenish the land in future years. Mr. Scrope, of deer-stalking renown, calculated that there was a stock of 8,000 of these animals in the forest of Mar, which has an area of 60,000 acres; and if there are proportionate numbers in other forests, there should be a total of 80,000 head of these animals in Scotland. ("St. James' Budget," Aug. 30, 1884.)

landscape—in short, a contrast to the stiff and formal arrangements prevalent in the time of William of Orange, and characteristic of the Dutch—such arrangements, in fact, as are described by Pope (“Moral Essays,” epistle iv.) :—

“No pleasing intricacies intervene,
No artful wildness to perplex the scene ;
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the platform just reflects the other.
The suffering eye inverted nature sees,
Trees cut to statues, statues thick as trees,
With here a fountain, never to be play’d,
And there a summer-house that knows no shade.”

From the moment the tourist enters the gates of an English park* of any pretensions he feels that he is in a rural paradise ; that he has left behind him the dust and noise and vulgar bustle of every-day life, and is surrounded by scenes and sights and sounds that delight and enchant him by their contrast with the outside world. His progress is along a winding gravel road bordered by verdant strips of varying width, and here and there dotted by groups of evergreens or solitary trees of beautiful foliage, and he meets with no ugly or disfiguring objects or buildings. If it is the “leafy

* Washington Irving in the chapter headed “Rural Life in England,” in the “Sketch Book,” in his own felicitous language, writes thus :—
“The taste of the English in the cultivation of land, and in what is called landscape gardening, is unrivalled. They have studied Nature intently, and discover an exquisite sense of her beautiful forms and harmonious combinations. Those charms, which in other countries she lavishes in wild solitudes, are here assembled round the haunts of domestic life. They seem to have caught her coy and furtive graces, and spread them, like witchery, about their rural abodes.

“Nothing can be more imposing than the magnificence of English park scenery. Vast lawns that extend like sheets of vivid green, with here and there clumps of gigantic trees, heaping up rich piles of foliage ; the solemn pomp of groves and woodland shades, with the deer trooping in silent herds across them ; the hare bounding away to the covert ; or the pheasant suddenly bursting on the wing ; the brook taught to wind in natural meanderings, or expand into a glassy lake ; the sequestered pool, reflecting the quivering trees, with the yellow leaf sleeping on its bosom, and the trout roaming fearlessly about its limpid waters, while some rustic temple or sylvan statue, grown green and dank with age, gives an air of classic sanctity to the seclusion.”

month of June," all the air is vocal with harmony; the measured cadence of the cuckoo's note reaches his ear from some distant thicket, and all Nature is jubilant, and redolent of the beauty and loveliness of early summer. In his walk the objects and scenes that strike his eye with delight accumulate in rapid succession :—

Here waving groves a chequered scene display,
And part admit and part exclude the day ;
As some coy nymph her lover's warm address
Nor quite indulges, nor can quite repress.
There interspers'd in lawns and opening glades
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
Here in full light the russet plains extend,
There wrapt in clouds, the blueish hills ascend.

Pope's *Windsor Forest*.

Presently he gets a glimpse of the old manor-house towards which he is making his way ; then by a turn of the road it is lost to sight, and instead there comes within the range of his vision a church-spire and a few cottages with their red-tiled roofs, amongst the trees, constituting the neighbouring village—an interesting feature of human interest that diversifies the landscape he has been admiring. Soon the tourist finds himself at the entrance of a long avenue of lofty trees, and the cawing of rooks and the barking of dogs tells him he is in the vicinity of the mansion so delightfully placed in the midst of these enchanting scenes. Erected in the Elizabethan era, of a grey stone, mellowed by the touch of time, with projecting wings and a porch reaching to the roof, ornamented with the armorial bearings of the builder, with mullioned windows rich with blazonry, the whole surmounted with numerous gables and pinnacles,—such is the noble and venerable front that confronts his gaze. Inside, the large hall, of lofty elevation, its sides panelled with oak that has become dark with age, carries one back to the remote past, when the knights and dames and squires whose portraits adorn the walls were living and moving in the rooms now peopled by their descendants. Other rooms in the capacious mansion have been adapted or modernized, drawing-room, dining-room, boudoir, and

library, whose windows command views of rich masses of foliage and a wide-stretching park. Their walls are hung with the accumulated wealth of pictorial art; portraits by Holbein and Vandyke, by Kneller and Reynolds, with rare landscapes of Cuyp and Poussin, Gainsborough and Turner, alternating with subjects from the modern pencils of Landseer, Etty, and Millais. For we are imagining a manor-house and family that reach back, the one to the age of Elizabeth, and the other to the times when the battles of Crescy and Poitiers were shared in by members of the house—of an ancient territorial family* of whom it may be truly said —

Stat fortuna domus
Avi numerantur avorum.

Leaving the interior our visitor enters on the terrace facing the sunny south, bounded by balustraded walls and adorned with large vases. Here are beds of flowers of diversified hues, and a profusion of roses that scent the balmy air. A flight of steps leads down to a lawn, studded with grand ancestral trees of luxuriant foliage, which are intermixed with numerous clumps of rhododendrons, whose brilliant flowers heighten by contrast the perfect beauty of the verdant scene. Thus, his mind saturated with the charms of nature and the glories of art, the visitor takes his departure by another road that leads past cultivated fields, and by that interesting appendage to a country house, the Home Farm, where all is picturesque neatness, and utility is combined with pleasant surroundings. Loth to quit the fair scenes

* The late Mr. E. P. Shirley, of Eatington Hall, author of the "Deer Parks of England," in his work "The Noble and Gentle Men of England," 1866, which gives a brief account (arranged in counties) of "Families now existing and regularly established as knightly or gentle families before the beginning of the 16th century"—occupying the position of "county families," can only find *eight* such families for the county of Sussex, viz., Ashburnham, Goring, Pelham, Gage, Shelley, West (Lord de la Warr), Bartelot, and Conrthope. Of course, many old families have died out or ended in heiresses, as the Coverts and Culpeppers, and others settled in the county since the time of Elizabeth, as Campion of Danny and Brand of Glynde.

amid which he has wandered, and to efface the images and ideas that crowd in his memory, he pauses to

" Sit beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that turf the swelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round by nature's careless hand,
And *pensive*, listen to the various voice
Of rural peace—the herds and flocks, the birds,
The hollow-whispering breeze, the plaint of rills
That purling down amid the twisted roots
Which creep around, their dewy murmurs shake
On the soothed ear."—(*Thomson's Seasons*).

Those who may be disposed to explore the Public Records at the Public Record Office for information about Parks and Forests will find indicated in the "Hand Book to the Public Records," by F. S. Thomas, 1853, p. 301, abundant materials for the purpose, viz., Perambulations, Surveys, &c., from 10 John to Edw. III., the Patent and Close Rolls, &c., &c.

MAPS.

SAXTON'S MAP (A.D. 1577).

Containing Middlesex, Kent, and Sussex, on one sheet, contains: Stansted Forest 2 Parks—South Harting—Luke's Chapel—Cowdray—Shillinglee—Amersham—Petworth—Burton—Rokeshill—Halfnaked—Lavant—Oving—Arundel—Sutton—St. Leonard's Forest—Ifield Park—Slaugham Park—Shipley—Shermanbury—Cuckfield *non est*—Hurst—Albourne—Woodmancote—Ditchling—Worde Forest [? Wakehurst between Hothleigh and Ardingly]—Ashdown—Sheffield *non est*—Buckhurst—Waterdown Forest—Eridge—Mayfield—Laughton, East Hoathly—Bishop's Wood, Hellingly—Hurstmonceux—Battle—Ashburnham *non est*.

SPEED'S MAP (A.D. 1616).

Chichester Rape: Fernhurst—Lurgarshall—Cowdry—Elstead—Harting—Stansted—Funtingdon—Downley—Goodwood—Halnaker—East Dean—Selhurst—River Park—Aldingbourne. *Arundel Rape*: Shilling-

lee—Michelham Park—Petworth—Meadhowe Park—Burton—Downton—Arundel—Badworth—Warningcamp. *Bramber Rape*: Slynfold—St. Leonard's Forest—Beaubush—Shelley—Knepp—Shermanbury—Henfield—Albourne—Wiston. *Lewes Rape*: ? Crabbett—Worth and Tilgate Forests—Slaugham (2)—Cuckfield (2)—Hurst—Danny. *Pevensey Rape*: Bolebrook—Stoneland—Eridge—Waterdown Forest—Buckhurst—Ashdown Forest—Newnham Park—Maresfield—Little Horsted—Plashet—Broyle—Wellingham or Ringmer—Hellingly—Firle *non est*. *Hastings Rape*: Dallington Forest—Hurstmonceux—Ashburnham—Crowhurst, Battle and Broomham, *non sunt*.

BUDGEN'S MAP 1724 CONTAINS

Ladyholt—Uppark—Stansted Park and Forest—Halnaker—Goodwood—Slindon—Knighton in Aldingbourne—Selhurst Park—Arundel Park—Bignor Park—Burton Park—Cowdray Park—Shillinglee Park—Petworth—Parham Park—(Cobden House near Higden)—Angmering Park—Wiston Park—Warminghurst—Hookland Park—West Grinstead Park—Sedgwick Park—Den Park—Slaugham Park—St. Leonard's Forest—Tilgate Forest—Wakehurst Park—Broadhurst Park—Danny House (not Park)—Stoneland Park—Ashdown Forest—Sheffield House (not Park)—The Broyle Forest—Moat Park—Plashet Park—Ringmer Park—Firle Place (not Park)—Halland—Buxted Place (not Park)—Eridge Park—Waterdown Forest—Baily Park, Heathfield—Hurstmonceux—Ratton—Ashburnham Park—Dallington Forest—Whiligh House (not Park)—Broomham Park.

The Parks and Forests of Sussex.

ALBOURNE PLACE.

At an early period the Norman family of De Broc were owners here and the neighbourhood, one of whom, Sir Ranulph de Broc, was one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket. Temp. Charles I. it became the property of John Juxon, Esq., of Chichester, by purchase. It was afterwards sold to Sir John Fagg, in whose family it continued for about 80 years, viz., till 1740. It passed by marriage into the Goring family, and the Rev. John Goring is the present owner. The mansion is pleasantly situate on an eminence. In Saxton's map (temp. Eliz.) a *Park* is delineated here; as also in Speed's map, though Mr. Shirley wrongly places it at Blackstone, a tithing in the adjoining parish of Woodmancote. Mr. Lower ("Worthies of Sussex," p. 81) says "a tradition asserts that Abp. Juxon, who is said to have retired here after the execution of his royal master, once escaped a party of Parliament soldiers at this place by assuming the disguise of a bricklayer."

ALDINGBOURNE PARK.

In the diocese of Chichester the Bishop possessed no fewer than fifteen castles or manor houses (viz., Aldingbourne, Amberley, Bexhill, Bruyll, Climping, Drungewick, Henfield, Preston, Selsea, Siddlesham, Wisborough, Cakeham, Wittering, Ferring, and Ticehurst). Of these Aldingbourne—situated five miles east of Chichester—

was one of the oldest, and not the least important, for it was attached to the see before the Conquest, and was frequently visited by two Kings of England, John and Edward I.

Unfortunately, we have no details of the ancient history of the place, and from the few data at our disposal we can only gather that the appendant farm was important, and that it was used as an episcopal residence throughout the 12th and 13th centuries. In the reign of Henry VI., Bishop Moleynes obtained license to crenellate the manor house of Aldingbourne, and probably at that date the extensive park, which continued in existence till the 17th century, was either enclosed or enlarged. Bishop Sherburne expended a large sum on the repair of the house, which may have vied with Amberley—the more favourite residence of that prelate—in beauty. His successors seem at any rate to have maintained the farming stock at Aldingbourne, even if they did not themselves reside there; but we are disposed to think that at least Bishop Curteys (1570-1582) must have dispensed hospitality there to the damage of his fortune¹; and we know that Bishop Bickley died within the walls of the mansion in the year 1596. Bishop Montague, in James the First's reign, expended large sums in repairs. In this improved state it remained till the siege of Chichester in 1642, when Waller's soldiers, in their hatred to episcopacy, after having ransacked the palace of Chichester, halted here on their march to Arundel, and by a laborious destruction levelled it with the ground. The site of the palace on the south side of the church is now marked only by a wooded mound, a few traces of the moat that once encircled it, and the mouth of the ancient well. The episcopal estate at Aldingbourne was leased in the reign of Elizabeth to William Benion, whose pedigree is in the "Visitation of Sussex," 1634 (Elwes and Robinson's "Western Sussex.")

¹ It is certain that he died in debt, and the charge of conviviality is, in a measure, countenanced by the large number of cups and bowls mentioned in the inventory taken at his death, in 1582.

AMBERLEY CASTLE.²

THE Castle of Amberley, four miles north of Arundel, is the only remarkable object in that village. It is contiguous to the church, and is now in ruins, with the exception of a small part which has been converted into a farm house. It was built by a Bishop of Chichester in 1368; and its architecture, of no great strength, appears, from the remains of an arch within the walls, to have

² Mr. M. H. Bloxam observes: "The structure is not a castle, though called so, in the proper sense of the term. It is one of those defensive mansions, of which we have a list of nearly 400, crenellated, embattled, and, to a certain degree, fortified under the crown. Most of them are still existing in a habitable state or in ruins. . . . Many of these embattled mansions were, in after times, popularly denominated castles, but they want many of the characteristics of the old castles." Waltham, 5½ miles south-east of Petworth, was, after the Conquest, parcel of the possessions of the see of Chichester; the ancient park, within the demesne of the castle of Amberley, has been usually demised under the same lease with Rackham and Cold Waltham (Cartwright).

In 1344 the Bishop complains of John Berry and others, that they entered on his warren and chase, at Amberley and other places, and drove away the deer, and took and carried away his hares, rabbits, pheasants, and partridges (Pat. 18 Edw. II.)

been characterized by lightness, if not by a degree of elegance. The north wall is still entire; the south is far less perfect; but the east and west sides are also in a tolerable state of preservation. The whole formed a parallelogram, and was founded on a solid rock. An additional defence on the southern side was a fosse; and the entrance between two small round towers, in which the grooves of a portcullis are visible, is still approached by a bridge thrown over it. The episcopal founder of this castle is said to have intended it as a residence for himself and successors in the see of Chichester; it is now, however, the property of Lord Selsey, and had previously passed through the hands of various families.³ In the S.A.C., Vol. xxii., there is an exhaustive account of the parish and castle. Bishop Rede, in 1379, fortified it with great walls and a massive gateway, as it now stands. In 1447 additional defences for the castle were authorized, with power to *empark* 2,000 acres of wood in Amberley and the neighbourhood (S.A.C., xvii., 199),

ARUNDEL CASTLE⁴

Has been so often described, in such a variety of publications—from the portly tome of Dallaway's History,

³ "Excursions through Sussex," p. 89, with two views.

⁴ Of the six Rapes into which Sussex is divided, two, namely, those of Chichester and Arundel, were marked out to form the Honour of Arundel. They were calculated to contain 84½ knight's fees, or 57,460 acres. They comprised the city of Chichester and Castle of Arundel; the ten hundreds of Poling, West Easwirth, Avisford, Rotherbridge, Easebourne, Box, Stockbridge, Bourne, Singleton and Bury; the forests, woods, and chases of the same; the lordships of Hainaker, Petworth, and Midhurst; 18 parks and 77 manors. In this immense property, Roger de Montgomery was already established in 1071; and he continued during a space of 23 years to derive from it those revenues which were as ample as they were necessary to maintain the splendour of his rank, and support the numerous retainers by whom he was surrounded. (Tierney, p. 13.)

The Parks were at Arundel, the Great and Little Parks; the Ruell, Batworth, Selhurst, East Dean, West Dean, Wythe, Downley, Alfrith, Cocking, Woollavington, Shillinglee, Westholt, Villerswood, Stansted,

and the copious volumes of Mr. Tierney's exhaustive work, down to the modest guide-book—that it would be superfluous to occupy space in these pages, and thereby exclude or curtail descriptions of less known places. We must, therefore, chiefly confine ourselves, in accordance with the title of this work, to the Parks and Forests appendant to the Castle.

Arundel Castle as an historical *residence* may vie with any of the great castles in the land that are still *inhabited* (except, of course, the royal dwelling of Windsor), with Alnwick or Raby, with Warwick or Belvoir—in position, in grandeur, and surroundings. And the families who have owned and occupied it, the Montgomerys and Albinis, the Fitz Alans and Mowbrays and Howards, are second to none in the proud roll of the English Peerage, for nobility of birth, for splendid achievements, for illustrious alliances, for almost regal power and vast possessions. These families all occupy a prominent figure in the mediæval history of England; and in more recent centuries the illustrious house of Howard has been conspicuous in the chequered annals of the time, and through all the vicissitudes of the events constituting the more modern history of this country.

The following descriptions of scenery, etc., are from the "History and Antiquities of the Castle and Town of Arundel," by the Rev. M. A. Tierney, F.S.A., 2 vols., 1834:—

The town is in the lower division of the parish, and is pleasantly situated on the southern declivity of the South Downs, sloping to the river which runs below it, and commanding an extensive prospect along

Bignor, and Medehone Parks. (Fitzalan MSS. apud Burrell MSS., Brit. Mus., 5,687, p. 3).

"Some of the walls, together with the keep, are all that now remains of the ancient Castle of Arundel. The keep is a circular stone tower 60 feet in diameter, and is the most perfect in England. It has been tenanted for some years by owls. These birds were sent as a present to the late Duke of Norfolk, from North America; they are very large, and of beautiful plumage. Each bird has a significant name given to it." One was called Lord Thurlow, about which there is a droll anecdote. (Neal's "Seats," second series, Vol. iv., where are two views of the Castle.)

the valley, through which the Arun, as literally as beautifully, "winds its fantastic course."

"Mæander sibimet refluxis sæpe obvius undis."

The principal points of admission are on three sides—on the south-east from Brighton, on the west from Chichester, and on the north or north-west from London. They are neither of them good, but the approaches, especially those from London and Brighton, are particularly striking, and abundantly compensate for the inconvenience of the respective entrances in which they terminate. It is at a spot called *The White Ways*, about two miles from the town, that the immediate approach on the London side may be said to commence. The traveller has just ascended the northern acclivity of the South Downs. Behind him, to the east and west, spreads the magnificent valley which is terminated in the distance by the Surrey Hills; before him, on the right, is seen the rich and varied tract, which comprises Madehurst, Dale Park, and Slindon, their woods and hills, and broken vallies, with the spire of Chichester Cathedral beyond, the line of coast from Bognor, almost to Portsmouth, the sea in the background of the picture, and the Isle of Wight hanging like an immense cloud in the far horizon. On the left, the park of Arundel, with all its bold undulations, stretches away towards the sea; whilst over it the eye is carried to Highdown Hill, Worthing on the coast, and all the little villages "embosomed high in tufted trees" that intervene. Through the midst of this scenery the road, by a gentle descent, proceeds directly forward to the town. Plantations of stately growth and various extent rise continually on one side or other, and presenting, as they break away, each object in some changing light, or different position, lend a ceaseless diversity to the prospect.

But it is on the south-east side, from a hill called the *Causeway Hill*, which rises immediately from the opposite bank of the river, that the town is seen to the greatest advantage. The road which has been running several miles in a westerly direction, suddenly bends its course to the north-west, and in an instant the vale of the Arun lies spread beneath. On the side of the opposite hill hangs the town, crowned by the church, and the magnificent elms which wave above it, and stretching down to the water's edge below. At the eastern extremity, on an abrupt projection, stands the Castle. Over it in the back ground towers the venerable keep, "breathing its stern farewells" upon the passing stranger; whilst the park and the hanging wood at Offham, which display themselves still further to the east, with the plantations called the *Screens* that skirt the western vicinity of the town, fill up the picture with their characteristic effect, and perfect the beauty of the view.

The Castle commands no prospect from any of its apartments. The lower extremity of the town in fact, with the windings of the river, and the marshy level through which it flows, presents the only object of view. The gardens and parks are entirely behind; and it is inseparable from the peculiar situation of the fortress that it is totally excluded from the beautiful scenery among which it stands. The pleasure ground,

which has been planted within the last few years, is not extensive. It commences immediately under the keep, on the north-west side, and thence extends westward to "St. Mary's Gate." Beyond this, to the north, lies the "Little Park," a small spot, containing only a few acres, but strongly defended by the ditches and their embankments, which form the network of the Castle. . . . On the north of the "Little Park," and separated from it by the fosse and a small intervening paddock is the great or New Park. The ancient Park, with the Ruelle wood which belonged to it, was situated further to the west; and though contemporary with the Castle, had no immediate communication with it. During the last two centuries, a large tract of Down in the adjoining parish of South Stoke, partly used as a sheep-walk, and partly occupied by an extensive rabbit warren, called "Pugh Dean," formed the northern boundary of the Duke of Norfolk's property beyond the Little Park. It belonged latterly to the Slindon estates, and devolved with the other possessions of the Kemps, on Anthony James Radcliffe, late Earl of Newburgh; but in 1797 an Act of Parliament was obtained, authorizing an exchange of land between the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl, and this property became attached to the settled estates of Arundel Castle. This was the origin of the New Park. The ground thus obtained, with all that intervened between it and the Little Park, was immediately enclosed, the rabbit warren was destroyed, the hills were planted, the old London Road, which may still be traced through St. Mary's Gate, and along a portion of the Park towards Bury Hill, was shut up; and a few years later the whole space, including upwards of 1,100 acres, was protected by a strong flint wall and lodges, and stocked with about a thousand head of deer. The ancient Park was now converted into a farm, and the convenience, as well as the beauty of the new situation, has marked the change as one of the greatest improvements effected by the late Duke.

On the brow of the hill, at a short distance from the entrance of the park, stands "Hiorne's Tower," a triangular building about 50ft. high, with a turret at each of the angles. It was built after the design and under the superintendence of the late F. Hiorne, a distinguished architect of Birmingham, and affords the most perfect specimen of genuine Gothic architecture of which Arundel can boast. It is from the summit of this tower, on a clear autumnal evening, that the real beauty and magnificence of the park scenery will be discerned. On one side the bold projections of the Downs, the long valley of Pugh Dean, winding its way among the hills, or losing itself in the wooded morass immediately below, the hanging beechwoods that clothe the steep acclivities on each side of Swanbourne lake, and the mellow tints of fading loveliness with which the declining yew begins to gild its parting hours;—on the other, the undulating surface of wood and hill which marks the eastern boundary of the ancient park, the frequent villages scattered over the rich expanse of cultivated country beyond, the numerous windings of the Arun lingering on its course, and turning, as it were, to take another and another farewell of scenes which he appears to quit with regret,—these, with the grand feature of Sussex scenery, the English Channel rolling in the distance, and bounding the horizon from west to east, form together an

assemblage of beauties on which the eye and the heart will alike rest with delight, and from which the stranger will turn not without recalling the lines of the plaintive poetess of Sussex (Charlotte Smith, Sonnet 45)—

“ Farewell, Aruna! on whose varied shore
 My early vows were paid to Nature's shrine!
 Sighing I resign
 Thy solitary beauties; and no more
 Or on thy rocks, or in thy woods recline,
 Or on the heath, by moonlight lingering, pore
 On air-drawn phantoms.”

* * * * *

Among the most ancient as well as the most important appendages of the Honour was the *Forest of Arundel*. Like all the forests which existed before the formation of that which is still distinguished by the appellation of the “New Forest,” its origin has long been forgotten in the remoteness of its antiquity; but it is not improbable that it afforded its amusement to Harold and his father Godwin, and traced its privileges upwards to the era of the Saxon Kings. Its extent was not inconsiderable. Leaving Fishbourne and the adjoining woods, in the west, its boundary passed eastward to Crocker Hill and Avisford; thence it diverged southward to Cudlow, on the coast, and abruptly changing its course, returned along the river, in a northerly direction, through the marshes of Tortington, ascended the hills behind Arundel, and hastened down the opposite declivity to Houghton and Bury (Paplesbury). From that point its progress became westerly. Running through Swanbridge and Berkehale, which are now forgotten, it again climbed the ascent of the Downs, till it reached Nomansland. There it turned to the right towards Waltham, crossed the hills of Cocking, North Merdon, and Compton, and suddenly wheeling to the south, terminated its career in the sea, probably near the entrance of the present Chichester harbour. The circumference thus described could scarcely have measured less than 50 miles. The more ancient limit, however, appears to have been less extensive. The line commenced at Avisford, and was drawn to a place called Chesseharghe on the south; thence it ran to Molecombe and Wynkings, within the precincts of Goodwood, passed to Sunbeche, of which no recollection remains, and finally returned to Crocker Hill.

With the rights or immunities appurtenant to the Forest it is unnecessary to detain the reader, because in no instance are they known to have varied from those which were attached to every other similar domain. It possessed its Swainmote and its Woodmote; it had its Justice and its Warden, its Verderers and Foresters and Rangers. Its pleas were held and its presentations of “vert and venison” were made in the same manner and with the same effect as in the royal forests. Of the disputes, however, to which the preservation of its privileges gave occasion a curious instance has been preserved. In 1234 Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel, obtained possession of the estates which he had inherited from his brother ten years before; but a long minority had

afforded an opportunity for various encroachments on the property, and amongst other portions more particularly exposed to depredation it was scarcely to be expected that the forest would escape. The attention of the young Earl was soon directed to the subject. It was found that one of the most constant, as well as most formidable, trespassers was Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been lately consecrated to that see, and who now resolutely asserted an unlimited right to hunt in any or in every forest within the kingdom at his pleasure. The Earl, it may be imagined, was not disposed to subscribe to this privilege, and instructions were therefore issued to the Foresters and other officers enjoining them to prevent the future intrusion of the prelate, and in case of resistance to seize whatever dogs might appear upon the ground. The execution of this order, of course, irritated the Primate. It was declared to be an attack upon the immunities of the Church; its author was denounced as the oppressor of religion; and a solemn sentence of excommunication was forthwith issued, as the readiest means of convincing the refractory nobleman of his error. The experiment, however, failed. Instead of yielding to the terrors of these spiritual thunders, Arundel at once appealed to the supreme authority at Rome; and when Edmund arrived at that Court in 1238, to prosecute another suit, he had the mortification to find that his sentence was reversed, and that the expenses of the proceedings, amounting to no inconsiderable sum, were to be defrayed by him. But even this decision failed to terminate the contest. The successor of Edmund still continued to urge the Earl to resist the disputed claim; altercation succeeded to altercation, without determining the rights of either party; and more than 20 years elapsed before the question was finally settled. At length the matter was referred to arbitration, and a deed of agreement was drawn up on the award. It secured the forest of Arundel to the Earl and his successors "free from all persons whatsoever," but it provided that the Archbishop, on giving due notice to the Constable and Foresters, should once in the year, in going to and returning from his manor of Slindon, be allowed to hunt with six greyhounds; that, however, neither dogs of other descriptions, nor bows of any kind, should be employed on such occasions; and that if more than one beast were taken by the party the Archbishop should select the best for himself and deliver the remainder to the officers of the forest for the use of the Earl. It further stipulated that the Earl and his heirs should annually deliver to the Archbishop of Canterbury thirteen head of deer; and that in consideration thereof the latter should acknowledge the exclusive right of the Earls, and relinquish whatever claims they might be supposed to possess on the forest or chases of Arundel. This composition was afterwards submitted to the King, and a charter of confirmation, dated Oct. 16, 1274 (2 Edw. I.), set the matter finally at rest.

The officers of the Forest were, of course, nominated by the Earl, or, in case of wardship or escheat, by the Crown. They held their appointments generally in fee, and in some instances, probably in all, paid a species of quit rent to the Lord. In the escheat roll of 56 Hen. III. it is recorded that the keeper of the park and forest walk of the Ruelle, which formed a particular district in the greater forest, rendered annually

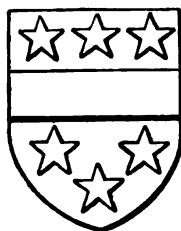
a silver cup, worth 13 shillings and 4 pence, for the possession of his bailiwick, which he held by charter from the Earl.

At what period the tract over which these officers exercised their jurisdiction was disafforested is unknown. In the grant of restitution made by James I. to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1604, it is mentioned as still existing in its original character. It occurs also in a confirmation of this grant issued by Charles I. in 1640; but it has not been met with in any later document, and was probably laid open either during the Commonwealth or shortly after the Restoration.

Mr. Tierney concludes his elaborate work by this eloquent paragraph (p. 726):—

Of the Swanbourne mills only one remains at the present day. It is situated beneath the castle on the east side, at the head of the stream by which the ancient "Swanbourne Lake" discharges itself into the river; and most probably occupies the site of the original building mentioned in Domesday. Perhaps of all the beautiful spots in the neighbourhood of Arundel, none comprises more real beauty than this. The valley in front, shaded by the willows and ash which adorn the little islands of the lake, and winding its way in the distance among the hills; the castle projecting boldly from the eminence on the left, and seeming as if suspended between earth and heaven; the steep acclivities on each hand clothed to their summit with luxuriant forest trees, or exposing at intervals the wild and rugged surface of the rocks; these, with the stillness of the place, unbroken save by the voice of the coot, or the plash of the moorhen returning to her haunt, present a scene with which the feelings of the heart will most readily unite—in whose presence the lapse of centuries will be easily forgotten; and the mind hastening back to the age of the Confessor, will muse on the lake and the stream as they existed then, and fancy itself beside the mill which was at work nearly eight hundred years ago.

ASHBURNHAM PARK.⁵



In all the accounts of this place and family, the passage from Fuller's "Worthies" is invariably quoted, to wit, that this is "a family of stupendous antiquity, a family wherein the eminence hath equalled the antiquity, having been Barons temp. Hen. III." This is wholly untrue, the family not being of "stupendous antiquity," nor eminent, nor Barons temp. Hen. III. After which, in "The

⁵ Its extent is about 500 acres, with a herd of 200 fallow deer, and a small herd of red deer (Shirley's "Deer Parks").

Peerage," it is said, "Bertram de Esburnham, son of Anchitel, son of Piers, Lord of Esburnham, was Sheriff of the Counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, and Constable of Dover Castle⁶ in the reign of King Harold, which Castle he defended against William the Conqueror, wherefore William, on his accession to the Crown of England, caused his head to be struck off, together with the heads of his sons, Philip and Michael de Esburnham." This account is repeated or originated by Francis Thynn, Esq., in 1586, quoting Holingshed's Chronicle. In Harris's "History of Kent," and Kilburne's "Survey of Kent," a similar story is given, but it is unnecessary to say there is no authority for these statements. It is strange that the Conqueror should have left Esburnham in the hands of the descendants of a rebel, and an enemy. And the list of Sheriffs does not begin till temp. Hen. II. But such fictions abound in the early history of families, and are owing to the inventive faculties of Heralds, and biographers desirous to glorify their patrons. When we come to contemporary documents, what do we find? In the "Domesday Survey" Robert de Cruel holds "Esseborne" [Ashburnham] of the Earl [of Eu]. This is evidently a member of the great Kentish Baronial family of Criol, who took their name from Creulli, in the arrondissement of Caen. The Catalogue of Battle Abbey Charters gives many instances of the name in early times, as grantors of land, or witnesses. In May, 1271, Edmund, son of Sir John de Criol, made a feoffment to John de Pysing, of lands held of his brother, Simon, in a place called Oresmareshurst, in the parish of *Esburneham*, one of the witnesses being a Richard de Esburnham.⁷ It is probable that one of the Criols took the local name of Ashburnham, as a Pierpoint did that of Poynings. At p. 18 of Thorpe's

⁶ In an uncritical age all sorts of transpositions of time, place, and person are carelessly made, but generally having some foundation in fact. Bertram de Criol (a descendant of the Domesday owner) was Constable of Dover Castle, 37 Hen. III. (Cal. Rot. Pat).

⁷ Bartholomew de Cruil was a contemporary of Henry Earl of Eu (B.A.D., p. 40). Peter de Cruil occurs about the same time.

Catalogue we meet with three successive generations of the Ashburnhams, first Reginald, then Stephen his son, and Reginald *his* son. These names are from dateless, and therefore early deeds. A Bartholomew de Esburnham was contemporary of Wm. de St. Leger, Wm. de Echingham, and Sir Mathew de Hastings. Collins' account of the succession of the Ashburnhams is evidently wrong, *e.g.*, he says Sir Richard Ashburnham, Knt., lived in the time of John, and held, temp. Hen. III., two knight's fees; this must mean the Richard above of 1271, whose grandfather Richard probably lived temp. John. It was apparently the grandson Richard who married a daughter of Sir John Maltravers. Mr. Drummond, in his splendid "History of British Families," in two vols. folio, gives an engraving of the seal used by this Richard, being the fretty coat of his mother Maltravers, and he thinks his son Sir Richard, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Peverell, took the fess and the colours he bore from the coat of Peverell. The first record of the arms now borne by the family is in the Parliamentary Roll of Arms t. Edw. II., when Sir John bore *gules a fess and 6 mullets arg.*, whilst in the same roll a Sir John *Ashborne* (of Worcestershire) bore *gules a fess between 6 martlets arg.* This is singular. The name might in a distant county be shortened to Ashborne;⁸ for it cannot be supposed at this time, when *appropriations* of the arms of other families were unknown, that *another* family took the arms of Ashburnham, with a slight variation. The two contemporary Sir Johns were probably related as uncle and nephew, or father and son. From this period the Peerage may be safely followed, though, as Horsfield remarks, "Ten generations of the family seemed to have passed away without distinguishing themselves by the discharge of any public duties, or taking any active part in the politics of the times." However, John Ashburnham was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex 19 Rich. II., and 3 Henry IV., and

⁸ Thomas de Assheburn' was M.P. for the County of Notts 1840; and Robert de Ashburn' for the County of Derby 1842-8. (S.A.C., Vol. xxx).

also Knight of the Shire in the former year. After six generations more lived Sir John Ashburnham, Knt., who died in 1620. This gentleman, from a pressure of pecuniary circumstances, was compelled to dispose of his estate at Ashburnham; it was afterwards purchased by Wm. Relfe, who died 1637. John (son of Sir John Ashburnham), groom of the bed-chamber to Charles I., married Frances, daughter of Wm. Holland. This lady sold her paternal property, and repurchased a considerable part of the estates of Ashburnham. In 1689, Wm. III. created John Ashburnham, Baron Ashburnham, which dignity was afterwards advanced to an Earldom.

A view of Ashburnham Place is in Neal's "Seats." The mansion was rebuilt from the designs of Geo. Dance, R.A., at the beginning of this century. The area of the Park, which is said to be eight miles in circumference, is diversified with hill and dale, and adorned with a large lake and splendid masses of timber, and a fine herd of deer. The present Earl's father was well-known as the owner of a large collection of valuable MSS., missals, and charters, which have lately been wholly or partly disposed of.

ASHDOWN FOREST.

THE late Rev. Edward Turner, in Vol. xiv. of S.A.C., wrote an admirable and exhaustive paper with this title. As he was Rector of Maresfield (for some years) which is on the confines of the Forest, he had excellent opportunities of becoming acquainted with the locality; indeed he might have said in the words of "Comus"—

" I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell, of this sweet place;
And every bosky bourn from side to side—
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood."

The following pages will consequently consist of a succinct account drawn from Mr. Turner's paper:—

This Forest, which is situated in the parishes of Maresfield, Fletching, East Grinstead, Hartfield, Withyham, and Buxted, but chiefly in

Maresfield, Hartfield, and Withyham, is about 10,000 acres in estimated extent. This and the other Forests of Sussex are doubtless remains of the great Forest of Anderida. That, through the Saxon and Roman eras, the Forest of Anderida remained entire, we have the authority of the Venerable Bede. He speaks of it as such, A.D. 781, and describes it as thick and inaccessible; and as a place of retreat for large herds of deer and swine. Wolves also, and wild boars frequented it. And from the Saxon Chronicle we learn that in the year 893 its length from east to west was 120 miles, and its width from north to south 30. This would make it in Saxon times co-extensive, or nearly so, with the Wealds in Sussex, Kent, and Surrey. . . . From the time of the Conquest until 58 Hen. III., at which time this Forest was invested in the Crown in perpetuity, it appears to have followed all the changes and chances to which Pevensey Castle was subject. . . The Castle and Forest of Pevensel having escheated to the Crown in the reign of Henry I., they were conferred by him on Gilbert de Acquila, who made Pevensey Castle his place of residence, and the headship of the Honour of the Eagle. Richard de Acquila was the founder of the Priory of Michelham,⁹ endowed it with the lordship of Michelham, and the Park of Pevensey; and this is the first intimation we have of the Forest of Pevensel having been emparked. . . . During the reigns of Edward I. and II., and until 44 Edw. III., the Honour of Pevensey continued to be held by the Crown. But in that year it was granted by Edw. III. to his third son, John of Gaunt, in exchange for the Earldom of Richmond. In this grant we first meet with the name of Ashdown, in a limited sense, as applicable to the portion of the Forest now under consideration, for it is there evidently treated as a separate and independent property, and is called a "Free Chace," which shows it to have been unenclosed at that time. . . .

Connected with this Forest of Ashdowne was the Royal Palace or Hunting Seat, which stood upon it, and which Edward II. is supposed to have built. Its site was on the high ground to the north of, and on the opposite side of, the valley to that on which the chapel stood. Traditionally it is placed in the wood called the "Vachery." Here this King occasionally resided for the purposes of sport; and from his palace of Maresfield he executed two deeds, still extant, of the date of Sept. 23rd and 24th, 1324. He also dates letters from the same Palace, Sept. 22nd and Oct. 2nd (S.A.C., vi., 51). There is a deed of this King in the Tower of London [now at the Record Office], attested at Withyham, in which he commands all proceedings against some Foresters of the Forest of Tunbridge, for certain irregularities of which they were accused, to be stopt. This Palace was also a favourite residence of Edward III. and John of Gaunt. As the chase of Ashdowne was emparked during the reign of these two Edwards, and subsequently considerably enlarged and improved by John of Gaunt, upon its coming into his possession, it may reasonably be conceived that they would have had a hunting seat upon it; particularly when we consider the distance which Pevensey Castle, their occasional

⁹ S.A.C., vi., 129.

place of residence, would be from this Park. The older residents of Nutley and its vicinity speak of the time when King John (John of Gaunt) resided in the district, as familiarly as they do of Mr. Bradford, a former possessor of Pippingford, or any other gentleman once resident amongst them. Faint traces of the foundations of this Palace are still to be discovered where it is supposed to have stood.¹⁰

From the time of Edward III. to that of Charles II., a period of rather more than three centuries, we know nothing more of this great park than that during two and-a-half of these centuries it was kept up and very strictly preserved as a Royal Park, and for the pleasures of a royal chase; having attached to it a full complement of Bailiffs, Rangers, Verderers, etc., who at first lived near to or within it. But after a time, the Bailiff ceased to be so resident, some persons of rank and station in the kingdom being appointed nominally to it, and the deputy under him, called the "Master of the Forest," alone resided. In the time of Edward I. Sir Walter Durrant, Knt., was Bailiff; and from him were descended the Durrants of Rutlandshire and Oxfordshire. 2 Edw. II., Thomas Culpeper was appointed Bailiff. 31 Hen. VIII., Edmond Hensley, or Henslow, of Lindfield, was Master of the Game in this Forest, and the Broil. He was father of Philip Henslow, the partner with Edward Alleyn, the actor, in the Rose Theatre on the Bankside. This continued until the commencement of the 16th century, when we find the office held by some gentlemen living in the immediate neighbourhood of the Park. The Kidders, of Maresfield, held it for some years, as I have shown in my history of this ancient Maresfield family (S.A.C., ix., 125). With how great interest must the King's visit to his hunting seat upon this Forest have been looked forward to by the nobility and gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood, if upon these sporting occasions, which generally lasted throughout August and September, His Majesty, as was the case in Scotland, made a point of summoning by previous proclamation "all the lords, barons, gentlemen, landwardmen, and freeholders, so situated, each duly equipt for the chase, to attend upon and assist him," such as had dogs being warned to bring them with them. So great oftimes was the gathering upon these occasions in Scotland that "eighteen score of harts" were often killed in a day.

In what state the Park was when it was first enclosed it would now be difficult to say; but in the time of Charles I., and for many years before, it was, for the convenience of deer pasturage, divided into wards and walks. In the Parliamentary Survey made in April, 1658, the Great Park, with full particulars of the seven wards into which it was divided,

¹⁰ Here Mr. Turner laments "that the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster are not more accessible to the public than they are, and that we have only the Calendars, published by the Record Commissioners, since doubtless they would be found on examination to throw much light on the history of Lancaster Great Park." Since this time, 1861, the Records of the Duchy are now accessible at the Record Office, and would doubtless reveal to the explorer a harvest of interesting facts.

and of the lodges standing upon them, are given, with their boundaries, in detail. The whole Park consisted of 13,991a. Or. 37p. Sir Henry Compton was Ranger of the Forest at this time, but the Keepers held their appointments made in 1646 by the Earl of Pembroke as Master of the Game. Judging from a map of the Park of about this date, in which the boundary fences of the whole and of these sub-divisions are laid down, with the situation of the Ranger's lodges, &c., the Park must have been at that time in a tolerably complete state, the lodges all standing, and the different enclosures well stocked with game and deer. But even without the aid of a map the Park might even now be pretty clearly ascertained by the names of places still remaining, which were originally derived from their adjacency to one or other of its different entrance gates, as Forest Gate, Prickett's Hatch, and Braby's Hatch, in Maresfield; Clay Gate, Barn's Gate, and Crowborough Gate, in Buxted; Fisher's Gate and Tye's Gate, in Withyham; Coleman's Hatch and Chuck Hatch, in Hartfield; Plaw Hatch, in East Grinstead; and Chelworth Gate, in Fletching; with many others that might be mentioned. In the different wards and walks many hundred head of deer were accommodated. Abuses and neglect prevailed at different times in the management of the Park, and Commissions of Inquiry were issued. This neglect appears to have continued, more particularly in the reigns of James I. and the two Charles's. As the fences went to decay, they were not repaired; so that on March 8, 1605, Thomas, Earl of Dorset, enforced the request of the tenants of this Forest for a commission to himself to cut down timber for repairing the pales, to enable him to preserve the game in which the King delighted. He was Master of the Forest at the time, his son Robert obtaining the same appointment after his father's death;¹¹ and in 1660 Richard, Earl of Dorset, prayed for, and obtained, a grant of this mastership, urging as his plea that for a century past his ancestors had held it, the Forest and Park lying near to their estates. Still the vacancies among inferior Forest officers as they occurred were not kept duly filled up; so that a lawless set of men, who had for some time been springing up about the Forest, committed serious depredations upon it, both by destroying the timber and slaying the deer, which could no longer be confined to the Park. This went on unheeded and unchecked for some years, until at length, when it became absolutely needful to put a stop to it, the disputes to which it gave rise assumed so serious an aspect that it again became necessary to have recourse to the strong arm of the law. What the licentiousness of the Commonwealth had fostered, the commotions occasioned by the Civil Wars completed; and the total annihilation of the Park was brought about. Subsequently various leases were granted by the Crown, and litigation ensued (pp. 52-60).

¹¹ Robert, Earl of Dorset's, warrant of appointment is dated September 28, 1609; Richard, Earl of Dorset's, June 29, 1660. The Earls of Dorset, as Masters of the Forest, appear to have made Duddleswell Lodge their official place of residence, as Earl Robert, by his will, directs a hatchment to be placed on this Lodge upon his decease. Foundations of this Lodge are still to be traced, and portions of the stone mullions of its windows have been found on its site.

Ashdown Forest was also well stocked with black game. So numerous were these birds at the commencement of the present century that it was hardly possible to ride or walk across it in any direction without disturbing some of them. At that time the Forest was thickly covered with heath; but since then this has been so generally cut and carried away that the black game, deprived of the food and shelter they so much delight in, have gradually disappeared, and in this locality are now very rarely to be met with. This is to be deplored; for an old black cock, with his forked tail and glossy sable plumage, is one of the finest of our British birds.

Poaching and smuggling have from time immemorial been foremost among the besetting sins of the foresters; and a somewhat inaccessible part of the Forest near to East Grinstead, and on the confines of Sussex and Surrey, called Copthorne, was one of their principal places of rendezvous. Horse-stealers, too, frequented it; and it is said that, when closely pursued, they would here kill and bury the horses they had stolen to avoid detection. Assistance was always at hand to protect them, the sympathies of the dwellers in that wild locality, too, generally being with the evil-doer. So lawless, indeed, did this part of Ashdown Forest thus become, that a horn, well known at the time as "the Copthorne horn," was kept there for the purpose of summoning the residents of the surrounding neighbourhood when aid was needed in quelling any great outbreak, or even upon occasions of less trying emergency. Thanks, however, to the establishment of police, and the introduction of a better system of morality among the Copthorners, the sound of this horn has long since ceased to awaken the echoes of this once more than ordinary licentious locality, and to arouse from their midnight slumbers its peaceful inhabitants. A later notoriety attaching to Copthorne arose from its having been, at the time of the First Napoleon's threatened invasion of this country, the appointed place to which the families of the gentry resident in the Rapes of Pevensey and Lewes were to retire for safety so soon as intelligence of the landing of himself and his troops on our coast was announced.

BALCOMBE PLACE.

THE principal estate in the parish is Nelond, or Nayland, formerly owned by the families of Michelbourne, Culpeper, and Spence, and then through the Liddells and Clitherows, by the Chatfields, whose representatives sold it to the late J. A. Hankey, Esq., High Sheriff of Sussex in 1866. Mr. Hankey erected a fine mansion in the Tudor style on a commanding spot near the ancient house (figured in Vol. XII. of S.A.C.), of which little now remains except a massive chimney stack (Lower).

The Queen Anne mansion of the Chatfields is close to the village, and overlooks a small park, bounded by a fine lake and undulating sylvan scenery.

About 20 years since the S.A. Society held an autumn meeting at Wakehurst Place. Those who were present will not forget one of the most pleasant and fortunate meetings of the Society. Favoured by a bright October sun, the cavalcade pursued their way from Wakehurst through fine scenery, affording magnificent views, past Ardingly Church, into a most romantic valley, resembling many parts of Devonshire, and richly wooded, the foliage beautified by various autumnal tints, till high ground was reached near the village of Balcombe, when the company rested at Balcombe Place, and were welcomed by Mr. Hankey's hospitality, and enjoyed the beauties of the terraced gardens and fine views of his charming house.

BAYHAM ABBEY.

"Of warriors, monks and dames, the cloister'd tomb,
Whose pensive shades around thy ruins glide.

* * * * *

"Here, in thy gloomy cells and shades profound,
The monk abjured a world he ne'er could view;
Or blood-stain'd guilt repenting solace found,
Or Innocence from stern Oppression flew.

* * * * *

"Deserted now, we scan thy gray, worn towers;
Thy vaults where dead of feudal ages sleep;
Thy cloisters, pervious to the wintry showers;
These, these we view, and view them but to weep."

Byron's Elegy on Newstead Abbey.

REV. G. M. COOPER, in Vol. IX. of S.A.C. (pp. 145-181) has given a full description of this interesting place, which furnishes the materials for this account. Mr. Cooper remarks: "To the lover of picturesque antiquity the ruined Abbey of Bayham presents remains more interesting, perhaps, than those of any other monastic establishment in the county of Sussex. Of that county it is just within the limits, being situate in

the parish of Frant, but so near to Kent as to have part of its domain in the adjoining parish of Lamberhurst. It is surrounded by watery glades and scenery of the deepest repose, well fitted for the purposes of monastic seclusion. . . . The ruins stand in the pleasure grounds belonging to the modern mansion of the Marquis of Camden, and constitute, an antiquary may perhaps be excused for thinking, their most attractive ornament.

"Among the most conspicuous parts remaining are a few arches of the refectory, and portions of the dormitories, with a fractured stair that led to them. Beneath may be seen the ruins of certain small apartments, roofed over by very massive vaults somewhat rudely constructed. These were the cells wherein the recluses passed their waking hours in solitary silence, or in the stated exercises of private devotion. Around an open court, of which the cells and dormitories form the south side, appear to have been cloisters for their daily walk; and on the north side stands the abbey church, or such parts of it as have escaped destruction, the south wall being still very lofty and in some danger of falling. Entering in at the west end, one is struck with the apparent narrowness of the nave in proportion to its length and height, the extreme measurement from east to west, including the chancel, being 257 feet, and the height from the ground to the plate beams of the roof 50, whilst its width is only 24 feet. It is crossed by a transept of 86 feet in length, and their intersection was formerly surmounted by a central tower supported by clustered pillars, highly ornate and elegant. Of these, three out of four are yet in tolerable preservation, but one has fallen to utter decay. The general character of the architecture is that of the 13th century. The situation of this abbey is low and damp, the moisture arising from the rushy, winding streamlets in its vicinity being so great as to render the turf of the lawn adjacent little better than moss. Beautiful even in desolation, it must have been singularly beautiful in its complete state, and, from its sylvan and sequestered position, well suited for the purposes of religious retirement and contemplation."

This monastery owed its immediate erection to Sir Robert de Turnham, a distinguished soldier of Richard I., who went into the Holy Land, was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, and who died full of years and honours 13 John. Besides contributing largely to the establishment of Begham, Sir Robert was the sole founder of Cumbwell Abbey, in the neighbouring parish of Goudhurst. The principal seat of this family¹² seems to have been at what is called Thorneham, in Kent, a parish not far from Maidstone, where the ruins of their ancient Castle, seated on a rising ground, may still be seen.

Two small houses of Pre-monstratensian monks—one at Brockley, in Deptford, the other at Otteham, in Hailsham—were transferred to Begham (see S.A.C., Vol. v.). "Accumulations of property began, and went on for a long series of years, to the increase of our Abbey's permanent revenue, in spite of the statutes of mortmain, often amended and still eluded by the clergy, then the sole administrators of the law. Pieces of land, houses, and money rents generally in the neighbouring parishes, with names often difficult and sometimes impossible now to identify, were acquired by gift, advantageous purchase, or more rarely by exchange, as the opportunities presented themselves which are sure to occur to a perpetual corporation."

Some members of the founder's family chose this Abbey, hallowed, doubtless, to their minds by the recollections of many generations, as a last resting-place for their mortal remains. Two members of the Sackville family were thus interred within the walls of the Abbey.

In the year 1526 this house, with several other minor monasteries, was granted by Henry VIII. to the magnificent Wolsey for his intended foundations at Oxford and Ipswich. There were at the time of its suppression five canons only, in addition to the abbot, who were drafted off by the cardinal to other houses of the same order on the authority of a Bull issued by Clement VII.

Upon the great cardinal's disgrace in 1530 the estates

¹² A full pedigree by the late Mr. Larkin appears in one of the early volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

reverted to the Crown. With the Crown the Abbey property, in part at least, remained till the 25 Eliz., when all that part which was in Sussex was granted to two persons of the name of Adams (Burr. MSS.). But in the *Monasticon* it is said that the Queen granted Bayham to Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague. Certain it is that an Act of Parliament was passed in 1714 enabling Ambrose Browne to sell the manor of Begham, which then passed into the possession of John Pratt, Esq., of the Wilderness, in the county of Kent, serjeant-at-law, and afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whose son became the first Earl Camden and Lord High Chancellor of England. In this family the property has since continued, the present owner (1856) being grandson to the illustrious Chancellor.

BADWORTH PARK

Was one of the more ancient appendages of Arundel Castle, and encloses 160 acres in Lyminster. The Lodge, rebuilt by Edward, Duke of Norfolk, commands a good view of the Castle (Elwes).

BATTLE ABBEY.

REV. E. TURNER'S paper in S.A.C. xvii., 1-56, gives a full and admirable account of this celebrated monastic establishment—of its history, its abbots and monks, its manors and lands, of its buildings, of its great power and influence, of its rise and growth, and of its final dissolution. But our purpose here is only to give a succinct description of the Abbey itself, its domain and its parks.

As is well known, the Conqueror, after the decisive battle of Hastings (Oct. 14, 1066), in pursuance of a vow to erect on the spot a religious house, soon set about the execution of his pious intention. "He spared no pains, nor did he regard any expense, to make it one of the largest and most richly endowed of the abbeyes estab-

lished in this kingdom. Not only did Duke William piously determine to erect a church on the spot where the battle was fought, but he designedly raised its high altar on the very place where the fallen standard and lifeless body of Harold were found after the victory over his troops had been achieved." . . . Whatever might have been the date of the commencement of the Abbey, certain it is that the Conqueror laboured anxiously and earnestly in its construction during the remainder of his life, but left it unfinished at the time of his death. It was at first proposed to provide accommodation for 140 monks; but whatever might have been the founder's intentions had he lived, we have no record of so great a number as this having at any time been resident within its walls. After his death, his son, William Rufus, carried on to completion what his father had so religiously and zealously began; so that in the year 1094 its spacious and magnificent church was in a sufficient state of forwardness for consecration, and its other buildings far enough advanced to accommodate about one-third of this number.

The town of Battle is supposed to have arisen from the numerous dwellings required for the hundreds of workmen, English and foreign, who were employed in the construction of the monastic buildings. The country around was previously a wide and desolate waste covered with heath, with here and there a bushy thorn, and perhaps a stunted tree.

The Abbey, as it was originally constructed, must have been an immense pile of building. Browne Willis, in speaking of its magnitude, says that "the extent of the edifices may be better measured by the compass of them than in any other way; they being computed at no less than a mile about." It is supposed to have been quadrangular. Of its four sides three may still be very satisfactorily traced by what remains of them. The ruins of the fourth side are said to have been taken down after the Abbey was converted into a private residence, for the purpose of obtaining from its windows a view of the park and country around, which they impeded.

This was probably done when it became the residence of the Montague family.

The Abbey precincts are entered from the town through a handsome gateway of three stages and two arches, a larger and a smaller one, the larger arch being for carriages proceeding to the Abbey, and the smaller one for persons on foot. This entrance gateway consists of a square tower, at each angle of which is an octagonal turret, and on each side a wing, the eastern one terminating with a corresponding tower. This gateway is of the 15th century, and among the latest work of the Abbey. Fronting the south is the part of the Abbey now used as a dwelling-house, and the only portion of it not in ruins. This consists of the entrance hall, which is a lofty and spacious room, 57 feet long and 31 feet wide, having an open roof, which rises considerably above the rest of the buildings. The windows are in the Flamboyant style, not usual in Sussex, but seen to good effect in the church of the Austin Friars, London. This roof is of oak, and said to be an exact copy of the original, which was removed in 1812. There are other buildings now used as offices, besides a spacious saloon 50 feet long and 22 feet wide, and also remains of the cloisters. The noble refectory stands on elevated ground, a little detached from the portion in ruins. It is now roofless, and is of the middle of the 12th century. The dimensions of this spacious room are 150 feet long by 36 feet wide. Of the kitchen, not only does nothing now remain, but even all knowledge of its actual locality has disappeared. Its materials seem to have been sold and carted away. This appears from accounts, about two centuries ago, of the products of the sale "of the old kitchen." Many other parts of the conventual building suffered demolition while they were in possession of the Montagues.

The situation and form of the splendid CHURCH of this Abbey were very much left to conjecture until its foundations were completely explored by excavations carried on for that purpose, at a very considerable expense, by Sir Godfrey Webster, about the year 1817. Its position and size were then clearly ascertained.

Battel Abbey was one of the British Mitred Abbeys of which there were 26 only in the whole kingdom. From the time of the first regular Parliament until its dissolution, its abbots were invariably summoned to the Upper House as spiritual peers. Of these 26 abbeys, that of Battel ranked the third, the Abbots of St. Alban's and Edmondsbury taking precedence of it. The abbot's insignia, like those of a bishop, were a mitre and crozier; but with this difference, that the abbot's crozier was always carried in his right hand, while the crozier of a bishop was borne in his left.

The Abbot's Town House, or, as it was usually called, Inn, was in St. Olave's Street, opposite to the Church of St. Olave's, Southwark. The district in Southwark called Battell Bridge is supposed to have derived its designation from this circumstance. Stowe, speaking in his "Survey of London" of this Inn or London residence of the Abbot (which in his time was a common hostelry for travellers, and bore the sign of the "Walnut Tree"), says that it was situated "between the Bridge House and Battle Bridge, on the banks of the River Thames." . . . Battle Bridge is so-called on account of its standing on the ground, and over a water-course flowing out of the Thames, belonging to that Abbey. "This bridge was built and repaired by the Abbots of Battell, it being close to the Abbot's lodgings."

In the Deeds of this Abbey, reference is made to three Parks belonging to it, which were severally called "the greater," "the middle," and "the lesser" Parks. The Abbot's Park, too, called "the Pleshet,"¹³ is several times alluded to in the same Abbey deeds, but this might have been another name for one of the three just mentioned. A portion of "the greater Park," if not the whole of it, was possibly so called, as some of the houses at Battel are described as being near to the Plesset. "The greater Park," which probably was that in which the Abbey stood, was of very considerable

¹³ From the Norman French *Plesseis*, a Park.

extent, and the middle and lesser Parks were adjoining enclosures which had been fenced off from the greater for the convenience of pasturage. The three together might have been co-extensive with the Leuga. Few of the noble trees which once graced and dignified these Parks now remain, the greater part having been cut and carried away some years ago. These Parks appear to have been disparked about the middle of the 17th century; as lands amounting to nearly 300 acres, situated in the parishes of Battel, Catsfield, and Penhurst, were leased by Francis, Viscount Montague, in 1651, to John Atkins, of Brightling, yeoman, and are described in the lease as "part only of the 'great park' of Battel Abbey lately disparked."

The Abbey of Battel once possessed a very extensive and valuable collection of books and manuscripts,¹⁴ the selection of its different abbots, who were some of them very learned men. Leland gives in his "Collectanea" a catalogue of a few of the most rare and costly of these books. In it were two works of Odo, the seventh Abbot. This library was generally considered to be one of the best in the kingdom. But at the dissolution it was of the most miserable description.

The Deed of Surrender of this Abbey is still extant among the Cottonian MSS. in the Brit. Mus., and is dated May, 1538. The King by Letters Patent dated 15th Aug. the same year granted the Abbey and the bulk of their estates to Sir Anthony Browne, his Master of the Horse, and His Majesty's especial favourite, who had married Alice, the daughter of Sir John Gage, one of the Commissioners appointed to report on the state of the Abbey, and to obtain its surrender. He it probably was who first converted into a residence for himself and family the part of the Conventual buildings now occupied as a dwelling-house. At his death, which took place in 1548, the Abbey estates passed to his son Anthony, the first Viscount Montague. From him, who

¹⁴ See a paper on the "Battle Abbey Roll" in S.A.C., Vol. vi., and another in Vol. xxviii.; a more correct list of the Companions of the Conqueror, by M. de Lisle, is in the "Herald and Genealogist."

died in 1592, the estates and title passed to his grandson; and they continued in this noble family until the year 1719, when Anthony, the sixth Viscount, sold the Abbey and its estates to Sir Thomas Webster,¹⁵ an archæologist of some repute in his day, who, dying in 1751, was succeeded by his son Whistler Webster, who died without issue, and the title and estates passed to his brother Godfrey. He dying in 1780, they passed to his eldest son, Godfrey Vassall, who died in 1836; his eldest son succeeded him, but he, too, dying without issue in 1853, the title and estates passed to his brother, Augustus Frederick, the present Baronet, who sold the latter to Lord Harry George Vane, now Duke of Cleveland, the present possessor.

The pilgrimage to the remains of Battel Abbey must be made in the company of some dozens of visitors congenial or otherwise (Murray, 1868). Now, 1884, the numbers waiting at the great gate every Tuesday between 12 and 4 for admission are as great as crowd the entrance to a theatre. Innumerable vehicles of every description throng the town on Tuesdays, filled with visitors from Hastings, and a still larger number arrive by the railway.

BEAUBUSH PARK.

(See HOLMBUSH PARK).

BEAUPORT PARK

(In WESTFIELD.)

In Westfield parish, on the left, is Beauport, a handsome stone seat, the property of Sir James Bland Burges, Bart. It possesses a noble prospect of the Channel beyond, from which, in a clear atmosphere, Calais and Bou-

¹⁵ The Webster family in the 14th century was seated at Lockington co. York. (Neale's "Seats.") It is probable this refers to two deeds in the Battle Abbey Charters (p. 87) of Alicia, d & h. of Wm. Webster, of Lokyngton, widow, dated 1388. "Lokyngton" here might be in Sussex.

logne may be seen with distinctness. This house was named after Beauport, near Quebec, in Canada, by the late General James Murray, whose seat it was in his declining years, the gallant General having greatly distinguished himself at the capture of that place. ("Excursions through Sussex," p. 101.)

BENTLEY PARK

(In FRAMFIELD).¹⁶

A JUNIOR branch of the Gages of Firle possessed and resided here from an early period. Edward Gage, Esq., whose monument is in the Bentley chapel, and who died 1595, is mentioned as amongst the recusants reported by the Sheriffs of the County to Queen Elizabeth (S.A.C., II., 62). During the residence of the Gages Bentley possessed a large mansion and a very extensive Park; the woody domain called Plashet Park is said to have belonged to it. Both estates are the property of Viscount Gage. A farm-house is all that remains of the Bentley mansion. The eventual heir of this branch of the family was Lucy, daughter of John Gage, Esq., of Bentley; she married Wm. Herrick, Esq., grandfather of the present Wm. Herrick, Esq., of Beaumanor Park, co. Leic. (S.A.C., IV., 298.)

BIGNOR PARK.¹⁷

THIS was originally an appendage to the Castle of Arundel, and used for fattening deer driven in from the Forest of Arundel, and occurs in records as early

¹⁶ This must not be confounded with Bentley Park in Cuckfield.

¹⁷ The admired and lamented Charlotte Smith was a frequent resident here. She was the eldest daughter of Nicholas Turner, of Bignor Park, and Stoke near Guildford; and though born in London, yet much of her time was spent in Sussex, and as her volume of "Elegiac Sonnets," her first publication, was dated from this place, we may be allowed to class her amongst the Sussex Worthies. She was early married to Mr. Smith, a partner with her father in London as a West India merchant, and by whom she had eight children. In 1780 he served the office of High Sheriff of Hants, whither he had retired from London, and entered

as the date of Henry III. The Park was afterwards detached from the manor. In 1584 it was sold by John, Lord Lumley, to Wm. Tyrwhitt, Esq.; afterwards Richard Pellatt, of Steyning, became the proprietor, whose lineal descendant sold it in 1712 to Nicholas Turner, Esq. In 1806 it was purchased by John Hawkins, Esq., only surviving brother to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., of Trewithen in Cornwall, the present proprietor (1833). The existing spacious and handsome structure was begun in 1826. It stands on the site of the old house, which was built in 1632. The situation is one of singular beauty, commanding rich and extensive views in almost every direction. The sweep of the South Downs is in this district particularly grand, and the northern front extremely precipitous. The scenery of the Weald is from this delightful abode unusually varied and striking. (Horsfield.)

BLACKDOWN HOUSE

(In LODSWORTH and LURGARSHALL).

THE situation of Lurgarshall is truly romantic; and from Blackdown Hill, 800ft. high, views certainly unequalled in Sussex for grandeur and variety can be

extensively on farming speculations. These entirely failed, and from a state of opulence he was reduced to absolute want. In this melancholy situation he was not abandoned by his wife, who appears to have clung to him in his fallen fortunes, and to have dedicated her talents to the support of her husband and family. The approbation which her small volume of "Sonnets" met with encouraged her to proceed in her literary labours. She now resided with her family principally in Sussex, and in great retirement, at Bignor Park, at Woolbeding, and at Storrington. She published a second volume of "Sonnets," as also numerous poetical pieces. Her poetical productions, though tinged with the melancholy naturally occasioned by her misfortunes, are for the most part elegant effusions of true genius, exhibiting much poetic talent and genuine pathos. It is, however, as a writer of novels that she is principally known. In the course of 22 years she published 38 volumes of poetry and prose. Affliction followed her even into her retirement, and the latter years of her life were embittered with domestic sorrow, and the constant privations incidental to a ruined fortune. She died at Thetford, near Farnham, 1806, surviving her husband only a few months. (Horsfield.)

obtained. This hill lies partly in Lurgarshall, Lods-worth, and Farnhurst. It is covered with furze, holly, and timber, and from its grand and sombre appearance well deserves its name. Blackdown House is one of the most romantically situated mansions in West Sussex. It was partly built in 1640 by William Yaldwin, Esq., who was High Sheriff of the County in 1656, and a partisan of Cromwell; and from this circumstance tradition has intimately associated Blackdown with the Protector. The estate belonged for eight generations to the Yaldwins, from Wm. Yaldwin, who died in 1590, to the present William Henry Yaldwin, Esq., who has recently sold it to James Henry, Esq. (Lower.) A view is given in Elwes' "West Sussex."

BROADBRIDGE

(In SLINFOLD).

THE demesne lands of the Manor of Broadbridge extend over 500 acres in Horsham, Itchingfield and Warnham. This manor was anciently the property of Roger de Covert. In the "Hundred Rolls" the Jurors say that he appropriated to himself a *new Park* in the Barony of Bramber, in the vill of Bradebegg, out of his own demesne 56 Hen. III., by what right they know not. He died seized of it in 1298, but whether acquired with Sullington, by descent from Richard Aguillon, is uncertain. . . . The manor appears to have been held by the family of Covert till 1671, when it was settled by Sir John Covert, Bart., on his daughter Ann, wife of Sir James Morton, Knt., by whom or her son it was alienated to Denzil Onslow, Esq. (Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber," p. 333.)

The Manor of Drungewick lies partly in Slinfold, and is called Bradbridge. The family of De Bradbridge held it hereditarily from the Bishops of Chichester, from 1355 to 1517, when Sir Henry Hussey obtained it by marriage with Eleanor, sole daughter. The seat was called Town House. George Hussey, of this family, is supposed to

have aliened his right about 1666, and the lands form part of the settled estate of the Duke of Norfolk. (Lower.)

BRAMBLETYE

(And LAVERTYE in EAST GRINSTEAD).

"BRAMBERTEI" is noticed in the Domesday survey as held of the Earl of Moreton by one Ralph. Its value seems to have been little, as it is said, "It has constantly been rated at one hide." From the early part of the reign of Edw. I. the manor was held by a family of the name of Audham (of Kentish origin), and later still Francis de Audham is particularly specified as holding it 1 Edw. III., of the King *in capite* by knight's service as of the Honour of the Eagle. 9 Edw. III. it was held by John de St. Clere, who died 1389. In 1386-7 John Seynt Clere held jointly with Mary his wife (*inter alia*) the manors of Brambletye and Lavertye. Thomas de St. Clere died 6 May, 1435, leaving three daughters and co-heiresses. He had a park at Lavertye.¹⁸ One of these married Richard Lewknor (S.A.C., ix., 140, *vide* p. 371). Sir Henry Compton, created K.B. at the coronation of James I. (1603), married Cecilia, daughter of Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and is generally supposed to have built, or at least commenced, Brambletye House.

Over the entrance in the middle tower are the arms of Compton, now covered with ivy. Above them, over the top window, is a lozenge with the initials "H. C. M., 1631," which, perhaps, records the date of the completion of the building.¹⁹ The initials refer probably to Henry, son of Sir Henry Compton and his wife Mary,

¹⁸ This seems to have been a small manor subsidiary to Brambletye, and was, in the 13th century, in possession of the Montacutes, as appears from the establishment, about 1285, of a private chapel in "Lavertie," by John de Montacute (S.A.C., iv., 87; x., 132).

¹⁹ There is a good engraving of this in Amsinck, as also a woodcut in an early number of the "Mirror."

daughter and co-heiress of John, only son of Richard Viscount Lumley. The Compton family, however, appear to have resided at Brambletye before this mansion was completed, probably in the more ancient moated house in its vicinity.²⁰ Entries of baptisms and burials in the parish registers of East Grinstead and Withyham prove their residence here as early as 1626. Henry Compton served as M.P. for East Grinstead from 1597 to 1603, and was again elected in 1614, and continued in Parliament until 1623. Again a Sir Henry Compton appears from 1625 to 1640. The name of the family does not occur any more until 1713, when Spencer Compton was returned.

The family resided here during a part of the Commonwealth, John Compton, Esq., the son of Sir Henry Compton, K.B., being recorded to have died at Brambletye July 28, 1659. This circumstance would tend to contradict the prevailing report, that the house was destroyed during the Civil Wars, and deserted by the family. Horace Smith, in his fiction of "Brambletye House," gives a full account of the supposed dilapidation by the Roundheads, in consequence of the Royalist tendencies of its owner; but the fact stated above, of a Compton dying there in 1659, entirely disposes of this invention. The last court held by the Comptons was in the year 1660, the year of the Restoration; this was almost the first act of the proprietor, George Compton, on the return of peaceable times.

From the Court Rolls of the manor, it does not appear who succeeded the Comptons in the possession of the mansion; but so much is certain, that Sir James Richards, in his patent of baronetcy, dated Feb. 26, 1683-4, is described as of Brambletye House. To him the tradition which accounts for its premature decay is supposed to apply. He was of French extraction, his father having come into the country with Queen Henrietta Maria. Being first knighted for an act of bravery in the sea service, he was afterwards advanced

²⁰ There are also the arms of Compton impaling Spencer.

to the dignity of a baronet, and married for his second wife Beatrice Ferrara, apparently a Spaniard. It is recorded of him that he quitted this country on a suspicion of treasonable practices, and settled in Spain, where some of his descendants occupied high positions in the Spanish army. These circumstances, coupled with that of his being the last known resident at Brambletye, render it more than probable that the destruction of the house ought to be dated from his occupation.²¹ A great gap exists in the time between the court held in 1660 and the next one, which is not till 1714, when the Biddulphs held their first court. This family continued in possession of the estate until the year 1866, when it was sold to Donald Larnach, Esq.

The remains of the mansion are within three miles of the town of East Grinstead, to the right of the road leading to Forest Row. They are in a delightful valley between the forest ridge and the high ground leading to East Grinstead. The greater portion of the once stately fabric has either fallen from age or been taken down for the sake of the materials; all that remains is represented in the accompanying engraving, which comprises the principal entrance, with two square turrets, which, from their apparent firmness, would lead to the conclusion that not time, but violence had destroyed the rest. The cellars are large, displaying columns of pointed arches (Horsfield).

BRAMBER.

“FROM no places within the limits of the county has the glory of the past more entirely vanished than from Bramber. In Roman times a station of importance, then a Saxon stronghold, and perhaps royal residence, afterwards for more than two centuries the home of the baronial family of De Braose, and lastly a borough not

²¹ Shoberl's "Sussex," quoted by Horsfield.

undistinguished by its representatives.²² Bramber is now an inconsiderable village, the few picturesque features of which are due almost wholly to the progress of decay. The manor, including some sort of castle, was granted by William the Conqueror to his kinsman and follower, Wm. de Braose, whose munificent benefactions to the abbeys of Battle and St. Florence may be ascribed either to a spirit of unusual piety, or to the promptings of a conscience ill at ease. The annals of the De Braose family if narrated at length would fill a volume." (Elwes and Robinson's "West Sussex;" who narrate them briefly, but more accurately than hitherto, after new researches and with a copious pedigree.) Dugdale's "Baronage," Drummond's "British Families," Cartwright, Horsfield, and Mr. Durrant Cooper's full pedigree in S.A.C. are sources for detailed knowledge of this great Norman family.

"The early origin of the castle is undoubted, and we have every reason to believe that the same site was occupied in succession by its British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman lords. The castle, in the proper acceptation of that term, was the work of the last, and grew to importance under the hands of Wm. de Braose (the grantee) and his heir. It was probably in its best state in 1264, when Eleanor Countess of Leicester rested within its walls, with her retinue of 84 horses, on her journey from Chichester to Dover. 60 years later the castle was repaired by the king, and the sheriff was permitted (in 1325) to expend more than 100£ upon the purchase of materials for the renovation of the halls, chambers, chapels, and kitchen. These were probably

²² The *rotteness* of the Borough of Bramber may be inferred from the fact mentioned by Cartwright (Rape of Bramber) that in 1768, when 18 votes had been polled on one side and 16 on the other, "a tenant of one of the miserable cottages refused 1,000£ for his vote." And a story is told of the village innkeeper, that he once made out a bill to one of the candidates thus: "To 100 dinners, 100£; to sundries, 200£" (Lower). There is a story told of the late Wm. Wilberforce that he was travelling through Sussex, and stopped at Bramber, when asking the name of the place, and being informed, remarked, "Why that is the place I am Member for."

the last repairs effected, and the non-residence of its owners contributed with the mere lapse of time to hasten its decay, which is now complete. So far as can be judged from its insignificant remains, the flint and rubble walls must at one time have enclosed an area of about 560ft. from north to south, by 280ft. from east to west, being a little more than 3 acres. Exactly in the centre of this area rises a large mound, which was probably occupied by some sort of keep; but with the exception of the outside walls, and the entrance gateway on the south side, the indications of the original plan are very indistinct. The situation of the castle is very striking, and from its lofty elevation must have effectually commanded the passage of the Adur, so long as that stream was navigable for ships." (Elwes' "West Sussex.")

"On the east side, the valley through which the Adur flows, and which was doubtless a deep morass, or altogether covered with water, as it occasionally now is in rainy seasons, was an efficacious barrier against hostile attacks; whilst on the south, west, and north a vallum and deep ditch added to the security of the place. Strong walls, some part of which are still remaining on the west side, surrounded the castle. At the entrance, which is from the south, is the fragment of a square Norman tower, of great solidity, probably built by the first Wm. de Braose, soon after he received the castle and barony from the Norman Conqueror. Near the centre of the irregular oval which constituted the base court, but rather to the west, stood the keep, every portion of which has been destroyed; the mound on which it was reared alone remains. From this elevated spot the views are varied and beautiful, commanding the fine sweep of the Downs to the east, extending to the Devil's Dyke, Chanctonbury Ring, and the hills about Eastbourne; and south is the dark blue sea, stretching across the vale through which the Adur flows. The deep and wide moat on the south-west and north is now thickly covered with the foliage of small trees of various kinds, which give to the spot a truly romantic character.

. . . An engraving of the castle by Hollar, a century and a half ago, exhibits exactly the same ruin that now remains." (Horsfield.)

The lords of Bramber had their parks and hunting-grounds in St. Leonard's Forest, where was "ample room and verge enough" for the indulgence of sport. But probably nearer home they were able to pursue the pleasures of the chase, for in 1315 Wm. de Brewosa granted that the manors of Knapp, Shoreham, Horsham, Beaubusson (Beaubush), and Bramber, and 3,000 *acres of wood in Bramber*, after his death, should revert to John de Moubray and Oliva his wife, and that the manors of Findon, Wassyingden, Beding, and West Grinstead, and Kingsbernes should also revert to them after the death of Mary de Brewosa, who held them in dower. Pat. 9, Edw. II. (S.A.C. v., 144.)

BROYLE PARK

(In RINGMER PARISH).

BROYLE PLACE was formerly the residence of the Springetts, a family of considerable wealth and influence in the 17th century. The building is very ancient, originally built of brick, though subsequent additions of stone have been made to it. In all probability it was erected by one of the Archbishops of Canterbury, for they were lords of South Malling (which comprehended the beadlewick of Ringmer) before the Norman Conquest, and continued to hold it till the time of Henry VIII. In the reign of Elizabeth we find it was surrounded by a park of at least 1,600 acres, abounding with the finest timber, and stocked with 240 fallow deer. The whole of this district was formerly distinguished for the amazing quantity and astonishing size of the timber which it produced. Now a tree is seldom to be seen, and the park is converted into a series of small farms. (Horsfield.)

Broyle Park, deriving its name from the low Latin *bruillium*, a heathy plain, was long a park belonging to

the Archbishops of Canterbury, who had a *mansio* or resting-place here when on their pastoral visits into Sussex. It was of great extent, probably of 2,000 acres, about 500 of which were in Framfield parish, and had a splendid herd of deer. Temp. Elizabeth it was taken possession of by the Crown. Near the Broyle is an old residence known as Delves House, which was in the last century a favourite resort of Gilbert White, of Selborne, whence he dated many of the letters of his charming book. The roads in this parish were formerly so intolerably bad that it is said the Springetts of Broyle Place were formerly drawn to church in their carriage by a team of eight oxen.

BROADHURST PARK²³

(In HORSTED-KEYNES).

THIS is delineated as such in Budgen's Map, 1724. Broadhurst was a manor in the northern part of the parish, and to the south of Dallyngrudge, which passed from the Keynes family to the Lewknors. 1362 Roger Lewknor, Chevalier, died possessed, and in 1412 another Roger Lewknor (S.A.C. I., 140). It was here that Arch-

²³ The distinguished family of MICHELBORNE lived at Broadhurst for three or four generations. Richard of Ditchling (S.A.C. XIII., 257) and Broadhurst died 1583. Sir Richard, his grandson, was of Broadhurst and Stanmer, and died 1638. Edward Michelborne married a Farnfold, who, it seems, brought Awood's or Hammond's place in Clayton, near Burgess Hill, to her husband, for the Arms of Farnfold still remain on the porch of the mansion, now reduced to a farm-house. His son, Sir Edward, ob. 1610. Branches of this family settled in Ireland, London, and Hants. The late Mr. Courthope, Somerset Herald, drew up a copious pedigree of this family. John Michelborne, of Westmeston, who died 1575, had a grant of arms. The origin of the name and family are somewhat obscure. The first known was Thomas Michelborne, of Lindfield, who lived 1462. I have often suspected the name would be found as that of some locality near Michelgrove in West Sussex; to confirm this view I have lately discovered a Ralph Muchelbourn, as a taxpayer, in the Subsidy Roll of 6 Edward III. for West Chilmington. And Stephen de Micheldene was M.P. for Chichester 1328. These two names probably slumber in some old court-roll or deed, or have merged in larger properties, as is the case with many small manors and farms.

bishop Leighton retired, temp. Charles II., after resigning the see of Glasgow, and here that he died, 1684, æt. 74, and was buried in the south transept of the church beneath a marble slab, as was his brother, Sir Ellis Leighton. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* mentions a chantry at Brodehurst, which was probably identical with the chapel of the Prior of Lewes; for William de Cahanges confirmed lands and the advowson of Horstede to the Priory of Lewes, and it is supposed that the Prior had a residence here, with a chapel attached to it, as in 1312 the then Prior dates a letter "from the chapel of the Lord Prior of Lewes, at Horstede."

BROOMHAM

(In GUESTLING).

BROOMHAM is a handsome stone mansion, apparently re-erected, or at any rate new fronted, about the beginning of the last century. "The situation" (observes Gilpin in his "Picturesque Tour") "is good, and the grounds around it capable of great improvement. We are so often hurt by seeing beautiful scenes mismanaged by artificial contrivances, that when we meet one capable of receiving all the beauties of nature, we cannot help lamenting the chance it runs of falling at some time into the hands of those who think improvement consists in ornament, and cannot distinguish between a conceit and an effect."²⁴ Fortunately, however, Gilpin's fears have not in this instance been realized. The mansion still stands in all its natural beauty—the time-worn and moss-grown oaks still ornament its park—the ancient rookery still graces their boughs (Horsfield). The estate came

²⁴ Gilpin further says: "About a mile beyond Broomham a view opens from the road, which is singularly beautiful and picturesque. In the first distance an oak wood on the right and a rich pasture on the left, both descending from a valley between them. Over this valley is seen in the distance the lofty promontory of Rye, and beyond that the high grounds above Folkestone and Dover. The sea fills the remote part of the landscape, and appears here and there glittering among the broken shores of Rye and Romney."

through marriage, temp. Henry VI., of the daughter of Sir John de Stoneling or Stonelink (*olim* St. Leger) with Richard, son of Thomas Ashburnham. His descendant, Sir Denny Ashburnham, was created a Baronet at the Restoration. Sir William, 4th Baronet, was Bishop of Chichester 1754-97, and died at the age of 88. His descendant is the present owner, Sir Anchitel Ashburnham.

BODIAM.²⁵

ONE Osbern was the Domesday tenant of Bodiam under the Earls of Eu. Roger de Bodiam, his presumed descendant, temp. Hen. II., according to the Black Book of the Exchequer, held 4 knight's fees here, amounting to 2,560 acres, including a park. Many persons of the name occur afterwards. Wm. de Bodiham is said to have been a Crusader in Palestine under Richard Cœur de Lion. Another Wm. was a soldier in Poitou, 1215. Emma, wife of Osbern de Bodiham (previously called Fitz Hugh), gave to Battel Abbey land worth 6 shillings in the manor of Bodiham, and a mill called Sansei near Criuil in Normandy, Robert Earl of Eu, her lord, confirming the gift in the presence of many witnesses.²⁶ She was probably a member of the great baronial family of Criol, who had much land in East Sussex, of whom was Robert de Cruel, the Domesday owner of Ashburnham.

Some branches of the old stock must have regarded Bodiam as their home; for the church contains a mutilated miniature brass of an armed knight upon whose surcoat the *fesse dancette* and *pellets* of the family arms are gracefully represented; and this brass cannot in my opinion be assigned to a date anterior to the earlier part of the reign of Richard II. This truncated fragment, which measures only 14 inches in height, was long lying loose, covered with dust, until some years since, when the late incumbent, the Rev. Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart., had it affixed to the chancel wall. Subsequently, during the recent restoration of the building, it was fixed with other brass fragments at the west end of the church. A brass escocheon of the Bodiam arms, apparently of anterior date, is also preserved in the same position. Other families of Bodeham also existed contemporaneously. Many notices occur in records of one entirely unconnected with Sussex, who derived their surname from Bodham, near

²⁵ Taken chiefly from Mr. Lower's paper in S.A.C., ix., 275.

²⁶ "Chron. de Bello," p. 55.

Erpingham in Norfolk, one of whose members, Wm. de Bodeham, was engaged in the expeditions of Edward I. against the Welch. There were in Sussex two other places called Bodeham, one in the parish of Battle, repeatedly mentioned in the archives of Battle Abbey, and another near Petworth, which belonged temp. Edw. III. to the great feudal house of Paynel.

Some obscurity attaches to the origin of the family who next succeeded to the lordship of Bodiam. Their name is variously spelt Wardedieu, Wardeden, Wardieux, and Wardeux. It is asserted in a small local publication, "Gleanings Concerning Battle Abbey" (p. 63), that their progenitor was a cadet of the family of Monceaux, lords of Hurstmonceaux, who becoming in the 13th century a ward of the Earl of Eu, assumed the surname of Ward d'Ou, which he transmitted to his descendants. But as the name is usually found with the territorial prefix *de*, this statement may well be questioned. [Yet it is highly probable, as the scribes, ignorant of the meaning of the name, would naturally suppose it territorial.]

Mr. Lower gives a pedigree of Wardeux as far as known, and the following particulars of Sir Henry de Wardedieu: His name first occurs as lord of Bodiam in May, 1278. In 1296 he was enrolled as a knight holding lands in the Rape of Hastings. He was summoned to a military council held at Rochester on Sunday, 8 September, 1297. In 1301 he was summoned to perform military service against the Scots, in the muster made at Berwick, 24 June, 1301. A year later he was chosen a knight of the shire, and received payment of his expenses in Parliament, Oct. 1, 1302. He died before the year 1315. The heiress of Wardeux married Sir Edward Dalyngridge, born about 1346, the *Builder of Bodiam Castle*. He was son of John Dalyngridge of the manor of that name, in the parishes of West Hoathly and East Grinstead, who married Joan, daughter and coheiress of Sir Walter de la Lynde, of Bolebrook, and took the arms of that family, *a cross engrailed*.

It was not until some 12 feudal lords in succession had held the estate, during the long period of four centuries, that the CASTLE of Bodiam—

"The battled towers, the stately keep,
The loophole grates, where captives weep,
The flanking walls that round it sweep
In gloomy grandeur rose."

The anterior lords of the manor had been content with a dwelling of meaner proportions, the site of which is indicated by a moated space in another part of the parish. It was reserved for a knightly personage, bred in the camps of the third Edward, to erect a tangible monument of his own greatness in Bodiam Castle.

Sir Edward Dalyngridge commenced his career in the most brilliant period of England's chivalry. Like Chaucer's young squire, he had accompanied his father in the campaigns of Edward III. against France; like him —

He hadde ben somtyme in chivacie
In Flaunders, in Artoys and Picardie,

and had shared in the glories of Cressy and Poitiers. After the victory of Poitiers had established the English supremacy in France, "select bands under a brave leader, refused to return with their king, and chose to establish themselves as soldiers, independently, hiring themselves to the petty contending states of Italy, or supporting themselves by predatory expeditions in the north of France, seizing castles and lordships, and exacting enormous ransoms, particularly for the ladies whom they had taken captive after any surrender." This was the source of very great wealth, and when they re-established themselves in England they built castles, and endowed chantries and abbeys, as Leland observes "*ex spoliis Gallorum.*"

The three most eminent leaders of these marauding parties were Sir Robert Knowles, and Sir John Calveley, both knights of Cheshire, and Sir John Hawkwood. The last was a lineal ancestor of the great Sussex family of Shelley. The chieftain, however, under whose banner Sir Edward Dalyngridge placed himself was Sir Robert Knowles or Knollys, one of the most celebrated warriors of his time—"le veritable Demon de la Guerre"—as he is styled by an old French author. This personage limited his freebooting excursions to Normandy, Brittany, and Picardy. He compelled the Duke of Brittany to cede to him the Castle of Derval, where he dwelt in great state with his captains and retainers, among whom was Sir Edward Dalyngridge. The following distich by a mediæval poet records his prowess :—

© *Roberte Knollis, per te fit Francia mollis*
Ense tuo tollis gradus, dans vulnere collis.



© *Robert Knowles, the stubborn soul*
Of Frenchmen well you check ;
Your mighty blade has largely preyed
And wounded many a neck.

The following particulars of transactions in which Sir Edward Dalyngridge was concerned are furnished by contemporary records : In 1378-9 he had a restoration of the forestership of the county of Rutland, he having the previous year, in conjunction with Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of Hanington, the old ancestral estate of the Wardieux family.

3 Richard II. (1380) he was one of those appointed to oversee and examine the state of the kingdom, and the household of the youthful monarch—a proof of the high estimation in which he was then held (Rymer's "Fœdera," vii., 250). In 6 Ric. II., 1383, he obtained a grant of a market and fair for his manor of Bodiam. In the 9th of the same reign, having amassed a large fortune by war, marriage, and court patronage, he obtained the royal license to build upon the hereditary estate of his wife, the castle of Bodiam, after the model, as Mr. Cotton conjectures, of Derval and other Breton castles, to which he had been accustomed during the French wars. Two or three years later he received a grant in fee of the Sussex manors of Wilting and Hollington, late the property of Sir Robert Belknap, attainted of treason (Rot. Pat. 12 Ric. II.). In 1386 he was returned one of the knights of the shire for Sussex, and on October 15 of the same year he gave evidence in the celebrated controversy of Scrope against Grosvenor, as to the right of bearing the coat *Azure a bend or*, on which occasion the poet Chaucer and many other eminent personages appeared as witnesses. Other instances of Sir Edward's influence and military reputation are given from Rymer's great work.

Sir Edward's son and heir, Sir John Dalyngridge, who is mentioned in records as lord of Sheffield in 1408, made his will 22 June, 1417, when about to sail with Henry the Fifth's second expedition to France. By that instrument he entailed the Bodiam estate upon his first cousins, the children of his uncle, Walter Dallingridge, to the exclusion of his sister's children by Sir Thomas Sackville, who as possessors (by some previous settlement) of the paternal property at Bolebrook may have been sufficiently indemnified for such apparent injustice. As Sir John was without issue, he may have entertained a not unnatural desire to perpetuate a name which the warlike achievements of his grandfather and his father had rendered famous in connection with a noble fortress which the latter had founded. Of the public life of Sir John little is known, except that in 1402 he accompanied the Princess Blanche, daughter of Henry IV., into Germany, whither she was going to be married to Lewis, Elector Palatine of the Rhine and Duke of Bavaria.

The distinguished Sussex family of Lewknor were the next owners of Bodiam, Phillips, niece of Sir Edward Dalyngridge, having married Sir Thomas Lewknor. In the family of Lewknor Bodiam remained for some generations, though not without occasional interruption, arising from the political troubles of the times. The castle was surrendered to the King May 24, 1484, and Nicholas Rigby, one of the yeomen of the

Crown, was appointed, August 15, 2 Ric. III., Constable of Bodiam Castle during life, with a salary of 20£ per annum, and *for keeping the Park there*, the customary fees out of the issues of the lordship. After the overthrow of Richard at Bosworth Field, Sir Thomas's attainder was, of course, reversed, but it was not till 1542 that his son, Sir Roger Lewknor, High Sheriff of Sussex in 1532, obtained full possession of the lordship.

From this period the Lewknors would seem to have been but rarely resident at Bodiam; and the castle, more from neglect than the tooth of time, fell into gradual decay. The baronial age had passed, and with it the necessity for a great proprietor to ensconce himself within the gloomy walls of a fortress. The descent of the property through various families is given by Mr. Lower, down to the late owner, A. E. Fuller, Esq., M.P.

Mr. Lower occupies half-a-dozen pages with the architectural details of the castle, from which some of the most salient points are here extracted.

Bodiam Castle occupies a low site in the valley of the Rother, and the large moat, or rather artificial lake, by which it is surrounded communicates with that river. The ground rises on both sides of the Rother with more abruptness than is usual with the river valleys of this part of England, and this, of course, adds much to the picturesque beauty of the scene, whether viewed from the north or the south. The extent of the moat, too, is a peculiarity rarely met with in English castles. It measures from east to west 350 feet, and from north to south 540 feet, and being surrounded with trees, underwood, and bushes, of irregular growth, and broken with flags and aquatic plants, presents a charming study for the pencil of the artist. The building itself forms a parallelogram, approximating to a square, with a massive circular tower at each angle. Midway between these angle towers, on the east and west sides respectively, is a square tower, equalling the circular ones in height, and rising to a majestic elevation above the curtain walls. The great gateway on the north side is flanked by two fine square towers. Opposite this, in the middle of the southern wall, is a tower, which is pierced by a back gate or postern, formerly accessible from the moat. Thus the towers, which, as well as the connecting curtains, remain almost entire, are nine in number. . . . The principal gateway is recessed between the two square towers of the north wall. It is defended by very bold machicolations of the parapet, as well as by a portcullis in a well-preserved condition. In front of this there was anciently a drawbridge, which has

been replaced by a continuation of the causeway up to the walls. Over the gateway are three shields, with the arms of Bodiam, Dalyngrudge, and Wardieux, and still higher a helmet with the Dalyngrudge crest, a unicorn's head. . . . The southern, or postern, tower has its basement groined like the grand entrance, with like perforations through the bosses. The exterior gateway was defended by a portcullis, and over the portal still remain three shields, two of which are plain. The third, which is *recumbent*, is carved with three roses upon a chevron, and surmounted with a helmet and lambrequin, and the crest of a ram's head, the armorial ensigns of Sir Robert Knollys, K.G., the chieftain and patron of Sir Edward Dalyngrudge, the founder of the castle. . . .

The steep field lying immediately to the northward of the castle, and known as the Castle Field, has strong marks of earthworks. It was formerly called the "Gun Garden" and "Gun Battery Field," and there is a tradition of the castle having been once taken by an assault from that spot. If there be any foundation for that statement, it must refer to the time of the mandate of Rich. III. for "retaking" the castle from Sir Thos. Lewknor. The site of the original mansion lies due north of the castle, near the "Kent Ditch," the boundary of the two counties, and a line drawn from it to the castle would pass close to the church, which lies midway between the two points. The area of the moat surrounding it measures 3r. 18p., and the enclosed space, now a plantation, contains 28p.

The ruins of Bodiam Castle, as seen from the heights, or from an upper room of the village inn, have a grand and stately appearance; but thus seen they have not the look of ruins; a stranger to their history might suppose the building was the ancestral residence of a peer of the realm, and the feeling arises that it is almost a pity that like many baronial edifices, as Leeds Castle, near Maidstone, and Arundel Castle, it is not the habitation of some descendant of its former owners. No one now-a-days would *build* a residence such as this, and in such a spot, for occupation; a higher situation and in a different style would be adopted. But the sentimental feeling, so powerful in its influence, which has induced the owners of Arundel, and Warwick, and Alnwick Castles to restore them from comparative ruin to use as their chief dwelling houses, might some day, if a modern Dallyngridge or

Lewknor should arise, inspire the desire to acquire and to renovate Bodiam as an ancestral abode. Such a feeling for years animated the breast of Warren Hastings, whilst, as Governor of India, warring on Princes and entertaining Rajahs, respecting his ancestral estate of Daylesford, that had been alienated by his family; and, rare fortune! he lived to repurchase it and dwell there. It is true a modernized building like Bodiam would leave but feeble and even false impressions of the mode of life of a knight or baron of the 15th century; we get clearer and more graphic conceptions from studying the existing remains of Bodiam, Hurstmonceux, and Cowdray, as we do from monastic ruins of the daily life of abbots and monks. It is a matter of congratulation, therefore, that these remains of the past should fall into the hands of wealthy men, who can afford to keep them as they are, and not purchase them (as Mr. Lower relates of the Frenchman who bought the remains of the Norman Castle of Bellencombe, built by the De Warrens) for the purpose of disposing of the materials and clearing the site.

The throng of visitors from Hastings who in the summer visit Bodiam Castle when passing through Sedlescombe, about four miles from the latter place, all exclaim involuntarily, "What a pretty village!" Yet the elements of its beauty are different from those characterizing many villages similarly situated, and which extort a similar exclamation. Henfield, Cuckfield, Hurstpierpoint, Lindfield, and many others, resemble Sedlescombe in being long and straggling, and situated on the declivity of a hill. Other "pretty villages" are altogether different, as Edensor near Chatsworth, which is a group of neat cottages resembling miniature Italian villas. And so is the new village built by Sir Morton Peto at Somerleyton, being a semicircle of old English cottages round a village green. And so is Ockley in Surrey, the resort of painters, being a *large* village green, bordered here and there with cottages, shops, and country inns, having Leith Hill in the immediate distance. Chiddingstone in Kent is remarkable for a small street of real *old*

houses with gables and "post and panel" walls. Ightham, in the same county, contains some fine specimens of old English yeomanry dwellings, picturesquely situated amongst hop gardens. Fletching, too, in Sussex, has some specimens of varied architecture grouped around the fine old church, which dominates the village with its lofty spire.

Sedlescombe not inaptly realises Goldsmith's description in the "Deserted Village"—a poem that will outlive three-fourths of the poetry of the present day—

" Sweet Auburn ; loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheer'd the labouring swain,
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed."

The parallel is complete with the line—

" The decent church that topt the neighbouring hill,"

for the very modest church occupies that position to the north of the village, and is faced by one of the prettiest parsonages conceivable, having a pleasant, comfortable look with its old English lath and plaster panels and gable-ends. But the peculiarity of Sedlescombe is the absence of modern garish houses—the variety of architecture exhibited in the farm-houses, cottages and residences, having gardens in front, that border both sides of the road, with the small remnant of a village green between ; no stuccoed dwelling with slate roof disfigures the *tout ensemble*, but brick and tiled houses and cottages succeed one another in irregular positions, without constituting a street ; and as the delighted stranger surveys the whole, his eye reposes on the charming rural scenery surrounding the village, harmonizing with it, and completing his satisfaction and pleasure. The old English character of the place culminates in the village inn, with its gables and unpretending *façade*, and literally—

" Low lies that house where nut-brown draughts inspired,
Where grey-beard mirth, and smiling toil retired,
Where village statesmen talk'd with looks profound,
And news much older than their ale went round "

BOLEBROOKE

(In HARTFIELD).

BOLEBROOKE, formerly the residence of the distinguished family of Sackville, was one of the earliest brick edifices in this country, being built about the middle of the 15th century. Much of it still remains from which the original plan may be traced. A tower gateway affords a specimen of the style of the building. At what time it was first suffered to go to decay we are not informed, but it was probably on the transfer of the property to the Tufton family, in the reign of James I. A *park* and *demesne* were formerly attached to the venerable mansion. This was originally the property of the Dalyngrudges of Bodiam, and passed to the Sackvilles by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Dallingridge. By the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet, who succeeded to the possession by marriage, the estate was bequeathed to charitable purposes. In 1770 it was sold under a decree of the Court of Chancery, and purchased by Lord Geo. Germaine, who, when created a peer, took from the place his second title of Baron Bolebrooke. At length it was again united to the large possessions of the house of Dorset, in 1790, when it was bought by John Frederick, fourth Duke of Dorset, of Viscount Sackville. (Horsfield.)²⁷

John Dalyngridge,²⁸ the first recorded progenitor of

²⁷ In a petition to Parliament, 1644, it is called Bolebrooke Place, and to have a *park* and *demesne*, and exclusive of the park, of the yearly value of £419 19s. (Amsinck.)

²⁸ John de Dalyngegregg occurs in the Subsidy Roll for 1 Edw. III. as taxpayer in the vill of Hothlegh. In the roll of 6 Edw. III., in the Hund. of Hartfield and vill of Folkenhurst (ubi?) he is rated at 10s., which is high, and in the vill "de la Parrocke," in the same hund., Wm. de Dalyngegregg is rated at 2s., and in the roll of 24 Edw. I., Matilda de Daelyngregg is rated for Ryston in the hund. of Foxearle. Dalling must have been the name of some Saxon proprietor; we meet with it in Dallington in East Sussex, and in the vill of West Chiltington, Edward Dallyngfold is rated 6 Edw. III. There is a Dalling in Norfolk. In the early Subsidy Rolls (24 Edw. I., and 1 & 6 Edw. III.) several names have the affix *rigg* or *ridge*, chiefly in the forest district of Ashdown, viz., Gilderigg; Herterigg; Lynderigg; Langeregg; Pykerigg (Pickeridge,

the family, was married, temp. Edw. II., to Joane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Walter de la Lynde, lord of Bolebrooke, who, in the well-known roll of arms, t. Edw. II., is entered as bearing *de argent a une crois engrele de goules*, a coat which was afterwards assumed by the Dalyngridges, altering, however, the field to *or*.²⁹

BUCKHURST PARK³⁰

(In WITTHAM).

At a short distance south-east of the church are the remains of Buckhurst House, for more than six centuries the mansion and estate of the Sackvilles, ancestors of the Ducal House of Dorset. It was, when inhabited by its noble proprietors, as the ground plan engraved in the first volume of Walpole's *Anecdotes* shows, very spacious. It was approached by a drawbridge over a moat. The building measured 260 feet in front, and had a depth of 200 feet, forming on the inside four sides of a square of the width of 110 feet. The hall was 55 feet long and 40 wide, and communicated with a chapel 40 feet square. The tennis-court was 55 feet long, and all the other

a farm *hodie* in West Hoathly); Northerugg; Thornerugg; Robert de Hawkingrugge 12s. 10d. in Horsted Keynes, and 9s. 2d. in Hellingly; Walter de Brentregge, Crawley (Brantridge in Tilgate Forest), Hugh de Fleterugg, Barcombe; Horsted Keynes, John de Tegherugge (Tickeridge, in W. Hothly).

²⁹ Sir Walter, of Lesceby, co. Linc., was son of Sir John de la Lynde, who mar. Joanna, d. and coh. of Hugh de Neville ("Holles' Collections," B. Mus. Lansd. MSS. 207a Plut., pp. 244 and 417). Hutchins in his "Hist. of Dorsetshire," says (ii., 152, under "Charminster") that De la Lynde bore *gules 3 stags' heads coupéd arg.*, which is impaled by Trenchard; and (ii., 38) De la Lynde impaling Seward, Hartley, and Hareng, and Williams impaling De la Lynd, Hartley, and Horsey. And Vol. iv., 285, the seal of Hartley is given as *argent a cross engrailed gules*, which must have been acquired by De la Lynde in marriage, the bucks' heads being their original coat. Hutchins says that, temp. Will. I., De la Lynde was in estimation at Blakemore. Wm. de la Lynde lived 43 Hen. III., and temp. P. & Mary Sir George de la Lynde was the last male.

³⁰ Lord Delawarr informs me that within the last few years the park has been fenced in, and well-stocked with red and fallow deer.

apartments in proportion. It originally belonged to the family of Dene, and devolved to the Sackvilles, by the marriage of Ela, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph de Dene, with Jordan de Sackville. 22 Edw. I., a commission was issued to try certain malefactors who had entered and driven *the park at Buckhurst* (Horsfield).

The Sackvilles probably lived here from having made Bayham Abbey their burying-place. Sir Thomas Sackville, who died 1432, was the last of the family buried at Bayham, but his will is dated at Withyham. Certain particulars in the will of Sir John Sackville, which bears date July 1, 1556, evidently prove not merely the residence of the family at that time at Withyham, but that Buckhurst House was then, and had probably been for some time, a mansion of considerable extent. . . . Queen Elizabeth is stated to have visited Buckhurst. Walpole, in 1782, in his "Anecdotes of Painting in England," speaks of some drawings and plans of an artist named Thorpe, living temp. Elizabeth and James, who was employed in building and enlarging several mansions. These drawings were in possession of Lord Warwick, and were seen by Walpole, and he styles "Buckhurst House an immense pile."

The Lord Treasurer, created by Queen Elizabeth, Lord Buckhurst, and by James, Earl of Dorset, was the last resident at Buckhurst. As Buckhurst was too far off, and too inaccessible through bad roads, from London, he obtained a grant of Knole, in Sevenoaks. This important acquisition, whereby a most desirable mansion was added to the possessions of the family, suitable to its increased honours, and much more convenient in point of situation, occasioned and will account for the speedy destruction and desertion of Buckhurst. The family might now be said to be over-housed. Besides their town residences they had Knole, Buckhurst, Horsley House, in Surrey, Lord's Place, or the Priory, in Southover, Lewes, and Bolebrooke.

Thomas, Earl of Dorset, died suddenly, æt. 80, at the Council Table, in 1608, soon after the completion of his schemes respecting Knole, and was succeeded by his son

Robert, the second earl. This last, dying Feb. 27, 1608-9, bequeathed £1,000 for the endowment of an hospital in the town of East Grinstead, for poor persons, to be called Sackville College, which was completed in the year 1616 by his successor, Richard, the third earl. This college is a large substantial stone building, and was built with the materials of Buckhurst House, conveyed thither for that purpose.

The only part of this immense pile which still remains is the tower already alluded to, evidently built by Thorpe towards the latter part of the 16th century. It has the arms of the Sackville family in three shields, and the old crest, the battering-ram, inscribed over the gateway.

In the time of Thomas, the first Earl of Dorset, two parks existed here, divided by a road, Buckhurst and Stoneland. This appears by his will, wherein he bequeaths to his wife all his stock of cattle, &c., about his mansion houses of Dorset House, Knole House, Buckhurst House, Southover House, and Horsley House. He likewise bequeaths and grants unto her during her life eight bucks and eight does yearly out of his two parks of Buckhurst and Stoneland, five out of the one and three out of the other.

The steward's house, called Stoneland, occupies a beautiful spot. It received considerable additions from Lionel, first Duke of Dorset, who made it a place of occasional summer retirement. His son, Lord George Germaine, who was afterwards created Lord Sackville, had, in 1765, a lease granted him of Stoneland for life, and constantly resided here during the summer season till his death in 1785.

Stoneland has now for some years been adopted as the country residence of Lord Whitworth and the Duchess of Dorset, who have much improved the house, and having re-united to the park a portion of what constituted that of Buckhurst, have also restored to the whole the name of Buckhurst Park.

It is noticeable, and to be lamented, that Pope's beautiful epitaph on Charles, 6th Earl of Dorset, said in

all the editions of his works to be in the church of Withyham, is not found here.³¹

The present Lord Buckhurst (late the Hon. and Rev. Reginald Sackville West), in his "Parochial History of Withyham," has given an account of the descent of this very ancient line, and of their monuments in the church.

BURTON PARK.

THE small parish of Burton, near Petworth, is chiefly included in the ancient park of Bodecton, and in 1821 it contained only one house (the mansion) and fourteen inhabitants. The estate descended from the St. Johns and Dawtreys to the Goring family, one of whom, John Goring,³² was owner, t. Hen. VII. It is now the pro-

³¹ Amsinck's "Tunbridge Wells and Neighbourhood," with view.

"Dorset, the grace of Courts, the Muses' pride,
Patron of arts and judge of nature, died!
The scourge of pride, though sanctified or great,
Of fops in learning, and of knaves in state.
Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay,
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay.
Bless'd satirist! who touch'd the mean so true,
As shew'd vice had his hate and pity too.
Bless'd courtier! who could king and country please,
Yet sacred keep his friendship and his ease.
Bless'd peer! his great forefathers' every grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race;
Where other Buckhursts, other Dorsets shine,
And patrons still or poets deck the line."

³² The name of Goring does not occur as the owner of any manor in the Subsidy Roll of 13 Henry IV. (S.A.C., Vol. x.), and is met with for the first time in the list of sheriffs t. Edw. IV.; and 12 Hen. VI., we find John Goring returned as one of the gentry of Sussex. "Throughout the 16th, and especially during the 17th, century the Goring family was steadily rising in wealth and importance, and several of its members achieved distinction in the field and senate." (Elwes' "West Sussex.") The family of Tregoz owned the *manor* of Goring, and A.D. 1300 Henry Tregoz subscribed himself as "Dominus de Garinges."

Burton Park, the seat of John Biddulph, Esq., a venerable mansion, built temp. Eliz., was partly destroyed by fire in 1739, when many valuable portraits of the Goring family were destroyed, after which event the present very handsome edifice was commenced in 1740, from designs by Leoni, an Italian architect much employed in this country,

perty of Anthony J. Wright Biddulph, Esq., his ancestor, Richard Biddulph, having acquired it by marriage with Anne, daughter of Sir John Goring, and heir of her brother, Sir William Goring, Bart, who died 1723, s.p. The park, noticed in Speed's map, which contains 210 acres, was probably enclosed temp. Eliz., when the ancient mansion house was erected. It is well-wooded and watered. A fine sheet of water on the lawn before the house has an agreeable effect. There are also ponds abounding with fish. In 1759 a great part of the house was destroyed by fire, when a new mansion was erected. In 1826 this, too, was burnt down, and soon after the present building replaced it. The views from the house are singularly rich and beautiful.

BUCKHOLT PARK.

(In BEXHILL.)



ARMS OF HASTINGS.

SIR WM. NORTHEY³³ (Reg. de Bello ii., 31) gave to Battle Abbey one acre of land out of *his Park* here. Lord Dacre (36 Hen. VIII. and 6 Edw. VI.) had the manor, with the Park and appurtenances. 12 Eliz. it was noticed that the Park payles were much decayed of late, and of late replenished with deer, and was then being disparked. (Burr. MS. 5679, p. 147-9).

It then belonged to the executors of Edward Fynes, gent., who had the mansion house and park belonging

and who was then at the height of his fame. The situation of this seat is extremely beautiful, in the midst of an extensive park, picturesquely diversified, and intersected by a succession of small lakes falling into each other. On the south front the bold headlands which divide this country rise majestically to the view; Duncton Hill and Lavington Down are immediately opposite, and are broken into knolls of groves and verdure. (Neale's "Views of Seats," second series, 5 vols., 1824).

³³ William de Hastings, lord of the manor of Northey, otherwise William de Northey, was the owner of the manor of Buckholt, which

thereto. Francis Naylor, Esq., a subsequent owner, paid to Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, lord of Hastings Rape, for Castle Guard Rent for the manor and demesnes of Buckholt, 9s., and 2s. 3d. more for every leap year. (*Ibid*).

BURWASH.

MR. LOWER thus writes²⁴ of this parish:—"Burwash stands on an eminence, surrounded by still higher hills, in a picturesque and well-wooded district near the Rother. The manor gave name and title to the family of De Burghersh temp. Edward I. Of this family were Henry, the ambitious and rebellious Bishop of Lincoln, and Bartholomew, 4th Baron Burghersh, a great warrior temp. Edward III., and one of the original Knights of the Garter. The latter is represented at this day by the Earl of Westmoreland, who enjoys the second title of Baron Burghersh. A younger branch ceased in an heir female, who married Thomas Chaucer, son of the poet. The site of the baronial residence was at a place called the Park. The Rectory House is one of the best and most pleasantly situated in the district."

Burwash was notorious in the last century for the lawlessness of the lower portion of its population. Smuggling, sheep-stealing, and burglary were rampant, and it was scarcely safe for a wayfarer to pass after nightfall over Burwash down. Things have subsequently changed for the better. Agriculture has improved, land has increased in value, and opulent families, attracted by the beauty of the situation, are choosing this for their homes. So writes C. F. Trower, Esq., in an interesting article in the S.A.C., Vol. xxi. . . . "The

was held of the manors of Selsey and Bexhill, the lords of which were the Bishops of Chichester. 1890 Richard, Bishop of Chichester, granted to Sir William de Northey, Knt., the Park of Buckholt. In 1448 the Bishop of Chichester obtained a license to enclose 2,000 acres of land in Bexhill as a Park, and to embattle and enclose with a stone wall his episcopal residence. (S.A.C. xix., 22).

²⁴ "Hist. of Sussex" i., 91.

Village Curate" was written here by the Rev. J. Hurdis, afterwards Professor of Poetry at Oxford, while holding charge of the parish, and many of its allusions are to the beauty of the local scenery.

Upon the forfeiture of the lands of the Earl of Eu for adhering to the French cause temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I. the manor passed, together with the church, into the hands of the King, and 8 Edw. I. there is an *extent* of the same, by which it appears there was a capital mansion and *a Park*. 34 Edw. I. Robert de Burghersh died seized, but it does not appear how he became possessed. Stephen was his heir; and he left a daughter Matilda, who married first Sir Walter de Paveley, and secondly Sir Thomas de Aldon, and she had a son by each husband. Subsequently the manor reverted to the Crown, and Henry IV. granted it to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, for life, with remainder to John Pelham in fee, in whose family it remained till, in the last century, it was sold to John, Earl of Ashburnham, the ancestor of the present owner.³⁵ Several subordinate manors then engage the attention of Mr Trower, and he throws what light he can on their history and descent.

BUXTED PARK.

THE manor of Buxted is held of the paramount manor of Framfield. Roger Marines was lord of Buxted in 1298. It afterwards passed to the families of Say, Lewknor, Waleys, and Amherst. Temp. Jas. I. the latter family disposed of it with Buxted Place and lands containing in the whole 327 acres. 19 Jas. I. the manor and 160 acres of land were conveyed to Edward Lyndsey and Mary his wife. In 1651 the manor was conveyed by Mary Marshall, late wife of Edward Lyndsey, and Richard Lyndsey, to Stephen Penkhurst. From that family it passed through Fowle and Medley to Lord Liverpool.

Buxted Place (the manor farm-house), the seat of Lord Liverpool (1834), is a noble mansion built of

³⁵ S.A.C. xxi., 123-129.

brick. It was begun about the middle of the last century by Edward Medley, Esq., and was finished by his nephew, George Medley, Esq., who, as a wine merchant in Portugal, amassed an immense property, a part of which, however, he lost in the earthquake of Lisbon, 1755. In many Parliaments he represented Seaford and East Grinstead. After his death the mansion was occupied by his widow. It and other property was entailed on Julia Evelyn Medley, only daughter and heiress of Sir George S. Evelyn, Bart. Miss Medley married the Earl of Liverpool. On the partition of his lordship's estates Buxted devolved on one of his three daughters and co-heiresses, Lady Catherine, who married Colonel Harcourt, the late proprietor. The Park, though not large, is beautifully diversified, and abounds with some fine timber, and is well stocked with deer.

CASTLE GORING.

IN Vol. xxvi. of S.A.C. is a long paper (37 pages) with this title, "contributed by Sir Percy Burrell, Bart." As it is chiefly occupied with the history of the French family of Péchel, the subject is foreign to these pages, and we must be content with the following brief extract:—

Castle Goring, in the parish of Goring, stands on an elevation on the north side of the parish, and is beautifully situated, having commanding views of the sea and surrounding woodland scenery. The house was built by Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart., in 1791, and is of singular construction, combining both Gothic and Grecian styles of architecture.³⁶ The interior is handsome, and contains a valuable collection of Sèvres, Dresden, and Oriental china, a good library, and an interesting series of family portraits. Of these latter, those of the Pechell family are the most curious. Some have been in England since Samuel de Pechels settled in Great Britain, after the Revocation

³⁶ Illustrated in S.A.C. and Cartwright. The Park is delineated in the map in Dallaway's Rape of Arundel.

of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Sir Paul Pechell, a descendant, was created a Baronet in 1797. Vice-Admiral Sir George Brook Pechell was M.P. for Brighton for 25 years. He married the daughter and co-heiress of Cecil, 12th Lord Zouche, and added Castle Goring to part of the ancient possessions of the Bisshopp family, which she inherited at her father's death. Their only son died in the Crimea. Of their two daughters, Lady Burrell became owner of Castle Goring.

CHARLTON FOREST.³⁷

IN 31 George II. an Act was passed to vest Singleton and Charlton Forests in Trustees to the use of Charles, Duke of Richmond. Charlton is a small village about a mile from Singleton, lying in the same valley in an eastward direction, upon the Lavant rivulet, and at no great distance from its source. The Forest of Charlton above-mentioned was accounted as one of the most valuable

³⁷ In Vol. xx. of S.A.C. is an interesting paper on the "Charlton Hunt," from which I am tempted to make some extracts:—In an account of the Judges' Progress to Chichester in 1749 they are described as being entertained by the Duke of Richmond "with a dinner at his hunting-house *near Charlton*." Charlton was the Melton-Mowbray of its day and the Charlton Hunt the most famous in England; the resort of the great and wealthy eager to participate in our national sport of fox-hunting. King William the Third and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, then a guest in England, are recorded as having been down to Charlton to witness a fox-chase. . . . Charlton, a tything of the parish of Singleton, lies in the valley north of the Goodwood hills, and about a mile east of the high road from Chichester to Midhurst. It is now principally remarkable for its Forest, a large wood extending over 800 acres, belonging to the Goodwood Estate, but formerly the property of the Earls of Arundel, where this great family enjoyed the pleasures of the chase, having a hunting seat at Downley, on the verge of the Forest, of sufficient importance to be used as an occasional residence. . . . It was the favourite resort of the Duke of Monmouth, who said jestingly "when he was king he would come and keep his Court at Charlton." We are then told that the fame of Charlton brought to the spot half the aristocracy of England, including many ladies, and that the "proud Duke of Somerset" was envious of the reputation of the Charlton pack, and said, "I'll have hounds and horses of my own," but after a vain attempt gave up his hounds in disgust. The remainder of the paper is of great interest, and shows how eventually the Charlton Hunt declined and became a thing of the past.

appendages of the earldom for its free warren or hunting. From the earliest period it has been intersected by forest walks, which marked the limits of the verdurers, and now make a communication between the several villages. It had two bailiffs or verdurers, who, as early as the reign of Henry III., paid annually to the lord a fee of four spoons of silver, valued each at 24s. At the same time a hunting seat, styled "quoddam capitale messuagium," was erected at Downley, on the verge of the forest, for his occasional but frequent resort. In after centuries we may presume that it was much enlarged, and had become a stated residence, as two of the Earls of Arundel died there, Thomas FitzAlan in 1525, and William in 1544. Nothing can be more complete than the demolition of this ancient mansion; the site of it can now be discovered only by a large and deep well. This estate is now (1815) the property of G. F. Tyson, Esq., by an exchange with the Duke of Richmond, by whom it was purchased of the Hon. James Lumley, of Stansted. (Dallaway, "Chichester R.," p. 171).

CHICHESTER CASTLE.



THE Castle, as it originally was, of Earl Roger, having passed into the family of Albini, Earls of Arundel, was

made over in 1233 by William, the fourth Earl, to the Grey Friars of the Order of St. Francis, by whom it was possessed till the dissolution, soon after which event, having been granted by Henry VIII. to the Mayor and citizens, the Friary was leased for 999 years, with the exception of the chapel, a plain but spacious building, which became, as it remains, a Guildhall for the use of the city. A modern house has been erected on another part of the site, and now obtains the name of the Priory, and is the property of J. H. Frankland, Esq. ("Excursions Through Sussex," with view.)

CHESWORTH

(In HORSHAM.)

CHESWORTH, the ancient seat of the De Braose family, is full of interest, but rather from its memories than its extant remains (illustrated in Mr. Elwes' work). Two Kings of England, Edward I. and II., were entertained within its walls, and it is very probable that King John may have visited it in the course of his many journeys through the kingdom. Not far removed from royalty also were the successive lords of Chesworth, the De Braoses, the Mowbrays, and the Howards; and if it was not the birthplace of the famous Earl of Surrey, there can be little doubt that it was his occasional residence. Tradition also states that Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was apprehended here in 1571, and that the papers which led to his conviction were found concealed beneath the roof.

From an inventory taken in the reign of Edward VI., and from a survey made by the Parliamentary Commissioner in 1650, we are able to gather an approximate notion of the size and character of the mansion. Besides the Great Hall, chapel, and offices were numerous rooms distinguished by different names, as "The Lady of Richmond's Chamber," "The Late Lord Surrey's Chamber," "My Lord's Bed-chamber," and "My Lord's Inner Chamber," &c. The mansion was surrounded by a moat (which can still be traced), and

had evidently received additions and alterations at various dates. When it passed into the hands of the Crown, on the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk in 1572, it was probably in good order, but notwithstanding that provision had been made for its repair and maintenance, it had fallen into decay as early as 1608, and four years later Sir John Caryll, the Crown lessee, obtained permission to deal with the premises (except the Earl of Surrey's tower and the adjoining buildings) at his pleasure. The natural result was that much of the ancient mansion known as Chesworth House or Chesworth Place was demolished and the materials sold. The work of destruction was probably completed when Denne House was erected, and the *raison d'être* of the earlier structure had ceased, as both estates were then in possession of the Eversfield family. (Elwes' "West Sussex.") A farmhouse only now marks the site of the ancient mansion, which was doubtless one of the old timber houses of which there are few, or none, remaining. It appears from the traces of the foundations to have enclosed a quadrangle of 120 feet on each side, and surrounded by a moat. (Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber," p. 340.) By a survey made by Thomas Marshall in 1608 the Park of Chesworth was 233 acres; and the manor, with the Parks of Chesworth and Sedgwick, then disparted, were held by Sir John Caryll under a lease from the Crown, granted in 1601, for 60 years. (*Ibid.*)

CHIDDINGLY.

MR. LOWER's article on the "Parochial History of Chiddingly," S.A.C., xiv., 207-78, is an exhaustive account of that parish. Mr. Lower says that "like old Rome it stands on seven hills, from one of which the whole parish appears spread out as on a map—woods, pasture, arable ground, farmsteads, devious roads, and deep-drawn ravines lie before the spectator in 'commingled beauty,' the distant South Downs forming a bold and beautiful background to the charming picture.

"Too remote from railways, either existent or probable,

I am afraid that this respectable old parish has seen its best days. Stagecoaches used to traverse its length and its breadth; but the days of stage coaches having 'ceased and determined,' the chances of commercial improvement are very small. The population has considerably decreased, and the inhabitants are now exclusively employed in agriculture and trade. It was far otherwise a few generations since, when, according to tradition, there were no fewer than seven private coaches kept in it, there being that number of resident gentry families. An Eastbourne guide, published in 1787, speaking of Chiddingly church, says: 'This church was formerly so much frequented, that when Halland was inhabited by the Pelham family, and other families resided in the neighbourhood, there have been within the memory of persons now living at least 14 coaches on a Sunday.'"

The place is mentioned in Domesday under the designation of *Cetelingei*. Nicholas de la Beche died possessed of the manor of Chiddingly, temp. Edw. III. Leaving no issue, his estates passed to his sisters, the eldest of whom carried Chiddingly by marriage to Sir Andrew Sackville. Chiddingly *Park* was the residence of his descendant, John Sackville, Esq., in 1556, and it still belongs to Mary, Countess of Amherst, elder daughter and co-heiress of John Frederick Sackville, third Duke of Dorset. The house known as Chiddingly Park has not possessed within the memory of man any elements of grandeur; and it has within the last few years been rebuilt as a farmhouse. No traces of the park remain.

43 Edw. III., Michael de Poynings held the manor of Birch, alias *Birche Parke*; afterwards it had other owners. 24 Hen. VIII., Elias Midmore is described as "dominus manerii de *Birche Parke* in Chetyngly." 4 Philip and Mary, John Jefferay, gent., held a court for this manor. It passed through several hands till it was owned for three generations by the family of Guy, Mr. David Guy being the existing proprietor. The family of Jefferay may be traced back to the 15th century,

and Mr. Lower gives pedigrees of its numerous branches, the most important member of which was Sir John Jeffray, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

"Chiddingly Place, alias Birch Park, as rebuilt by Sir John Jeffray, must have been one of the finest Elizabethan houses in the county. It occupied three sides of a quadrangle, open towards the north; the two projecting wings, and the slightly advanced porch, giving a ground plot exactly resembling an E. The principal apartments were on the eastern side of the mansion. The east wing, now used as a barn, and called 'the chapel,' has no appearance of having been employed for such a purpose; it has evidently been divided into two stories by a floor, and the chimney-pieces of the upper story still remain. It is worthy of notice that they have no appearance of ever having been used. In fact, there is every reason to believe that the house was occupied as a mansion only for a very brief space of time. The mortar could scarcely have been dry when its builder departed this life, and his heiress soon after took up her chief abode in a distant shire. The length of the barn is 60ft. The great hall, which stood at the south end of this building, communicated with the entrance porch, and was a magnificent apartment, having at its eastern end, looking towards the church, a large and lofty window, in which were displayed the arms and crest of Jefferay and their quaint punning motto in old French—

Jeffray ceque diray,

with the date 1574, evidently that of the erection of the house. At the opposite end of the hall was a gallery which communicated with an apartment upstairs by a Tudor arched doorway, the stonework of which remains visible in the wall of the existing portion of the house. Beneath is an arcade of three stone arches somewhat mutilated. . . . The portions of the mansion which now remain are the so-called 'chapel-barn' and so much of the body of the house as stood to the west of the great hall. The western wing and the porch have long been destroyed [by Mr. David Guy, the grandfather of the

present possessor], but the accompanying outline wood-cut, somewhat corrected from a drawing by James Lambert, jun., shows the condition of the edifice in 1765. Over the porch there was a massive shield, with the arms and quarterings of Jeffray."²⁸

Other gentle families lived at Chiddingly, of whom Mr. Lower gives an account, as also of the monuments and sepulchral memorials in the church. "The monumental glory of the church," he says, "is the gorgeous tomb of Chief Baron Jeffray and his family, which stands in a small chapel erected for its reception on the south side of the church and opening into the south aisle" (of which an illustration is given).

CLAYTON PRIORY.

HAMMOND'S PLACE, or A Wood's Place, adjoins the turnpike road leading from Brighton to Cuckfield, near St. John's Common. It was formerly a mansion of some importance. On the front, over the door, is engraved in stone, with the date 1566, a shield with these arms, *a chevron engrailed between 3 bucks' heads*, and over it the letters E.M. (*i.e.*, Edward Michelbourne).²⁹ 8 Jas. 1. on Inq. p.m. Sir

²⁸ *Peaks*, the other seat of the Jeffrays, stands near the eastern verge of the parish. It is now a farmhouse, and possesses no marks of former magnificence. Mr. Lower says in his boyhood there was an old song relating to this estate and the neighbouring small one in Hellingly, called Perryland. This was one of the stanzas :

My daddy was a good ol' man,
He left me Peaks and Perryland';
But in the space of twenty year,
I spent it all in gin and beer.

²⁹ John Michelborne, of Westmeston, who died 1575, obtained a grant of arms in 1571. Edward Michelborne, his fourth son, married Jane Farnfould, of Steyning, who died 16 Eliz. Presumably he got the estate *jure uxoris*, and having then no arms of his own put up his wife's on the porch. His son and heir was Sir Edward Michelborne, who was aged 25 at the death of his mother, and he himself died 7 Jas. I., and was buried at Hackney. His son and heir, Edward, was aged 21 at his father's death, and is said to have died s.p. The place whence apparently the family derived their name was the vill of "Mitchburn," near West Chiltington, which is noticed in the Subsidy Roll of 1296. Robert de

Edward Michelbourne, of Clayton, died seized of it. In 1782 Mrs. Elizabeth Owen sold it for 2,650£, exclusive of 1,400£ for timber, to Mr. Higgins, of London Wall. A great part of "Hammond's Place" has been taken down; it had formerly two projecting wings, and there was an open court in the centre. Many years ago in the entrance hall were several portraits of ladies and gentlemen of the Michelbourne family; these were sold with other effects belonging to a late tenant of the estate. The late Robert Podmore, Esq., who purchased the estate of Simeon Warner, Esq., built, about 1820, a mansion on an elevated position, and surrounded it with a park. He gave it the name of the Priory. His son sold the property to Mrs. Elwood, who left it to her relative—Elphinstone.

COOLHURST

(In HORSHAM).

ABOUT a mile to the east of the town stands Coolhurst, the elegant and commodious residence of the Marchioness of Northampton, a view of which is annexed. This place was the property of Arthur Chichester, Esq., from whom it was purchased in 1833 by the Marchioness, who has expended a considerable sum of money in improving the property. Frances Elizabeth, her ladyship's daughter, is married to Charles Scrase Dickens, Esq. . . . The principal part of the house has been taken down and rebuilt from the designs of Mr. P. F. Robinson, architect, of London; and the remainder, consisting chiefly of offices, much altered and improved. The entrance front, which faces the west, extends 70 feet, and is erected in the Elizabethan style of English architecture, the rooms being lighted by large bay windows. The south front, extending 70 feet, exclusive of offices,

Michelburn is mentioned in this Subsidy as assessed at 4s. 11d. for the vill of Chiltington. There is an early will of a "Melchborn" at Lambeth. (See "Calendar of Wills" there in *Genealogist*, April, 1882).

opens on a terrace ornamented with an open Gothic balustrade, and communicates to the lawn and pleasure grounds by steps in front and at each end. The ground plan consists of an entrance hall, 30ft. by 20ft., communicating to a drawing-room of the same dimensions. The staircase measures 23ft. by 13ft., the breakfast-room 20ft. by 16ft., the dining-room 30ft. by 22ft., the library 25ft. by 17ft. Lodges have been erected at the principal entrances. The flower garden is at some distance from the house, and is enriched by magnificent timber trees and very fine rhododendrons, which add greatly to the beauty of the spot. (Horsfield.)

CONEYBOROUGH PARK

(In BARCOMBE).

38 HEN. III., William, Lord Bardolph was lord of the manor of Barcombe, and in that year procured a charter of free warren for that and his other manors in Sussex. 9 Hen. V., Sir Thomas Camois died seized of it. It afterwards passed to the Carews, one of which family, Sir Francis, being attainted for high treason, and his possessions forfeited, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth, with other lands, to George Goring, Esq. In 1753 it was purchased by Edward Medley, Esq., for £3,060. The Earl of Liverpool, *jure uxoris*, is lord of the manor (1834).

Coneyburrow Park was once the residence of Edward, the brother of George Medley, of Buxted Park, and afterwards owned by Lord Liverpool. It has been some time the property of the Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson, elevated to the peerage, November, 1884, by the title of Lord Monk-Bretton of Hurstpierpoint and Coneyborough. This gentleman has been successively M.P. for East Sussex, Chester, and Scarborough, and was President of the Local Government Board, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The old house was destroyed about 1816, and Mr. Dodson a few years since built in

its place a commodious mansion of red brick, which harmonizes well with the scenery in which it is placed, and the groves of elms and oaks scattered over the park.

COOMBE⁴⁰

(In HAMSEY).

THIS is the seat of the Rev. Sir George Croxton Shiffner, Bart., the incumbent and patron of the parish. It is embosomed amid plantations at the base of the Downs, and has been figured in Horsfield's "History of Lewes."⁴¹ The family of Rivers was of the knightly house of that name settled at Chafford, in the parish of Penshurst, in Kent. James Rivers was settled at Coombe some time before 1641, the year of his death, *vita patris*. He was the eldest son of Sir John Rivers, Bart., and married Charity, daughter of Sir John Shurley, of Isfield, knight. He was M.P. for Lewes 15 Car. I. Sir Thomas Rivers succeeded his grandfather. Sir John died 1657, and is buried in the chancel of Hamsey church. One of the daughters of James Rivers and Catherine Shurley married a Bridger, of Westerham, in Kent. The Bridger family removed from Ashurst and Warminghurst and settled at Coombe temp. Charles II. Richard Bridger, of Ashurst and Coombe, was born A.D. 1620, and was M.P. for Lewes 1679-1694. Some traces of Colonel Bridger's life at Coombe may be found in the journal of his brother-in-law, Timothy Burrell, of Cuckfield (S.A.C., Vol. III.). George Shiffner, Esq., grandson of Henry

⁴⁰ The manor of Coombe was held of the Barony of Lewes by the service of one knight's fee. (Rowe's MS.)

⁴¹ Coombe Place is situated at the base of that portion of the South Downs on which the Battle of Lewes took place, and which ended in the capture and imprisonment of Henry III. On the summit of the hills which tower above the mansion various relics of war have been discovered—broken swords and rusty daggers, horses' bits, chains, and spurs, skulls of young and old blended together in one common Golgotha, and skeletons variously deposited have been brought to light by the sunken earth; all these have fixed the site whereon the hottest of the battle raged.

Shiffner, Esq., was born in 1763, and in 1790 married Mary, sole heiress of Sir John Bridger, knight, of Coombe, on whose death he succeeded to the estate *jure uxoris*. He was created a baronet 16 Dec., 1818, and represented Lewes in four Parliaments, dying 3 Feb., 1842. From him is descended the present baronet.

COGHURST HALL

(In ORE).

THIS is a commodious mansion in a fine, well-wooded park, the seat of C. H. Frewen, Esq., M.P. It belonged in 1712 to the family of Fletcher, whose heiress conveyed it in marriage to the Dynes, of Westfield. Mary Fletcher Dyne, their heiress, married, in the 18th century, Musgrave Brisco, Esq., of Wakefield and Ripon, and so carried this and other property to that family. (Lower.)

COWDRAY.⁴²

A LITTLE to the eastward of the ancient borough of Midhurst are situated the remains of Cowdray House, once the splendid seat of the noble family of Montague. Although not reduced to its present condition by the hand of time, it has nevertheless the appearance of a venerable and graceful ruin. Less than 60 years ago Cowdray House, possessed of high antiquity, presented a magnificent exterior, and its interior was richly stored with treasures of art, valuable paintings, and a library abundant in MSS. But the glory of this House, with the accumulation of years, all passed away as a tale that is told, being destroyed in one fatal night by the fury of an inextinguishable fire; and where festive preparations were in progress on the preceding evening, next morning there was nothing but blackened walls and desolation. The approach to the ruins on the town side is through wide iron gates, opening on a straight causeway, raised above the flat meadows on either side, and over a bridge called the Little Rother, which flows along the entire of the western front.

⁴² Abridged from the paper by Sir Sibbald Scott in S.A.C. x., 176. Cowdray contains 600 acres within its present bounds, and there is a herd of 500 fallow-deer. It is remarkable for chestnut and other fine trees. (Shirley.)

The Bohuns may be considered the founders of Cowdray House. In the reign of Henry I. 4½ knight's fees were created by the King in favour of Savaric de Bohun, comprising lands in Midhurst, Easebourne, &c., which, from the Conquest up to that time, had formed part of the Barony of Arundel. These Bohuns had probably erected and inhabited a stronghold, the remains of which may still be traced on a hill called St. Ann's, immediately at the back of Midhurst; and at the decay of that edifice, or perhaps tempted by the aspect of less troublous times, they migrated to the low ground on the other side of the river, and laid the foundations of Cowdray manor house.

It is difficult to say whence this name *Cowdray* was derived or when first applied. There was an ancient family of the name of Cowdray, of some importance in Berks and Hants in the 13th and 14th centuries, and it is not improbable that some branch of it may have settled in Sussex. The earliest we meet with is Fulco de Cowdray in 1251, and afterwards Peter de Cowdray was summoned by Edward I. to fight against the Welsh. Thomas de Cowdray is found possessed of the same property in 1304, and was repeatedly, during the reign of Edward III., required to be ready with his arms for the war. Another Fulco is mentioned in 1368, and a "Henry Coudray, Chivalier." An encaustic tile bearing the arms of Cowdray, *gules 10 billets or*, was found in 1846, among the ruins of Lewes Priory. (S.A.C. III., 239.)

Cowdray Park seems anciently to have been called Shingle or Single Park. In Bishop Rede's Register the "manoyr de Coudré" is mentioned in 1368.

The property appears to have remained in the family of the Bohuns until the reign of Henry VII., when Sir David Owen, a Knight Banneret, acquired possession of it by marrying Mary, sole heiress of the last of the Bohuns. In 1528 Sir David Owen sold the estate, or rather the greater part of it, to Sir William Fitzwilliam, K.G., Treasurer of the King's Household. He was an eminent statesman and warrior, and being Lord High Admiral, was created Earl of Southampton.

The Earl of Southampton, having obtained a royal patent to add to the Park, and to rebuild or add a castle of stone, with the privilege of embattling it, must be considered the founder of the *modern* Cowdray House, so to speak. A portion of the old structure was incorporated with the new, but it remained for the Earl's successors to complete the work he had so sumptuously commenced. Lord Southampton's mother married secondly Sir Anthony Browne, of Betchworth Castle, Surrey, standard-bearer of England and esquire of the body to King Henry VII. His son was another Sir Anthony, a man held in high estimation and

greatly honoured by his sovereign, Henry VIII. He was likewise grand standard-bearer of England, and Knight of the Garter.

To him his maternal brother, the Earl of Southampton, dying in 1548 without heirs direct, bequeathed his Cowdray estate; and his son, a third Sir Anthony, was created Viscount Montague in 1554, the title doubtless selected by reason that his grandmother was daughter of Marquis Montacute. From him descended seven viscounts in regular succession. George Samuel, the 8th viscount, was drowned at Schaffhausen, October, 1793. The Cowdray property then passed by will to his only sister, Elizabeth Mary, married to W. S. Poyntz, Esq., and the title to the next heir male, a descendant of the second son of the first viscount, and at his death in 1797 it became extinct or in abeyance. Mrs. Poyntz's two sons having been drowned off Bognor, the property at her death was divided between her three daughters, until, in 1843, it was sold to the Earl of Egmont, the present possessor.

Cowdray House was built in the form of a quadrangle, inclosing an area of 110ft. by 122ft. The principal front faced the west, in the centre of which was the chief entrance, through a lofty archway, over which were the arms of Browne in white marble (16 quarterings, with a coronet and supporters, with the motto *Suivez raison*). And this gives us reason to believe that this side was built by the first Lord Montague. Passing through this archway, the visitor enters the spacious court, where once in the centre a graceful fountain (since removed to Woolbeding) threw up limpid streams. Opposite are the tottering walls of the east side, which once enclosed the noble hall, &c., in advance of which, at one end, is an elegant square embattled porch, with the royal arms over the doorway, with the lion and griffin as supporters. The roof is richly wrought in delicate fretwork, and displays the cognizance of Lord Southampton, an anchor and a trefoil, and his cipher, W.S., in Gothic letters. Portions of this stonework have fallen to the ground.

Emerging from thence, the great hall is gained. This must have been a splendid apartment. There is a drawing of it by Grimm, taken about 1780, in the Burr. MSS. It was denominated the Buck Hall, and its dimensions were 60ft. by 28ft.

The carved roof, said to have been of Irish oak, was of great magnificence; the form of it can still be traced, as some of the handsome stone corbels, on which its arches and beams reposed, yet remain on its walls. It was lighted by three windows, besides the great bay, and from the top by a cupola of three stories in the centre of the roof, the exterior apex of which was embellished with a cluster of emblazoned banners.

The great staircase was on the east of the hall, and was of grand

dimensions. The marks of the ascending flights of steps and the landings are still visible, and fancy may clothe them with the figures of the departed.

The dining-parlour was joined to the upper end of the hall, and here, on the walls, were the valuable frescoes, mostly descriptive of the military exploits of Henry VIII., in which Lord Southampton and Sir Anthony Browne figured conspicuously. These are so far preserved to us, inasmuch as Mr. Grimm's valuable drawings were purchased by the Society of Antiquaries, and were afterwards engraved. They were supposed to be from the pencil of Holbein, but that was denied by Sir Joseph Ayloffe. Certain it is, however, that Holbein was entertained for some time at Cowdray, by Sir Anthony Browne, for whom he painted several portraits.

The chapel was on the east of the hall. The consecrated enclosure is now obstructed by rubbish and brambles, but the tracery of the fine lofty windows by which it was lighted is in tolerable preservation. There was a wainscotting of mahogany 8ft. or 10ft. high, and above it was painted white with gold ornaments.

A list of the officers and servants of the household at p. 188 numbers 37.

Cowdray Park and Manor Place are situated in the southern district of the parish (Easebourne). The park now contains 800 acres. In 1583 license from the Crown was given to Sir William Fitzwilliam, K.G., to impark 600 acres in Easebourne and Midhurst, and to call the same Cowdray Park. The ground is finely diversified with knolls and dells, and adorned with trees of various species, of an uncommon growth and luxuriance. The Spanish chestnut trees, forming a noble avenue, are, from dimensions and beauty, scarcely to be exceeded in England. The beautiful scenery of the grounds strikingly contrasts with some parts of the adjacent country, which is sterile and capable of little improvement. The seventh Viscount Montagu, however, attempted to render the vicinity of the park more agreeable by plantations of fir, which in some measure have the desired effect. The prospect from the house is rather confined in the direction of north and south, owing to the two wood-crowned hills between which it lies. . . . The present residence of Mr. Poyntz is Cowdray Lodge, a delightful cottage *ornée* situated upon a knoll in the park, about a mile from the magnificent ruins. (Horsfield.)⁴³

⁴³ A work published in 1884, entitled "Cowdray: The History of a Great English House," by Mrs. Charles Roundell (with illustrations), is reviewed in the *Genealogist* for October, 1884, and furnishes the follow-

Dr. Johnson, when staying at Brighton, visited Cowdray. "Sir," said he, "I should like to stay here twenty-four hours. We see here how our ancestors lived."

CRABBETT

(In WORTH).

MR. BLENCOWE contributed to Vol. XII. of S.A.C. an interesting paper, being "Extracts from the Memoirs of the Gale family." Leonard Gale, according to his autobiography, was son of Francis Gale, of Riverhead, in Kent, blacksmith. He came into Sussex and became an iron-master, taking St. Leonard's Forge and Tinsley Forge, near Crawley. When he had traded about 30 years, and had amassed 5,000£ or 6,000£, at the age of 46 he married a

ing extracts: "The Curse of Cowdray" is thus explained. Sir Anthony Browne's extensive possessions were, as is well known, in a great measure derived from the spoils of the church. On acquiring Battle, he razed the magnificent abbey church to the ground, and laid out his garden on the site, planting a double row of yew trees along what had been the nave of the minster. In connection with this sacrilegious act the tradition runs that—When Sir Anthony was holding his first great feast in the Abbot's Hall at Battle a monk made his way through the crowd of guests, and striding up to the dais on which Sir Anthony sat cursed him to his face. He foretold the doom that would befall the posterity of Sir Anthony, and prophesied that the curse would cleave to his family until it should cease to exist. He concluded with the words, "By fire and water thy line shall come to an end and it shall perish out of the land." The death by drowning of the young Viscount Montague in his 24th year happened only a few days before the 24th September, 1793, when Cowdray was reduced to ruins by fire. The messenger sent to England with the news of the young lord's death crossed another who was hastening from Cowdray with the tidings of the second disaster. Thus was the curse fulfilled almost to the letter [but not till the lapse of two centuries]. True, the title devolved on Mark Anthony Browne, a friar at Fontainebleau, who was descended from John, brother of Anthony, the second viscount; but although a papal dispensation enabled him to marry, he died without an heir, and the title became extinct. As might be supposed, numerous claims to the dignity have from time to time been put forward; one privately printed was the case of Henry Browne, Esq. Another was Charles Browne, the carrier or porter of Fishmonger Alley, Southwark. Entries of the name of Browne in the Storrington and Ripley registers are said to have belonged to the family; and a family of the name of Browne, of Piecombe, near Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, is said to be of the same stock.

daughter of Mr. Johnson, of Charlwood, with whom he had 500£ and one year's board. At the age of 66 he had had five children, and his fortune had increased to 16,000£. Leonard Gale, the father, died in 1690, and Leonard, his eldest son, then 17 years of age, succeeded to much the larger share of his property. In 1697 he was called to the Bar, "but being very distrustful of my own abilities, and too great a lover of idleness and ease, I neglected the study of the law, and devoted myself to the management of my property in the country." In 1698 he purchased the house and estate of Crabbett, for which, including timber, he gave 9,000£. "Two reasons," he says, "chiefly induced me to buy Crabbett, one was that my estate might lie together, and the other that I might have a good estate, which I had not before, for I was always afraid of building. Building is a sweet impoverishing; and Cato wisely says

‘Optimum est alienâ frui insaniâ.’

Aug. 19, 1703, being near 30 years old," he says, "I married with Mrs. Sarah Knight [of Cowden], my mother's sister's only daughter, after I had made my court to her two or three years; by her I had a plentiful fortune [7,000£ or 8,000£]; we were married in the parish church of Charlwood, by Mr. Hesketh, the Rector. She was truly my own choice, and I am extremely well satisfied with it; and do verily believe that for truth and sincerity, kindness and fidelity, humility and good nature she has few equals." In 1710 the son of the blacksmith was elected one of the Members for East Grinstead without expense or opposition (1710-13). In his diary he warns his children against "those inferior, beggarly fellows who had annoyed his father, and the vermin who had preyed on Mr. John Smith, of whom he had purchased Crabbett, and who had been forced to abscond and fly to France, where he ended his days at Dunkirk. . . . To continue his autobiography: "I am now," he says, "52 years of age, and have been married above 22 years, in which time, by God's blessing, I have greatly improved my estate, and I am now worth at Michaelmas,

1724, at a reasonable computation, 40,667£; though I have been guilty of a great many oversights in missing good bargains and taking bad (particularly the Mayfield estate), and not for want of care but of understanding." The memoir gives an account of his daughter⁴⁴ Phillipa's marriage, which took place January 21, 1730, to James Clitherow, Esq., she being in the 21st year of her age and he about 37. "I gave her 8,000£ to her portion, and she has 1,200£ per annum settled on her and her heirs, of which 600£ per annum is for her jointure. They staid a week with us at Crabbett, and that day fortnight she went home to Brentford, accompanied by her mother, who staid three weeks with her and Mrs. Ann Clitherow, her sister. There was abundance of people at Worth church on the wedding, and the Sunday following there was a prodigious congregation at church, when Mr. Hampton preached an excellent sermon, being the same sermon he preached the next Sunday after I

⁴⁴ His daughter Sarah married, 1750, Samuel Blunt, Esq., and in the partition of the property (by Act of Parliament, 15 Geo. III.) the estate at Crabbett fell to his lot, and is now in the possession of his descendant, Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, Esq. Of the other daughters, Philippa married as above James Clitherow, Esq., of Boston House, Brentford, and her descendants reside there still; and Elisabeth, married Mr. Henry Humphrey, of Lewes, who was for many years Chairman of Quarter Sessions for East Sussex. On his death the bulk of his own (but not his wife's) property went to his nephew, Henry Humphrey Jackson, Esq., of Holly Hill, Hartfield (S.A.C., Vol. XII.). Mr. Wilfrid Blunt informs me that his ancestor, the above Samuel Blunt, was of Springfield Place, Horsham, and great-grandson of Elias Blunt, or Blount (whose will is proved 1671, wherein he mentions his four sons, Samuel, Elias, Joseph, and John), who purchased that property and lands in Beeding, Plumpton and Shipley, in 1651. By Sarah Gale he had only one child, Charlotte Blunt, who died s.p. 1769. He married secondly, 1756, Winifred, daughter and heiress of Robert Scawen, Esq., of Reigate, of a Cornish family. He died 1796, and became possessed of Crabbett 1765. By this match he had three sons, Robert, captain of Horse Guards, died *vit. pat.*, the Rev. William Blunt (who died 1794), who, by Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Glanville, of Ketchfrench, Cornwall, had issue Mary, who married Lord Leconfield, and Francis Scawen Blunt, Deputy-Lieut. of the County (who died 1842), who by his wife Mary, daughter of Rev. John Flutter Chandler, of Witley, had issue Francis Scawen Blunt, who died unmarried 1872, and the present Wilfrid Scawen Blunt; —also a third son, Henry, who has descendants.

married, near 25 years before." Leonard Gale died in 1750, having survived his wife nearly four years, and his only son, Henry, who died at the age of 33, only a few months. His estates, of the value of about 1,100£ a year, were equally divided among his three daughters. The Clitherows succeeded to the property at Crawley and Steyning, and its neighbourhood. The Blunts became the owners of Crabbett. The estate of East Grinstead and Cowden, in Kent, fell to the lot of Mrs. Humphrey, whose property, as she died without children, reverted to her sisters' families.

Crabbett belonged to the Plaiz family, and then to the Mores, of Odiham, Hants. On the 10th June, 1504, among the free tenants of the Manor of Keymer was Sir Edward More, knight, who held by knight's service a tenement and certain lands in Worth, formerly of Richard Plaiz, called *Crabbetts*. It continued in his family till 1634. Sir John Smith afterwards purchased the estate; he died 12th November, 1662, æt. 71, and his son, John Smith, in 1698, sold it to Leonard Gale. (Burrell MS., 5683-4.) The park is picturesque and well timbered, and contains a large sheet of water. The house, lately rebuilt in the Queen Anne style, is pleasantly situated.

CROWHURST PARK.

CROWHURST PLACE was formerly the abode of the grandson of Sir Nicholas Pelham. John Pelham died in 1786, leaving Henry Pelham, Esq., his brother and heir. In 1834 it was the property of John Cressett Pelham, Esq., and now of T. Papillon, Esq. An undulating park, with extensive sea views, surrounds the house.

On the south side of the church, and behind the present farm-house (called Court Lodge, being the house where the courts of the manor of Crowhurst are kept), are considerable remains of a very substantial building. One wall has a large Gothic window, with cinquefoil head. Grose conjectured it to be the remains of an oratory or chapel. It is probably the ruins of the

ancient manor house; the modern one adjacent having stolen away its honours. The style of architecture is older and much superior to that of the church, and the great extent of the foundations show it to have been a structure of no mean pretensions. Under the room to which the large window belonged, there was another with a groined roof, and two small windows under the large one, and south of these the entrance, with the remains of a handsome groined roof. (Horsfield.)

In Vol. VII. of S.A.C. there is an interesting paper on this ancient manor-house; the conclusion that the writers come to is that it was probably built by Walter de Scotney about 1250. The manor of Crowhurst was held before the Domesday Survey by Earl Harold. Afterwards the Earls of Eu held it, and under them Walter Fitz Lambert, ancestor of the Scotneys. 14 Hen. IV. it was granted to Sir John Pelham, knight.



CUCKFIELD PLACE.⁴⁵

CUCKFIELD is not mentioned in Domesday, being then waste land, and comprehended within the precincts of the great forest of Worth. The parish is large, containing 10,500 acres of land, chiefly woodland and arable. The manor of Cuckfield extends into several parishes.

⁴⁵ Cuckfield is seated in the dirty part of the county; an indifferent town, and hath a small market on Fridays. ("Bloome's Britannia.")

For several ages after the Conquest it was the property of the De Warrens, Earls of Surrey. 39 Hen. III. John de Warren obtained a charter for a market and fair to be held in his manor of Cuckfield. 7 Edw. I. John de Warren was seized of this manor with a charter of free warren (Tower Records). Wm. de Stranes, vicar of Cuckfield, was sentenced, in 1294, to three years' imprisonment for taking deer in John de Warren's park at Cuckfield (Rot. Cl., 22 Edw. I.), and he obtained his pardon and release only after he had been confined at Guildford for several weeks. We have, in 1287, an account of an accident which happened to an over-zealous sportsman—Walter de la Mare—when he followed some dogs in Cuckfield Park, running after a deer wounded by an arrow (Assize Roll, 16 Edw. I.). Walter went naked into a pond after it, and swam to a reedy place, where he was drowned (S.A.C., xvii., 121). 13 Hen. IV., the Earl Arundel possessed the manors of Clayton, Keymer, and Cuckfield, also the manor of Worth, with its parks and chaces (S.A.C., x., 132). 18 Hen. VI., the manor of Cuckfield, one Park called Cuckfield Park, containing 229 acres, and another park called Bentleghe Park, containing 226 acres, were parcel of the Barony of Lewes (Burr. MSS.). 5 Hen. VIII., George Lord Bergavenny had the manor of Cuckfield with the parks of Cuckfield and Bentley, as noticed in his will. 7 Eliz., Henry Nevill Lord Abergavenny demised to Mr. Henry Bowyer the moiety of Bentley Park [the site of which is covered by the Ouse Valley Railway Viaduct]. 14 Jas. I., Edward Nevill Lord Abergavenny leased for lives to Sir Walter Covert and others all his moiety of Cuckfield Park (Burr. MSS., 5683, p. 184). The estate passed from the families of Bowyer and Hendley to Charles Sergison, Esq., nearly two centuries since, in whose descendant it remains.

Amongst Rowe's MSS., quoted by Sir Wm. Burrell (Add. MSS., 5683, p. 115), it is said, "There hath been within this manor one other ancient officer called Park Clauditor for the collecting the rents due towards the enclosing of Cuckfield Park, whereof I have two ancient rentals; but forasmuch as the said ground was long

before my time *disparked*, and the lands converted to better uses, the said rents have neither been required by the lords nor collected by the tenants, and therefore I purposely omit them." A different opinion as to the "better uses" of the land was entertained by a subsequent lord, for Thomas Sergison, about the year 1738, restored the park, and it is now stocked with 200 head of fallow deer.

Mr. Lower, in Vol. xxv. of S.A.C., gives a long biographical account of Charles Sergison, the first owner of Cuckfield, of the name, and a pedigree of his descendants. The paper is illustrated by two views of the mansion, as it was in 1681, and as it is now, and an engraving of the Clock House or Entrance Gateway Tower.⁴⁶

The following Rhyming Epistle I communicated to the S.A.C. (xiv., 266), through Mr. Lower, which, without any pretensions as a literary composition, gives an interesting idea of Sussex country life a century ago in connection with the Sergison family. The Shermanbury Letters (S.A.C., Vol. xxii.) are equally illustrative of Sussex life about the same time, but are more amusing and graphic. In one of the volumes of the "Archæologia Cantiana" are some letters of a kindred character, refer-

⁴⁶ It is generally known that Harrison Ainsworth's popular novel of "Rookwood," as regards some of its scenes, was laid at Cuckfield Park. In his Preface he thus speaks of the place:—

"The supernatural occurrence, forming the groundwork of one of the ballads [the Legend of the Lime Tree, Chap. I.], which I have made the harbinger of doom to the house of Rookwood, is ascribed by popular superstition to a family resident in Sussex; upon whose estate the fatal tree (a gigantic lime with mighty arms and huge girth of trunk, as described in the song) is still carefully preserved. Cuckfield Place, to which this singular piece of timber is attached, is, I may state for the benefit of the curious, the real Rookwood Hall; for I have not drawn upon imagination, but upon memory, in describing the seat and domains of that fated family. The general features of the venerable structure, several of its chambers, the old garden, and in particular the noble park, with its spreading prospects, its picturesque views of the Hall, 'like bits of Mrs. Radcliffe' (as the poet Shelley once observed of the same scene), its deep glades, through which the deer come lightly tripping down, its uplands, slopes, brooks, brakes, coverts and groves, are carefully delineated."

ring to Kentish country life about 150 years ago, being the correspondence of Miss Isabella Twysden.

The Mrs. Mary Sergison, the writer of the letter (or, as we should now say, "Miss"), was probably daughter of Thomas Sergison, Esq. Mrs. Prudence Sergison, the "Sister Prue" referred to, was buried at Cuckfield, Jan. 1, 1762, and died unmarried. Her sister Mary married John Tomlinson, Esq. "Uncle Mich" was the brother of Thomas Sergison, who succeeded him in the estate. "Good Sir Russell" was probably Dr. Russell (a native of Lewes), a resident physician at this time at Brighton. The "sister in London" must refer to Sarah, wife of Charles Langford.

The incidents recorded irresistibly recall some of the characters in works of fiction of the time. Sister Pru, with her household affairs, reminds us of the wife of the "Vicar of Wakefield," and her daughters Olivia and Sophia. Ranelagh and Vauxhall, the Lord and the Captain, bring to our recollection Miss Burney's "Evelina," which so fascinated Dr. Johnson that he sat up all night reading it. Lord Orville and the incomparable Evelina, the hero and heroine of the tale, seem to have conducted their courtship at Ranelagh and Bath in a very ceremonious fashion, calling each other "my lord" and "Miss Beaumont" even after they were engaged. We may even fancy some of the incidents of "She Stoops to Conquer" happening at Cuckfield Place. Like Mr. Hardcastle's country seat, it may have been mistaken for a roadside inn by the bashful Marlow and his friend Hastings, and Mrs. Mary, or Sister Pru, may, as a diversion, have acted the part of Miss Hardcastle.

A Letter from Mrs. Mary Sergison in the Country to her Sister in London.

Whilst you Dr Sister fond of town
Drive far the thought of coming down
And dress and visit Park and Play,
And gall'ant your hours away,
Vouchsafe to hear in humble rhyme
How we poor girls at home do spend our time.
The morning sister Prue with care
Devotes to family affairs—

Gives out her orders—calls for John—
 Then reads and writes and works till one.
 Meanwhile I thus my hours employ,
 In healthful sports and *manly* joys ;
 I beat the Drum or mount the back
 Of never-tripping famous BLACK—
 Halloo with Stephen to the hounds
 And fill the park with cheerful sounds.
 Invited by the air and day,
 To Slaughtam now we take our way,
 In pity view that ancient seat,
 In ruins venerably great.
 Arrived at Widow's, Tea we sup
 Enrich'd with cream—a cooling cup.
 But uncle Mich tho' very sober,
 Had got a pot of rare October.
 I join with him and poz, I say,
 Tis far before poor slip slop TEA !
 Refreshment had we mount again,
 And travel o'er the forest plain.
 The fearful rabbits scour with haste,
 The nimble dogs pursue as fast,
 Just at their cells secure their prey,
 And bear it to their lord away.
 Such exercise gives life anew,
 Adds colour, health—and far surpasses
 All the pale pleasures of your London lasses.

I guess ere now you smile and say,
 “O the dull stupid country way ;
 What's this to Drawing Room and Ball
 And Ranelagh and dear Vauxhall ?”
 Dear Madam, hold ! be not in passion
 You'll find that we, too, are in the fashion—
 For let me tell you sister Pru
 Has had a rout as well as you ;
 A rout scarce seen by London fare—
 We had to eat to drink—to spare
 On ham and chicken too we dined ;
 Toasted your health in generous wine.
 A Lord and Captain graced our board
 (No fop nor sharper on my word)
 We'd ladies too of fame and worth
 Whose beauty might adorn a court ;
 A Chaplain too with due decorum,
 At bottom plac'd said grace before 'em
 We laugh'd and prattled, drank and played
 And cards amused till evening's shade.
 A social walk pass'd time away
 And cheerful chitchat closed the day.

In short our hearts knew little care ;
We want but only one thing here—
If good Sir Russell but restore
Mama to health we ask no more ;
The greatest best of blessings sent,
All will be joy and sweet content.

DALLINGTON CHACE.

THIS is delineated as a forest in Speed's map. The destruction of this once extensive Chace, formerly belonging to the Pelhams, is attributable to the Iron Works. (S.A.C., Vol. II.) The forest of Dallington, says Mr. Hayley, is taken notice of by Camden, and is enumerated with others by Sir Henry Spelman in his list, but I see no grounds to persuade myself it was ever a royal forest, or subject to the forest laws ; it appears to have been part of the possessions of the old Earls of Eu under the name of the Forest, and afterwards of their forest of Brightling ; that part of which has acquired, and retained the name of the forest of Dallington has generally, if not always, attended the succession and inheritance of the manor of that name, and thereby probably acquired the same to itself. In some old wills of the Pelhams, temp. Hen. VI. and VII., it is styled the "forest and chace of Dallington." There is a farm called the "Castle" in Dallington. (Burr. MSS. 5679 p. 287.)

DALE PARK

(In MADEHURST).

LANDS with this name were first enclosed by Sir George Thomas, who upon rising ground, commanding a fine marine view, with the rich vale and city of Chichester in the distance, built a large and splendid mansion, from a design of Bonomi. It was begun in 1784, and finished in four years. (Neale's Seats, 2nd Series, Vol. v., with view.) Dallaway supposes this parish to have formed originally part of Arundel Forest. Temp. James I., the manor passed to Sir Garret Kempe, of Slyndon. The

Earl of Newburgh sold it to Sir George Thomas, Bart., who died in 1815. His son aliened it to Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., M.P., who resold it to John Smith, Esq., M.P. It is now the property of John Charles Fletcher, Esq., who owns the whole parish. There is a good view of the house and park in "Excursions through Sussex."

DANNY PARK AND LITTLE PARK

(In HURSTPIERPOINT).⁴⁷

"In Bottingelle (Buttinghill) hundred Robert holds Herst of William." Such is the laconic account in the Domesday Survey of the manor of Hurst Pierpoint. The Robert here was undoubtedly Robert de Pierpoint, brother of Godfrey de Pierpoint, and probably brother of Rainald de Pierpoint, whose son, William Fitz Rainald, held Poynings of William de Warren. These three are presumed to have been sons of Godfrey, brother of Rudolphus de Warren, and therefore nearly related to the Earl Warren, such relationship explaining their large holdings under their kinsman and feudal chief. (See Pedigree, S.A.C., xi., 86.)

This is one of the largest manors, if not the largest, in Sussex mentioned in Domesday, as held by a mesne tenant, the more extensive ones being possessed by the great baronial tenants in chief and ecclesiastical corporations. Several subinfeudations of so considerable a lordship were no doubt made, the greater number of which have either ceased to exist, or from early desuetude, or extinction of dependent suit and service, have continued to the present day as independent manors, and cannot be identified except conjecturally from circumstances of ownership and locality. However, the manor of Howcourt, in Lancing, Domesday book itself testifies, was held of and included in the manor of Hurst. In addition to this the manors of Pakyns and Hautbois,⁴⁸ the demesnes of which are in the parish, are the only two besides, with, perhaps, that of Hixted (Highstede, probably giving name to the Sussex

⁴⁷ This account is a partial reproduction of a paper of mine in Vol. xi. of S.A.C.

⁴⁸ This manor, according to Sir William Burrell, though now only a small farm, called "Abbeys," took its name from the family of Hautbois, many of whose deeds are to be found in the Lewes Chartulary. The place which gave this family their name, or received it from them, if a corruption of Hautbois, was Hobbese, a parish in Norfolk, as it is spelt in the Domesday Survey, being then held by William de Warren.

family of Isted), that can be clearly presumed to have been members ; though it is probable that the manor of Oathall, in Wivelsfield, of which the manor of Leigh, in Cuckfield and Hurstpierpoint, is a subinfeudation, was originally another.⁴⁹ It is not often that a manor and a parish are conterminous ; still less so that a parish does not contain lands belonging to more than one manor. This double position was that of Hurstpierpoint. The manor, from its large area, extended into several parishes, and the parish, though not extensive, contains lands that are parcel of the adjoining manors of Sadlescombe and Pangdean, and perhaps of others.

In Sussex, Robert de Pierpoint held 58 hides of land, and Godfrey 24, altogether 82 hides, or about 9,000 acres of land. In Suffolk, Godfrey held the manor of Henstead, a subinfeudation of the great manor of Wrentham, of William de Warren. 1271, Sir Simon de Pierpoint obtained licence of free warren⁵⁰ for his estates in Benacre, Wrentham, and Henstead. 1316, Sir Simon de Pierpoint presented to the church of Henstead. Temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I., Sir Simon de Pierpoint held 10 knight's fees in Sussex of the Earl Warren. (*Testa de Nevill.*)

As to the place which gave name to the family, Collins in his "Peerage," giving as his authority "family evidences at Holme-Pierepoint," says that they continued their possessions, viz., the castle of Pierrepoint, in the south confines of Picardy and diocese of Laon, in 35 Hen. I., 13 Hen. II., and 2 Rich. I., and were benefactors to the Abbey of Thionville, for lands in the territory of Sornicourt and Veel. Mr. Eyton, however ("Antiquities of Shropshire"), states that the family took their name from Pont St. Pierre, a vill in the diocese of Rouen, situate at the confluence of the rivers Andelle and Seine. But this seems simply a conjecture. Pont St. Pierre is evidently a bridge, or a town clustering near a bridge, named after the family of St. Pierre, as Pontdelarch, called also Pont Arches, was after the family of Arches, and others as Pont-Audomare, Pont-Cardon, similarly named.

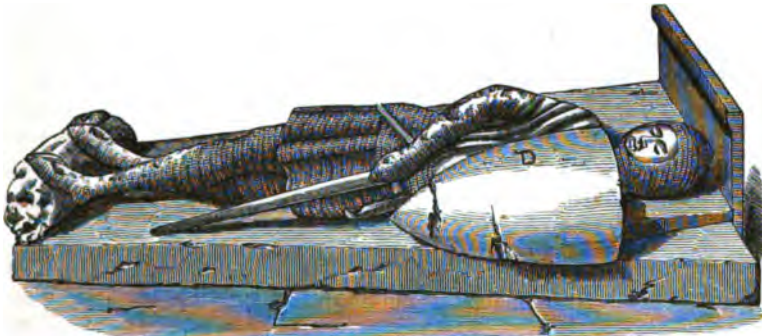
Sir Robert, brother of the last Sir Simon Pierpoint, of Hurst, attended

⁴⁹ It would be an interesting paper for the S.A. Collections to trace the subinfeudations of the Domesday manors of the county. The Burrell MSS. afford considerable materials for the purpose.

⁵⁰ In the Saxon times every man was allowed to kill game on his own estate ; but upon the Conquest the King vested the property of all the game in himself, so that no one could sport even on his own land, under the most cruel penalties, without permission of the King, by grant of a chase or *freewarren*. By this the grantee had an exclusive power of killing game on his own estate, but it was on condition that he prevented every one else. (Pennant.)

Edward in his Scottish wars, and was succeeded by several generations, who maintained their knighthood in every reign till, in the time of Charles I., Robert Pierpoint was raised to the peerage by the titles of Baron Pierpoint, Viscount Newark, and Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, whose son obtained the further dignity of Marquis of Dorchester. This last title, however, became extinct in the person of its first occupant, he dying without male issue. The other titles passed to his male heir, in whose successor, Evelyn Pierpoint, 1706, the Marquisate of Dorchester was revived, and who, in 1715, was advanced to the highest grade in the Peerage, by being created Duke of Kingston. This and all the other hereditary dignities, however, became extinct with the death of Evelyn Pierpoint, grandson of the first Duke, in 1773.

But the name of Pierpoint, and some of the titles, were subsequently revived. Charles Meadows, being son of Philip Meadows, by Frances, sister and heir of Evelyn, last Duke of Kingston, assumed the name of Pierpoint, and was created Baron Pierpoint, of Holme-Pierpoint, and Viscount Newark, 1796 ; and Earl Manvers, 1816, ancestor of the present Earl Manvers.



CROSS-LEGGED EFFIGY IN HURSTPIERPOINT CHURCH.

We may now pause to indulge in a few observations on a race who for so many generations occupied a foremost rank among those proud and potent vassals of a long feudal and warlike period, those Anglo-Norman Sussex knights and warriors, the Echinghams and St. Legers, the Poynings and Kaynes, the Savages and Percys, and Bohuns. Whether one race is really more prolific than another—not within the narrow limits of a county and a century, but comprehending all the male descendants in a direct line of some one progenitor for four or five centuries—would be a curious genealogical inquiry, and not without much ethnological and physiological interest. But certainly there are families who flourish so numerously for a few generations in certain districts, and then

almost entirely disappear, as if struck down root and branch by some curse or plague ; whilst others never cease from the land, but, pushing deep and wide their roots, keep up their numbers with unfailing fertility on their native soil. There were Chatfields, and Luxfords, and Cruttendens in Sussex 500 years ago ; and there are probably as many Chatfields, and Luxfords, and Cruttendens in the county now as would furnish a battalion for the militia. In the days of Elizabeth, there were Coverts and Culpepers enough in the county to have formed a grand jury ; in the days of Victoria, it is doubtful if a Covert or a Culpeper is to be met with from Chichester to Rye. Is the race, then, extinct, or is its fecundity kept up on the banks of the Severn or the Humber, in the wilds of Connemara, or among the Cheviots and Grampians ? Or did the *Mayflower* carry across the Atlantic the surviving scions of these stocks, and does a new race of Coverts and Culpepers rank high among the planters of Virginia and the merchants of New York ? Such problems may be classed with the curiosities of genealogy, and may one day receive a solution.

To return to the Pierpoints. At the Conquest they seem to have had as large a share in the partition of Sussex as any other under-tenants. A century and a half afterwards, at the time of Henry the Third, they were among the most extensive landholders of the county, Simon de Pierpoint then holding, as we have seen, ten knight's fees, his neighbour and cousin, Thomas de Poynings, holding the same number. Here, however, a difference seems to have arisen in the fortunes of the two families—a difference that seems to have grown in the same direction for some generations afterwards. A knight's fee is said to have been equal to about 600 acres ; we have seen that the two Pierpoints, at the Domesday Survey, held about 9,000 acres (the lands of Godfrey passing by some means to the successors of his brother Robert). The possessions of the predecessor of the Poynings amounted to about 4,000 acres. The family of Poynings, then, so early as Henry the Third's time, had added to their manors, whilst the Pierpoints seem to have parted with many of theirs, without acquiring new ones ; and this disparity seems to have gone on widening till the Poynings, at the time when the last Pierpoint was gathered to his fathers in their ancestral place of sepulture, had attained a height of rank and wealth that eclipsed all that the Pierpoints had gained two centuries before or after—at the time when they were ranked among the barons of the realm, had built a stately castle, had gained laurels on every battle-field, had made splendid alliances, had acquired manors, and parks, and forests, stretching across the county, and had achieved a reputation and a position that placed them on a level with the

most renowned earls and barons of the kingdom. The fame, indeed, of the Poynings seems to have rose as that of the Pierpoints fell ; for we do not read of a Poynings going to the Holy Land, and being afterwards commemorated by a Crusader's effigy, remaining to this day, as was the case with the Pierpoints ; nor does it appear that a Poynings as well as a Pierpoint was at the Battle of Lewes, and got noticed in history ; nor could the annals of Poynings or Pierpoints match what is recorded of their neighbours, the Kahaignes and Cheneys, who before the close of the fourteenth century had founded several distinct houses, all bearing their hereditary Norman name, but distinct armorial bearings, indicating alliances with heiresses ; and while no branch lost its original position, some attained more exalted rank. So widespread, indeed, was their name that it is affixed to more than 20 towns or manors ; and Fuller, writing in the 17th century, observes of it : " The name of Cheney is so noble and diffused through the Catalogue of Sheriffs that it is harder to miss than to find them in any county." But the proofs of the wealth, populousness, and consequent extended fame of a *race* or a *house* are often delusive. The Cheneys showed evidently a proud tenacity of their *name* though they frequently changed their coat armour. Such was the case in both points with the Nevills, perhaps the greatest of all the great *houses* of England ; yet who by their Norman name would appear to be also of Norman blood, are in reality, in all their distinguished branches, direct descendants in the male line of the Saxon Earls of Northumberland. The Pierpoints and Poynings, therefore, we may fairly presume, from the infrequency of their names, did not keep up their patronymics, in the persons of their younger sons, whose descendants are doubtless to be found named after their manors or offices, or fathers' Christian names.

We now resume the narrative of the descent of the manor. Sibilla, the heiress of Sir Simon de Pierpoint, married Sir Edmund de Ufford, knight, a member of an ancient family. His son, Sir Robert de Ufford, who died in 1400, left two daughters and co-heiresses, who carried the ancient inheritance of the Pierpoints to their respective husbands, Sir William Bowett, knight, who married Joan, or Amy, and Richard Bowett, who married Ela.

The Bowetts are said to be an *ancient* Cumberland and Westmoreland family ; but all that we can learn of their antiquity in these counties is that Thomas Bowett, subsequently to the reign of Edward II., married one of the three co-heiresses of Le Brun, who had lands therein. It is probable that they came in with the Conqueror, though their family name does not appear in Domesday, nor for three centuries afterwards in any published record ; for Ordericus Vitalis (iv., 158) mentions Robert

Boet as archer to Richard De l'Aigle; and in a charter cited in the "Gallia Christiana" (xi., 336, Appendix), dated 1217, the fee of Boet is mentioned, and also Roger Boet.⁵¹ They emerged from obscurity, evidently through wealthy alliances, about the same time as the Wakehursts and Dallingridges in our own county; and their fame seems to have been equally as short-lived, and to have ended, as it begun, by female heirs.

The descendants of Richard Bowett and Ela cannot be traced, except conjecturally, and only partially. In the chancel of the church of Hurst is a mural monument to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of John Thorp, of Cudworth, in Newdigate, Esq., who died *æt. suæ* 29, A.D. 1624. On her monument are the arms of Bowett, *Argent 3 stags' heads caboshed sable*, as also those of Dacre, *sable 3 escallops or*, and of Culpeper (a bend engrailed), she being daughter of Sir Anthony Culpeper, of Bedbury, knight. It is doubtless the John Thorp who occurs in the Subsidy Roll 19 Jas. I. (S.A.C., ix., 82) as the largest taxpayer in Hurst; and according to the pedigree in Berry's "Sussex Genealogies" (p. 348) he was grandson of John Thorp, of Cudworth, who married a daughter and heir of — Bowett. A John Bowet, of Bookham Magna, in Surrey, occurs as one of the gentry of that county, 6 Henry VI., who might have been son of Richard Bowett and Ela. A moiety of the property of the Pierpoints, then, seems to have passed from the Bowetts to the Thorps, and from the Thorps to William Saxby, Esq., of Lingfield, who married Ann, daughter and heiress of the aforesaid John Thorp and Elizabeth his wife; but what constituted this moiety cannot be identified.

The other moiety, comprehending the manor, demesne lands, and Danny, passed into the family of Dacre, through the marriage of Sir Thomas Dacre, son and heir of Sir Thomas Dacre, of Gillesland, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir William Bowett and Amy Ufford. Joane, their daughter and heiress, married Sir Richard Fienes, who became Lord Dacre, *jure uxoris*. Thomas Fienes, Lord Dacre, was his grandson and heir, being son and heir of John Fienes, who died *vita patris*. On the death of this Thomas, 9th September, 35 Hen. VIII., an extant was taken of his manors and lands, which comprised the manor of Wrentham, in Suffolk, the manors of Ewhurst, Buckholt, South Berwick, Herst-monceux, Herstperpounde, Westmeston, and Street, in Sussex, and the manor of Compton-Monceaux, in Hants. Gregory Fienes, son

⁵¹ A pedigree of Bouet from the 16th century is to be found in Hozier "Armorial de la France," their arms being 3 boars' heads in pale; and there is an Admiral Bouet at the present time (1859) in the French navy.

of the unfortunate young nobleman who was executed for a murder committed in Sir N. Pelham's park, was the last Baron Dacre of the name of Fienes, his sister and heir carrying that dignity to her husband, Henry Lennard, from whom descends the present owner of the title. And now, after an uninterrupted continuance for 500 years, an end is put to the hereditary succession of the manor of Hurst, and the estates that always seem to have clustered around, and to have passed with that inheritance. By deed, dated 24th January, 1582, Gregory Fienes, Lord Dacre, and the Lady Anne, his wife, conveyed to George Goring, of Lewes, Esq., the manor of Hurstpierpoint, and the park and grounds called Danny Park and Hurst Park, with the royalties of the Hundred of Buttinghill, and all their other estates in Bolney, Twineham, Slaugham, Worth, Newtimber, Cuckfield, Westmeston, Street, Newick, Ditchling, Albourne, Chailey, Lindfield, Ardingly, and West Hoathly for the sum of £10,000. (Burrell MSS.) This transaction is thus noticed in the parish register : "1582. Mr. Goring, Esq., did take possession of the manor of Hurstpierpoint."

This cessation of the reign of a long race of lords, who could boast of inheriting the blood and possessions of the first Norman owner of the soil, must have been looked upon by the minor proprietors and inhabitants of the day as the commencement of a new era in their annals and associations. Probably the last Sir Simon de Pierpoint was the last resident lord ; for it is doubtful if the Uffords or Sir Wm. Bowett resided at Hurst ; the latter was buried at least elsewhere. And the stately Castle of Herstmonceux was, we may be sure, preferred, except for an occasional visit, to the more humble manor-house of Hurst. This we know stood immediately north of the church, for the foundation walls, of great thickness, were some years since discovered there ; but as it is not mentioned in the survey taken of the manor in 12 Eliz., which notices that "Herst Park was on the north side of the church," it had probably been suffered to go to decay after the Dacres and Fienes' came into possession. This circumstance probably induced the new owner, in carrying out his intention, of residing on his estate, to build the new manor-house in a situation of more sylvan seclusion and greater distance from the village—considerations that in the more intellectual and refined age of Elizabeth seem for the first time to have been studied. Thus, in a few years, the villagers and tenants were gratified to find a resident proprietor amongst them ; and must have been amazed at the magnificence of a mansion, that could not have been matched in any neighbouring parish, and that must have excited the envy and admiration of every squire in the county, even of the builders of Wakehurst and Glynde Place, of Paxhill and Street

Place, and whose only rival for miles round, and that at a later period, could have been, what was undoubtedly once, the splendid residence of the Coverts at Slangham.

12 Elizabeth, a survey was taken of the manor, wherein it is stated that Herst Park was on the north side of the church, one mile and a quarter in circuit, and contained 80 head of deer and 18 antlers. The pannage was worth £5 *per annum*. There was also a pond of two acres, containing 200 carp and tench, fit for the lord's house. Herst Park afterwards, and now, called Little Park (though long since disparked and divided into enclosures), is depicted as existing in the reign of James I., in the map of Sussex published in Speed's Thesaurus, as also southward, the park of Danny. The old house at Danny, and the park, are thus described in the Survey :—

“A fair mansion-house of timber, where the keeper lieth, who hath the custody thereof, the same being moated, two parts with water, the other part dry. The house and scite within the moat, 180 feet long, and 80ft. broad. The entry of the house on the east, at a porch containing 12 feet long, and 8ft. broad, of four stories ; the hither story used for a lodging, newly built, and so entering the hall, lyeth on the south, 48 feet long and 24 feet broad, having no other story ; at the highest end is a fair parlour, 28 feet long, and 20ft. broad, of two stories, the lower story has two fair bay windows, with transoms, embowed with timber work, containing 21 lights, 7 below each transom, each window containing 10, and 9ft. long, adjoining to which are certain other edifices, used for lodgings, of two stories, having a kitchen, with scullery and larder, and an outhouse of two stories, all covered with tiles in good repair, and on the south side half a furlong from the house, is a spring of water, always continuing but slow, but with little change may be carried to the house. The park is paled ; there have been impaled of the lord's demesnes, within 5 years, 100 acres, called Broomfields, Danny Lands and Bablands, wherein burrows for conies are now made. The parks are $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, well covered with oak timber. The herbage by the year . . . besides feeding 800 head of deer. The pannage is worth in a mast year £6 13s. 4d. In the park are 40 deer of antlers, 260 rascals [lean deer] and 40 couple of conies.”

The “fair mansion house of timber”—for “fair” it evidently must have been—was probably a hunting seat built by one of the Dacres ; and though not apparently from decay, but being unsuitable to the tastes and requirements of the new owner, was razed to the ground, and gave place, about 1595, to the present grander mansion, built of brick, and somewhat to the east of the old building, whose site is said to be marked by a difference in the verdure of the grass.

The Park of Danny was enclosed by the last Sir Simon de Pierpoint, who, in 1355, received from the king a license "*includere boscum suum de Danehich, et Dominica sua vocata Danye, in comitata Sussexiæ, sic ei concessum per Comitum Surriæ.*"⁵²

⁵² THE GORINGS OF DANNY. (From Lodge's Portraits.)

GEORGE GORING, Esq., of Ovingdean (the builder of Danny), lived in the time of Edward VI., and was son of Sir Wm. Goring, of Burton, Knt., one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to that monarch. He died 1553, and his son, GEORGE GORING, was bred in the Court under his father's care, one of Elizabeth's Gentlemen Pensioners, and was placed in the household of Henry Prince of Wales, by King James his father, to whom recommended equally by his sagacity, and by a peculiar jocularity of humour, he became a familiar companion, and at length a sort of minor favourite. He was knighted 1608. Buckingham, whose friendship he had gained by his bravery and politeness, prevailed on Charles I. to raise him to the peerage; in 1629 he was created LORD GORING of Hurstpierpoint, and in 1645 was advanced to the title of EARL of NORWICH, which had then lately become extinct by the death, without male issue, of his maternal uncle, Edward Denny, the first and last of his name by whom it had been borne. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Neville, Baron Abergavenny, by whom he left a son, GEORGE GORING. Of the date of his birth and of the place and mode of his education, no intelligence remains. He married when very young, Lettice, daughter of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork; increased certain embarrassments under which he had before laboured, and left her to fly from his creditors within a year, as it should seem, after their nuptials. Lord Wentworth, afterwards the great Earl of Strafford, in a letter of the 20th May, 1633, to James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, says, "young Mr. Goring is gone to travel, having run himself out of £8,000, which he purposes to redeem by his frugality abroad, unless my lord of Cork can be induced to put to his helping hand, which I have undertaken to solicit for him the best I can, and shall do it with all the power and care my credit and wit shall in any wise suggest unto me." Soon after his arrival on the continent, he determined to adopt a military life, not as a temporary volunteer, but in the regular profession of a soldier. Mr. Garrard, the lively correspondent of Lord Wentworth, in a letter to that nobleman of the 6th Dec. following, says, "young Mr. Goring hath compounded with my Lord Vere for his colonel's place in the Low Countries. Twenty-two companies he hath under his command and his troop of horse." At the head of this force, which was afterwards augmented, he distinguished himself by the most determined bravery. How long he remained in the Low Countries is uncertain, but we are told also in the Strafford letters that he was at the famous siege of Breda, and received there a severe wound in Oct., 1637. From that period we have no intelligence of him till the spring of 1641, when we find him at home, in the office of Governor of Portsmouth, then the strongest and best fortified place in the realm. This fortress he at first kept for the Parliamentarians, but after much vacilla-

By whom or when the demesne lands called Little Park were first alienated does not appear; but in 1644 this estate was sold by Sir William Juxon to Anne Swaine, of Hurstpierpoint, whose son, Richard Swaine, of Horsham, gentleman, 22 Car. II., disposed of it to Thomas Marchant, of Albourne, yeoman,⁵³ in whose family it remained till recently, when it was purchased by Mr. C. Smith Hannington, of Brighton.

In the reign of Charles II. the manor came into possession of Sir John Shaw, of Eltham, and Sir John K. Shaw, Bart., sold it to the late W. J. Campion, Esq., at the end of the last century.

The purchaser of Danny Place in 1652, Peter Courthope, Esq., of Cranbrook, was of a family long settled upon the confines of Kent and Sussex, of which numerous branches existed in the 15th and 16th cen-

tion in July, 1642, refused to obey the order of the Parliament, and openly declared that he held Portsmouth for the king. Portsmouth was presently besieged by sea and land, and surrendered almost without defence, to the astonishment of those who thought they knew the Governor's character. Goring scarcely made any conditions, but that he might be allowed to transport himself beyond the seas. He went, but returned in the summer of 1644, when their wonder was increased by seeing him immediately appointed to command in Lincolnshire, the Horse of the Marquis of Newcastle's army, with which he importantly assisted in forcing the rebels to raise the siege of York. After this period he was still engaged in a very active, but undecided, and not always creditable character, in the Civil Wars. At last, finding himself a general without an army, a public servant without confidence, and an object of universal disgust, in a country which had suffered more from the rapine of his troops than from the enemy—he suddenly asked Prince Rupert's permission to visit France for a time; transported himself thither before he had obtained it, and never returned, leaving behind him a character known to be of very little worth, and strongly suspected of infidelity to the cause in which he had been engaged.

Lord Goring left England in November, 1645, from which period few particulars of him have been preserved. After having passed some time in France, he went into the Netherlands, where he obtained a commission of Lieutenant-General in the Spanish army. He afterwards, as Dugdale informs us, served in the same rank in Spain, under a commander named Don John de Silva, whom, finding him to have been corrupted by Cardinal Mazarine, he seized at the head of his troops, and sent prisoner to Madrid, where he was soon after put to death for that treason. We learn from the same authority that Goring closed his irregular life in that country in the character of a Dominican friar. He left no issue, and his father surviving him till 1662 was succeeded by his second son Charles, who dying without issue, with him the titles of Earl of Norwich and Baron Goring became extinct.

⁵³ *Vide Pedigree S.A.C.*, Vol. xxx., 199.

turies, although now but one remains in those counties, that of George Campion Courthope, Esq., of Whiligh, who resides in the mansion which he and his ancestors have occupied for three and a half centuries ; anterior to this period (that on which they settled at Whiligh), the family had long resided in the immediate neighbourhood, and so early as the reign of Edward I., Adam de Courthope, William de Courthope, and Peter de Courthope were amongst the principal inhabitants of the adjoining parish of Wadhurst.⁵⁴

The estate of Danny at the time of its enjoyment by the Courthopes, shorn of the manor and advowson, and not comprehending many surrounding farms and contiguous properties, which by comparatively recent acquisitions have made it more compact and extensive, was again destined, after the lapse of about three quarters of a century, to pass into the possession of another family. Peter Courthope, Esq., grandson of the first proprietor, dying in 1724, at an advanced age, without male issue, his only surviving child and heiress, Barbara, carried his inheritance to her husband, Henry Campion, Esq., of Combwell, ancestor of the present (1884) proprietor, William Henry Campion, Esq.

This alliance was the occasion of the first introduction of the Campions into Sussex ; though in the time of Charles I., as appears by the Subsidy Roll, a family of that name resided at Broadwater, probably an offshoot of that stock who were settled at Champions, or as it is written in Budgen's "Map of Sussex," 1724, Campions, an estate at West Grinstead. The Campions of Danny had for some generations been seated at Combwell, in Kent, whence came Sir Henry Campion, his brother, the gallant Sir William Campion, who was slain at Colchester, and his son, Sir William Campion. The Campions of Combwell were a junior branch of the Campions of Campion's Hall, in Essex, which estate was carried by an heiress into the family of Mathew, of Stanstead, in Sussex.⁵⁵

The entrance to Danny [half-way from the station to Hurst] is by a lane at Randidles ; it winds in continual shade for about a mile till it ends at the mansion ; it goes through the commencement of the Danny plantations at the Sandfield Pond, which is a large and beautiful piece of water fringed all round by bending trees, immediately on the left ; opposite to which, on the right, is a spring of mineral water ; it then pursues a straight course through a long and noble avenue of elm trees, disclosing to the right and left rich and extensive meadows, on which on

⁵⁴ Further particulars of this family will be found in the article "Hurstpierpoint," in S.A.C., Vol. xi.

⁵⁵ A further account of the family and of their Norman origin is in S.A.C., xi., 69-72.

all sides border beautiful plantations. These abound in every charming variety of disposition :—

“ Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye
Distracted wanders ; now the bow'ry walk
Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps ;
Now meets the bending sky.”

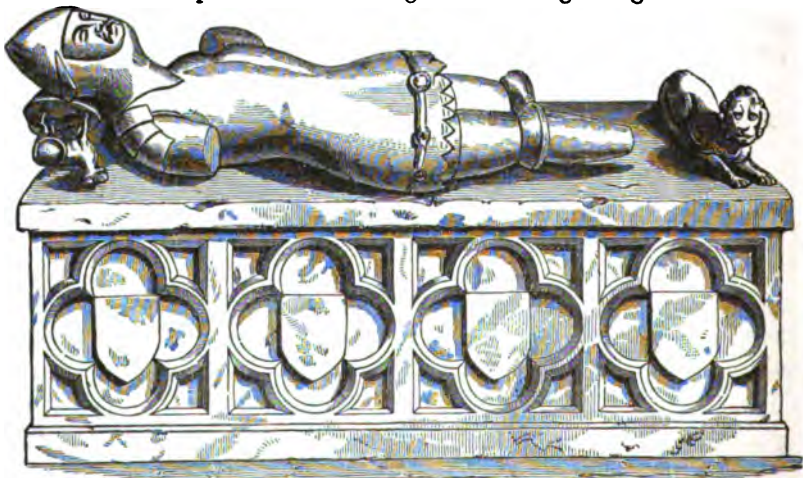
The proud eminence of Wolstanbury lies in the adjoining parish of Piecombe. After a very toilsome ascent you gain the summit—

“ From whose fair brow
The bursting prospect spreads immense around ;
And snatch'd o'er hill and dale, and wood, and lawn,
And verdant field, and darkening heath between,
And villages embosom'd soft in trees,
Your eye excursive roams ;
Wide stretching from the lord's hall,
To where the broken landscape by degrees,
Ascending ends with Surrey's hills.”

“ Fann'd by gentle zephyrs that on Woolson play,
Curl down its sides and o'er the vallies stray,”⁵⁶

exhilarated by the situation and the enhanced beauty of a cloudless summer's day, anon hearing, wafted by the breeze, the roar of the ocean, whose blue surface is partially seen on the south—the “eye roves, exulting in its command,” and confused by the multiplicity of objects, over the vast and lovely landscape which stretches before it—

“ Rich in its groves, and glens, and village spires,
Its upland lawns and heights with foliage hung.”⁵⁷



⁵⁶ “Woolsonbury Nymphs,” a poem written more than 100 years ago.

⁵⁷ “History of Hurstpierpoint,” by a native, a minor, 1837.

DENNE PARK

(In HORSHAM).

ON the southern boundary of Horsham is a Deer Park, within which and approached by a noble avenue of lime trees stands the mansion house of DENNE, occupying a situation of great beauty on the summit of Denne Hill. Its front is modern, but the chimneys, gables, and other features indicate that the main building dates from the early part of the last century, and was probably erected by the Eversfields soon after their acquisition of the property. The manor of Denne was held of the manor of Washington, and was included in the possessions of the De Braose family. Coming, together with Chesworth, to the Crown in 1572, it was granted to James Booth, only son of Elizabeth, widow of Henry Broadbridge, who sold it in 1599 to Stephen Barnham, of London, for 1,250£. Stephen and Martin Barnham (sons of the last purchaser) conveyed it in 1604 to Sir Thomas Eversfield, Bart., for 5,500£, and in his descendants it remained until the death of Sir Charles Eversfield, Bart., M.P., in 1784. He bequeathed it to his sister, Mrs. Olive Eversfield, at whose death, in 1807, it devolved to her nephew, William Markwick, of Catsfield, whose grandson, Charles Gilbert Eversfield, now enjoys it. (Elwes' "West Sussex.")

DEDISHAM

(In SLINFOLD).

THIS manor is divided between Slinfold and Rudgwick. It belonged to the family of Tregoz from 1271 to the extinction of that family, and in 1530 it was in the hands of their heirs general, the Lewknors. In 1547, Edward VI. granted it to Sir Richard Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower, from whose descendants it passed, about 1630, to the family of Onslow. In 1786 J. Williams Onslow, Esq., sold it to Charles, Duke of Norfolk, and it now forms part of the hereditary estates. The *great park* has

been converted into farms, and the ancient manor-house, after having been ransacked by Sir William Waller's soldiers in 1643, fell to decay, though a few of the offices remain as a farm-house. (Lower.)

DITCHLING PARK.

THE late Rev. E. Turner, in Vol. xvi. of S.A.C., gives a description of some decorative tiles found on a site at Keymer, in a field on the east side of the Lodge farm-house. The house is situated to the south of the church, about midway between the church and the Southdowns, and was probably erected from some of the *débris* of the old mansion. The field in which the foundation walls were discovered is part of a farm principally in Ditchling, but a small part of which is in Keymer, still called the "Park Farm." In the Domesday Survey, Dicelinges is mentioned as part of the domain of Earl Warren, and in 1313 John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, obtained the King's license to hold a fair and market at his manor of Diceling. Beatrix, widow of Thomas Fitzalan, fifth Earl of Arundel, in 1415 possessed for her life the manor of Dichening, with the park called "Dichening Park," containing by estimation 300 acres, together with the Chase called Fretebergh and Shortfrith, containing together by estimation 500 acres. Edward, Lord Bergavenny, is the first member of this family, who died in 1476, possessed of the manor and park of Ditchling, among other parts of the Fitzalan estates, including the Chase of Cleres and forest of Worth. That it was then an enclosed park is shown by a demise which this Lord Edward and Sir Henry Nevill made of the houses and lands within the *pale* of Dycheling Park. It is not known *when* it was disparked. No traces of a park or its boundaries now remain, except as they are to be recognised by the names of a few localities within it. From the letters of Edward, Prince of Wales (S.A.C., Vol. xi.) it would appear that he kept his breeding stud at Ditchling. In Rowe's valuable MS. of the different manorial customs of Sussex, the following entry referring to this park occurs:—"Lord Bergavenny's, 1597,

Dytcheling Park, with *House*, buildings, lands, meadows, &c., now enclosed within the pales, limits, or enclosures of the said park." In another entry Rowe calls "Frankbarrough" a freechase, evidently the chase of "Fretbergh."⁸⁸

THE DICKER.

THE Dicker, formerly an unenclosed ground called Dyker waste, but originally *a forest*, extended into the parishes of Chiddingly, Hellingly, and Arlington. Gilbert de Aquila, temp. Hen. III., gave to the priory of Michelham right of pasture *in Dykera*, and, 13 Hen. IV., the priory had a right of pasturage for 60 beasts and 100 hogs here and *in broleo de Leighton* (the Broyle in Laughton). (S.A.C., XIV., 233, where are considerable particulars of litigation concerning this waste.) Norden mentions the Dyker as one of the districts which had been *disafforested* by the ironworks of the vicinity. (S.A.C., II., 209.)

⁸⁸ The Earls of Warren seem to have exhibited an arrogant and encroaching spirit throughout their Barony of Lewes, often putting themselves above and defying the law. The "Rotuli Hundredorum" of 1274 state the complaints of several Hundreds of the aggressive spirit of these domineering earls. The hundred of Poynings states that the Earl for the sake of his hares and wild game imprisoned and fined at will other persons who hunted, that he had seized the oxen of Richard Aguilon, at Edburton, for that cause, and confined his servants in Lewes castle, where he asserted a right to imprison persons at pleasure for a period of three days, refused entrance to the king's writ, and defied the sheriff. The hundreds of Brightford and Buttinghill complain that the warrens of the Earl are so full of game that they destroy nearly all the corn grown near them, which they nevertheless dare not protect by any hedge or fence for fear of imprisonment, and that neither knight or freeman dare hunt at all, to the inestimable damage of the country. The canons of South Malling had been thus illegally ousted in the hundred of Lokesfield from their right of chase at Stanmere and Baldesden. The Earl is also charged with levying fines at will on bakers, brewers, butchers, farmers, and others; that his bailiffs had destroyed the wood of Richard de Plaiz, at Werplesburn (Wapsbourn); that the enclosed parks claimed by him at *Ditchling*, Cuckfield, and Worth were so strictly watched that even the sheriff, Matthew de Hastings' horse, which he had sent to be shod at Ditchling, had been stopped by Walter, the park-keeper's men, when the groom was beaten, wounded, and robbed by them. (S.A.C., VI., 116)

ECHINGHAM.

THE site of the mansion or castle of this grand old baronial family is almost unknown, or at least is doubtful and disputed, which is the more remarkable as the family flourished here in opulence and power down to the end of the 15th century, when the neighbouring fortress of Bodiam existed, if not in its pristine freshness and integrity, yet in a partially dilapidated state, an enduring monument of the greatness of those knightly Dallyngridges who had already become extinct, and left none of their name and fame behind. Horsfield says: "The manor house of the barons of Echingham stood a mile or so west of the church, near the confines of the parish of Burwash (Hayley MSS.). Tradition, however, has placed their residence in the more immediate vicinity of the church; but as to the exact site no one presumes to determine." However, an opinion, or rather a statement, from a competent authority, the late John Snapp, Esq., of Haremore, in this parish, which his ancestors possessed for centuries, may be considered to set the question at rest. It is given by Mr. Spencer Hall in his memoir "Echyngham of Echyngham," and is thus: "The house or castle was situated east of the church, and west from the river Rother, and north-west from the road leading from Hurst Green to Burwash, and was moated all round, together with the church. There is now remaining a mound, or bank, where it stood formerly; and a late tenant had some earth removed and found the old foundation, consisting of large blocks of sandstone." Traces also of the fish-ponds described in the inquisition held temp. Edward III. may yet be distinctly seen. Thus a singular parallel existed between the fortunes of the manor houses of the two great Sussex baronial houses of Echyngham and Poynings. Both stood near the churches which they built, and which have survived as monuments of their piety and munificence, whilst the only remains of their respective habitations are green mounds, covering buried

heaps of which not one stone is left standing upon another.

“ A shapeless mass lie keep and tower ;
The towers but share the builder's doom ;
Ruin is theirs, and his a tomb.”

Rokeby.

Sir William de Echyngham was at the Battle of Boroughbridge A.D. 1322, and died four years after, when an inquisition was held on his death, whereby it was found that he died seized of the manor and church of Echyngham, with their members, viz., the manor of Okham, with certain lands and rents, a messuage and rents at Mundefield, a messuage, lands, and *park* of 200 acres at Doymore (ubi ?), &c. This park was probably the park appurtenant to the demesne. At the death of Sir Robert de Echyngham, brother of the aforesaid Sir William (A.D. 1328), the Inquisition found that the demesne consisted, *inter alia*, of a *park* of 400 acres of timber and copsewood, besides 200 acres planted with full-grown timber and 200 acres of pasture land.



The first of the Echynghams on record is William de Echyngham, who, 1176, witnessed a charter of his feudal lord, the Earl of Eu. Other tenants of the Earl were, in Kent and Sussex, the important family of St. Leger, and in Dorsetshire the baronial family of Maltravers. These families, as well as the Echynghams, bore a fret for their arms, which makes it probable that it was derived from their chief (see my "Observations on the Earls of Eu," S.A.C., v., 10.), William de Echyngham, who died 1293, held seven knight's fees in the Rape

of Hastings. The last male of the family, Sir Thomas de Echyngham, died 1482, leaving two coheiresses—



Margaret, who married Sir John Elrington, and Elizabeth, who married, first, Roger Fiennes, Esq., and, secondly, Sir Godard Oxenbridge, knight. Echyngham appears to have descended through the latter to Robert Tyrwhit, Esq. Then the family of Lytton became owners, and from them was purchased for Sir John Lade, Bart.

The present lord of the manor is Sir S. Micklethwait, Bart., of Iridge Place, Sussex.

“The situation of the church is very beautiful, in the centre of a vale surrounded by wooded hills, and near the river Rother, about four miles above Robertsbridge. Until lately it was a secluded spot, but the railway from Tunbridge to Hastings, which now passes near the church (and close to which is the station), has made it easy of access; and as few village churches have excited so much general interest, the lovers of architecture may be congratulated on this facility.”⁶⁹

The sacred edifice was rebuilt by Sir William de Echyngham, who died 1388, as stated on his brass memorial in the church in the following terms:—

*Iste Will'm's fecit ista' eccl'iam de nobis
Reedificari in honore' Dei et Iesu'cristi Beate
Marie et Acti Rich'i qui qu' d'm fuit
Filius Jacobi de Echyngham militis.*

Then follow these lines:—

*De terre fut fet et fourme
Et en terre fu retourne:
William de Echyngh'm estoie nome
Dieu de malme riez pitee;
Et nous qui par ici passas
Pour l'ame de moy par Dieu gries
Qui de Jannere le xiiij jo'
De cy passait l'an n're seignour,
Will' trois cents quat' vingts sept
Come Dieu volait ento' my noet (minuit).*

⁶⁹ Paper by Mr. Slater in S.A.C., ix., 343, with engraving of the church.

The touching simplicity of this epitaph (such a contrast to the laudatory inscriptions of the last century) reminds one of the lines inscribed on the tomb of the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral, notably in the appeal to the spectator, "vous qui par ici passez," which occurs on both memorials, and seems to have been a common formula of the time.

Mr. Spencer Hall gives this translation, which might be better if more literal:—

"Conceived and fashioned at my birth
Of Earth—I am returned to Earth;
William of Echingham. On me,
Oh, Lord my God, look piteously;
And ye who haply pass this way
Of charity for my soul pray,
Who January 18, 1388
Of Christ our Lord, quitted this state
(Friends, Wealth, Rank, Titles, Power)
As God willed—at the midnight hour."

Mr. Slater gives a detailed architectural description of the beautiful church, and the other monuments of the Echinghams; with an examination of the rich and profuse blazonry that once embellished the tracery of the windows, being the armorial bearings of royal, noble, and knightly families to whom the founder wished to show honour, and who mostly were alliances of his ancient race. Much of this blazonry still remains, but four centuries ago, when it was fresh and perfect, this church must have exhibited a striking instance of the—

"Storied window richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light."

ERIDGE PARK⁶⁰

(In FRANT).

THE following account of this place is from Mr. Rowland's "History of the Family of Nevill":—

Eridge House, generally called Eridge Castle, stands upon a bold eminence, in a park well wooded and

⁶⁰ Parks at Reredfelle (Rotherfield), Wiltingham (Wilting, in Hollington), Walburghetone, and Waltham are recorded in the Domesday Survey as existing in the county of Sussex. The first, afterwards called

watered, comprehending nearly 2,500 acres. Aaron Hill, in a letter to David Mallet, says: "It was an obliging wish that you sent me, 'all the real pleasures of retirement.' That actual happiness once, about 30 years ago, I was on the very verge of, in the neighbourhood of the rocks and trees you correspond with. There is a place called Eridge Park, belonging to Lord Abergavenny, and an open, old appropriate forest of the name of Waterdowne, that butted on the park enclosure. There was also near it then a house, called Eridge House. The park was an assemblage of all nature's beauties—hills, vales, brooks, lawns, groves, thickets, rocks, waterfalls, all wildly noble and irregularly amiable."

The building is a large irregular pile, in the castellated style, embattled and flanked round with towers, but without any regard to architectural unity in the construction of doors, windows, or other details.

It is now the magnificent residence of the Earl of Abergavenny. The manor of Eridge, or Euridge, as it was anciently spelt, is one among several other small manors, which are subinfeudations of the great paramount manor or lordship of Rotherfield, within the hamlet of which they are comprised. There can be no doubt that there was a large mansion here from the earliest times, which was used by branches of the family until the reign of Charles I. From that period they appear to have ceased to inhabit until about 40 years ago, when the present Henry, Earl of Abergavenny, came to reside at Eridge from Kidbrook, near East-grinstead.

The ancient gallery occupies the entire front of the

Rotherfield, belonged to the king, and is supposed to be identical with Eridge, the present wild and beautiful park of the Earl of Abergavenny. Eridge park appears to have been part of the forest of Water Down, and is mentioned in an inquisition temp. Edw. III., on the death of Hugh le Despenser, which found, *inter alia*, that the manor of Redefelle was then held by two members of the Despenser family, and that there was a certain park there and a tenement called Eridge, parcel of the park. The present park contains 928 acres, and there is a herd of 300 deer, including a few red deer. (Shirley's "Deer Parks of England.")

present Castle. From the ancient parts which can be remembered it would seem that it was built in the common form of a quadrangle, and this probably of great extent. It was sufficiently large to entertain Queen Elizabeth in 1573. In that year she made a progress through Kent and into part of Sussex. Mr. Nichols in "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses" thus records it: "She was at her own house Knole for five days. From thence she went to Birling, the Lord Bergavenny's, where she remained three days; and thence made a visit to Sir Thomas Gresham, at Mayfield. Thence to Eridge, another house of Lord Abergavenny's, for six days. Thence to Bedbury, Mr. Culpepper's, for one day; thence to Hempsted, Mr. Guldeford's, for three days; thence to Rye, &c." From Hempsted above-mentioned, which is in Benenden, Lord Burleigh wrote to the Earl of Shrewsbury, August 1573, and mentioned "that the Queen had met the French Ambassador at Eridge." He further relates "the Queen had a hard beginning of her progress. In the wilds of Kent and some parts of Sussex were surely more dangerous rocks and valleys, and much worse ground than was in the Peak."

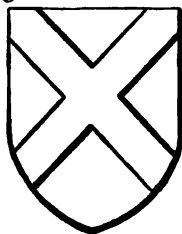
The family certainly had totally ceased to live at Eridge after the death of George, Lord Abergavenny, who died without issue in March, 1694-5. The title then descended upon George, Lord Abergavenny, the grandson of Richard Neville, of Newton St. Loo, in the county of Somerset.

"William, Lord Abergavenny, in 1733 obtained an Act of Parliament for the sale of the manor of Kidderminster, part of the entailed estates; and for laying out the monies in the purchase of another estate to be held to the same uses. In 1744 another Act of Parliament was obtained for settling the mansion of Kidbrook and divers lands belonging to the same, purchased with the produce of the sale of Kidderminster, to the uses of the other family estates.

"The present Henry, Earl of Abergavenny, has for about 41 years since directed his attention to the deserted mansion of Eridge, the seat of his ancestors, which was

then occupied as a farm-house ; there were considerable remains, however, of the old buildings. The park was paled, but it had suffered greatly from depredations in the woods. The noble owner, however, began his improvements ; the natural beauties of the place had not, amidst the wilderness around, escaped his eye. Variety of wood, hill and dale, wild heath, rocks, water, all chequered with verdant pasture, formed materials upon which he considered he might exercise his taste and bestow his labours. The result of these labours, I may say of pleasure, for this period, has fulfilled all the predictions and realised all the fond expectations of the noble proprietor ; he has, indeed, erected a gothic edifice and picturesque grounds of the most unique kind, and certainly inferior to none in splendid internal decoration. The Castle, as a dwelling, may be said to be possessed of much elasticity in its construction ; it is calculated to hold a very large establishment ; and it is a place at the same time, in the arrangement of its apartments, well adapted to afford great domestic comfort to a more limited family. It is situated in a well wooded and watered park. It is surrounded by an ample domain of 10,000 acres. It is laid out in rides and drives, which measure 54 miles. In one direction from Tunbridge Wells to Rotherfield the demesne is seven miles, and from east to west five miles long. The Earl of Abergavenny's manorial property extends, almost without interruption, hence to Lewes and Brighton."⁶¹

⁶¹ Camden has observed that from this house sprung six Earls of Westmoreland, two Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, an Earl of Kent, a Marquis of Montacute, a Baron Ferrers of Oversley, Barons Latimer, Barons Abergavenny, one Queen, five Duchesses—to omit Countesses and Baronesses, an Archbishop of York, and a great number of inferior gentlemen. Hume, in his "History of England," says—



"The family of Nevill was perhaps at this time the most potent, both from their opulent possessions and from the character of the men, that has ever appeared in England. For besides the Earl of Westmoreland, the Lords Latimer, Fauconberg and Abergavenny, the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick were of that family, and were themselves, on many accounts, the greatest noblemen in the kingdom. The Earl of Salisbury, brother-in-law to the Duke of York, was the eldest son

FINDON PARK.

MR. TROWER, formerly Editor of the S.A.C., devotes 45 pages in Vol. xxvi. to this place. His essay is very learned and discursive. In Vol. xxvii. Mr. Trower continues the subject in another article, but not so lengthy (only 26 pages), but equally learned and discursive, and which fortunately treats of Findon *Park* as the first did of the *Manor*. But this account must necessarily be brief, as we cannot afford space to imitate Mr. Trower's prolixity, and only to *refer* to S.A.C. xxvi., 239, for an interesting personal anecdote. However, Mr. Trower's extensive research supplies the following facts, which concern us :—

Findon Park, though long since *disparked*, there is indisputable evidence of its having once been one. As early as 1298 William de Braose speaks of it as “nostro parco de Findon,” and prior to 1269 it was the park of the Abbey of Dureford. The wall, though broken down, can still be traced which enclosed its entire area. The *hautboys* and the special vert are still there, while the deep dells of Chanctonbury, in which it is situate, exactly afford that leeward retreat which the deer would require. In old maps there is still the “Warrener's Cottage,” as it is called, behind the present farm-house, which I should perhaps dignify with the name of “Lodge,” for so it is described as far back as 1551,

by a second marriage of the Earl of Westmoreland ; and inherited by his wife, daughter and heir of Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, killed before Orleans, the possessions and title of that great family. His eldest son, Richard, had married Anne, the daughter and heir of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died Governor of France ; and by his alliance he enjoyed the possessions and had acquired the title of that other family, one of the most opulent, most ancient, and most illustrious in England. The personal qualities also of these two Earls, especially of Warwick, enhanced the splendour of their nobility, and increased their influence over the people. This latter nobleman was commonly known as the *Kingmaker*. . . . No less than 30,000 persons are said to have lived daily at his board at the different manors and castles which he possessed in England. The people in general bore him an unlimited affection ; his numerous retainers were more devoted to his will than to the prince or the laws ; and he was the greatest, as well as the last, of those mighty barons who formerly overawed the Crown, and rendered the people incapable of any regular system of civil government.”

when we read (Add. MSS., 5685, "Findon") of the park as "in tenurâ Johannis Tully," and as parcel of the manor lands of this parish, and of "the lodge inside the same park, and a piece of pasture with pannage called le Newparke." In 1363 John Mowbray granted the custody of his park and warren of Findon to Robert Croak for life, with 2d. *per diem* wages, and a robe or silver mark yearly. From 1623 to 1643 there were somewhat intricate transactions connected with the park. In 1643 John, Earl of Thanet conveyed it in fee to Sir John Fagg, of Wiston, in whose family it remained till 1749, when Sir Robert Fagg devised it to his sister Lady Goring, from whom it passed to her son the late Charles Goring, Esq., and is now the property of his son, the Rev. John Goring, under the more modest name of Findon Park Farm. This farm is about 550 acres. The only remains of the park proper are some 30 or 40 acres of vert, the rest having long since been cleared for arable purposes.

FIRLE PLACE.

THE building is irregular in its architecture, and has evidently been erected at different periods. The front is quite modern. It was built by the late Viscount Gage for the purpose of adding to his mansion a suitable gallery for the numerous and splendid pictures with which it is now adorned. This capacious room extends the whole length of the eastern front. The back part of the building is very ancient, having rooms remarkably low pitched and walls of vast thickness. Over the mantelpiece of the steward's apartment, which is in the old part of the building, the arms of Gage impaling St. Clere are neatly carved in the oak wainscoating. The antiquity of this seat is not by any means evidenced by the abundance or growth of timber in the park. The oak does not flourish in the grounds; and the only tree which appears to reach its maturity is the elm, some of which have attained a fair average size. There is much more timber in the eastern division of the grounds than

in the western ; indeed, it is evident that formerly the park was confined to what now constitutes the eastern part, and that the western has been thrown into the original park at a recent period. (Horsfield's "History of Lewes," II., 95, with view.)⁶²

⁶² Mr. Lower (S.A.C., xxiv., 11) has given a good and succinct account of the family of Gage, of Firle, which I shall quote with some abridgement. The name *Gaugy*, he says, is mentioned in Leland's and Hollingshed's list of the names in the Battle Abbey Roll ; but he says he has searched in vain in Normandy for a place resembling this name, but it probably exists in some part of France. Mr. Shirley, in his "Noble and Gentle Men of England," points to the reign of Henry IV. for the first well-established facts relating to this noble house. However, Maurice Gage was M.P. for Tavistock 1337-46. John, son of John Gage, living 9 Henry IV., had issue by Joan, heiress of John Sudgrove, of Sudgrove, co. Gloucester, Sir John Gage, an adherent of the house of York, who was knighted by Edward IV., and died 1475. This personage married Elianor, second daughter of Thomas St. Clere, of Heighton St. Clere, in Sussex, and thus acquired several manors in this county, as well as others in Surrey, Kent, North Hants, and Bucks. The present family at Firle descend from his eldest son. From his second son sprang the Gages of Raunds, co. North Hants, who continued there until 1675. The Gages of Hengrave, in Suffolk, who received a baronetcy in 1662, descended from Edward, third son of Sir John Gage, of Firle, who died in 1633. The genealogy of this family is given in Gage's "History of Hengrave," and is full of interest and minute detail. . . . The fine series of family memorials in the sepulchral chapel at Firle Church is hardly surpassed in Sussex. The most conspicuous members of this ancient race were, first, Sir John Gage, soldier and privy councillor. Henry VIII. made him a K.G., and as an additional mark of favour caused his portrait to be painted by Holbein. There is a good copy of this picture in the gallery at Firle Place. Among other offices which he held was that of Constable of the Tower, and he is the central hero of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's popular novel which bears that title. By his last will he directs his gold collar of the garter to be sold, and the proceeds to be given to the poor folk who should attend his obsequies at Firle, not forgetting the inhabitants of 40 parishes in and near which his estates lay. He was undoubtedly the most popular "county man" of his time. Sir John left three sons, Sir Edward, who succeeded him at Firle, having been previously created K.B. by Queen Mary. His descendant, Sir John Gage, was created a baronet in 1622. He married Penelope Darcy (one of the co-heiresses of Earl Rivers), who was considered a great beauty, and was consequently besieged by many lovers. Her principal devotees were Sir George Trenchard, Sir John Gage, and Sir William Hervey, who quarrelled over her. The sprightly damsel humorously told them that if they would be quiet she would marry them all three in their turn. This jesting promise was actually fulfilled by

FIELD PLACE

(In WARNHAM)

LIES in the south-west part of the parish, the residence of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart., whose father, Sir Bysshe Shelley, came into possession of it by marriage with Mary Catharine, only child and heir of the Rev. Theobald Michell, whose ancestors had lived here for several generations, a branch of whom owned Stamerham, in Horsham. It was at Field Place that Percy Bysshe Shelley was born, 4th August, 1792. Warnham Pond is an extensive sheet of water, and here it was that the poet used to amuse himself in his childhood with his diminutive boat. Sir Percy F. Shelley is the present owner. The house stands low, and commands no prospect; some portion is ancient, but it has been much altered. It was here that the greater part of "Queen Mab" was written.

FRAMFIELD PARK.

BECAME the property of the present possessor, Alexander Donovan, Esq., by purchase, from the Rev. W. Rideont, in the year 1817, who made considerable additions to the mansion, and greatly enlarged and embellished the park and grounds, which are fertile in beauty, and present from many points good specimens of scenery, the demesne being surrounded by a delightful expanse of woodland country, agreeably blended with the bold sweeping eminences of the South Downs. The building is irregular, but has a pleasing appearance, and from its elevated situation is seen from most parts of the sur-

her becoming in lapse of time wife of the three suitors, Sir John Gage being her second choice. Her portrait is at Firle. Sir Edward, her third son by Sir John, succeeded to the maternal estate at Hengrave Hall, the ancient estate of the Darcys. The elder, or Sussex branch, were raised to the peerage of Ireland as Viscount Gage in 1720, and to that of England in 1790, as Baron Gage of Firle. The present Viscount Gage succeeded his grandfather a few years ago. Mr. Gage's "History of Hengrave and Hundred of Thingoe" contain a full account of the family, illustrated by portraits and other embellishments.

rounding district. Mr. Donovan has formed, at considerable expense and pains, a very valuable collection of pictures by the best artists. (Horsfield's "History of Lewes," II., 103, with view.)

FRANKHAM PARK.

THIS was attached to the palace of Mayfield. It was enlarged by 74 acres in 1354 (Rot. Pat., 28 Edw. III.), and ultimately upwards of 400 acres being included in it under the name of Frankham Park; and fish-ponds, nine acres in size, attested the care for the welfare of the most reverend prelates on fast days. It existed in 1545. (S.A.C., xxi., 8.)

GLENLEIGH

(In WESTHAM).

THE mansion of Glenleigh, built during the Elizabethan period, was formerly of considerable size. It belonged to the Meeres family, afterwards to the Faggess, and subsequently to a branch of the family of Lord Selsey. After the death of Lady Elizabeth Peachey, the property having passed through the hands of R. Hawes, Esq., reverted to the Fagge family, and was sold by them to Mr. Maitland. The property has since been purchased by Capt. Taylor, J.P., who enlarged the house as it now stands, though not probably to its former dimensions. He has also purchased Priesthawes and other adjacent lands, made a park around the house of Glenleigh, and considerable plantations, enlarged the old fish ponds, and made a drive of a mile in length from one lodge to the other. Baron Selsey died at Glenleigh, and was buried in Westham Church, as was also the last of the family of Hawes. Priesthawes was formerly owned by the family of Thatcher (of whom there is a pedigree in Berry's "Sussex Genealogies"), which matched with the families of Lewknor, Pelham (bis), Gage (bis), Oxenbridge, Colepepper, Stapley, etc.

GLYNDE PLACE.

THE late Rev. W. de St. Croix, vicar of Glynde, gave an exhaustive account of this parish in S.A.C., xx., 47-90, with views of Glynde Place, Glyndebourne, Mount Caburn, &c. This is condensed in the following pages:—

Glynde *eo nomine* is not mentioned in Domesday; the greater part of the parish was a subinfeudation of the archiepiscopal manor of Malling, then called *Mellinges*, of which Archbishop Lanfranc was lord. Glynde was granted apparently by some early archbishop to a family who bore the name of De Glynde. The heiress of this family married Sir Richard Walleys, knight. In the Parliamentary Roll of Arms temp. Edward I., Sir Richard le Waleys and Sir Simon le Waleys occur amongst the Sussex and Surrey knights, the former as bearing *Gules a fess ermine*, the latter the same arms, with a *leopard passant or* in chief. This family must have been of considerable importance, as there was a succession of six knights from father to son who held the estate of Glynde. Joan, coheiress of the last Sir John Waleys, conveyed Glynde by marriage to Nicholas Morley, Esq., about the end of the 15th century. This family is said in the pedigree to have come from Morley, in Lancashire. But there was the Domesday tenant of "Morley" in Shermanbury, and "Fulco de Morle" was a witness to a charter of William de Braose, dated 1150. I should be more inclined to think *this* was the origin of the family, and that a Sussex Morley settled in Lancashire, and gave his manor his own name. The Morleys held the Glynde estate for seven descents, and were rather a prolific race. William Morley, the last of his family (of Glynde), born 1653, married secondly Elizabeth Clarke, who remarried John Trevor, eldest son of Sir John Trevor, Secretary of State to Charles II.; Gertrude, 7th daughter of John Morley Trevor, of Glynde, married the Hon. Charles Roper, whose daughter Gertrude married Thomas Brand, of The Hoo, Esq, whose son Henry Otway Brand succeeded his eldest brother as 21st Lord Dacre, and was father of the present Lord Dacre and of Sir Henry

Bouverie William Brand, K.B., ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, and now created Viscount Hampden. (See the pedigree in S.A.C., Vol. xx., connecting the Trevors, the Hampdens, and the first line of Viscounts Hampden, which title became extinct in 1824.)

In the Gallery at Glynde Place there are several family portraits, a list of which is given by Mr. de St. Croix. There appears to be no record of the house at Glynde prior to 1569, the date which appears at the base of the sculptured shield of the arms of Morley quartering Waleys, in the inner quadrangle, when it is to be supposed William Morley restored or added to the mansion, which then had but three sides. To these a fourth (the eastern) was added by the Bishop of Durham in the middle of the last century. The Bishop also changed the front and entrance of the house from west to east. . . . Glynde Place stands on a terrace, overlooking the park, which, though not large, is well timbered, and affords views of the Weald towards the north and east, and charming peeps of the Downs and Firle Beacon towards the south.

GLYNDEBOURNE

Was clearly a portion of the Glynde estate, until it was dismembered on the marriage of Mary, sister of Herbert Morley, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to John Hay, of Hurstmonceux. The Hay family is said to be descended from Robert de Haia, to whom Henry I. gave the lordship of Halnaker, and he became the common ancestor of the Southern Hays, and of that Hay who passed into Scotland and was progenitor of the Marquises of Tweeddale, and of the Earls of Errol. The Hays of Glyndebourne were, like their kinsmen of Glynde Place, remarkable for political activity, and were known in the Senate for nearly a century and a half as members for the county, for Rye, Lewes, and Seaford. On the death of Miss Frances Hay in 1803 (who was daughter of

William Hay, Esq., the Philosopher and Poet⁶⁸), the Rev. Francis Tutté succeeded his cousin as heir to the Glyndebourne property. This gentleman died, unmarried, in 1824, when his kinsman, James Hay Langham, Esq., who subsequently succeeded to the Baronetcy, became, in virtue of his descent from Sarah, daughter of Herbert Hay, Esq., who died in 1652, owner of Glyndebourne. Sir James Hay Langham, Bart., resided for some years at Glyndebourne. On his coming into possession of the Cottessbrook Estate, Glyndebourne passed, in accordance with the wills of the Misses Hay, to the father of the present possessor, William Langham Christie, Esq., M.P. for Lewes. (A view of Glyndebourne is given by Mr. de St. Croix.)

"There is a footpath over the hill to Glynde or Glyndebourne, well worth the toil of climbing to the summit of the Downs to enjoy. If the admirer of Nature at once gains the northern escarpment of the hill, he will be in possession, as he moves eastward along the summit, of one of the richest scenes in Sussex. To his left he will behold the vast Weald stretching in sable [?] majesty eastward as far as the eye can reach, and westward to-

⁶⁸ William Hay, the poet, politician, and philosopher, was born at Glyndebourne, 1695. He spent a short time at Oxford, and then entered himself of the Temple. After making a continental tour, he married, in 1731, the second daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, of Catsfield Place. Three years after he was chosen M.P. for Seaford, and during the remainder of his life he continued to represent that borough. In 1738 he was appointed by Sir Robert Walpole Commissioner of the Victualling Office; and in 1753, during the sway of the Pelhams, he became Keeper of the Records of the Tower. Besides a variety of pamphlets on temporary questions, he was the author of a "Treatise on the Poor Laws," and another on "Civil Government." He also wrote "An Essay on Deformity," in which he trifles, with some humour, on his own personal disadvantages, having himself the misfortune to be slightly deformed. He was also the author of "Religio Philosophi," a work abounding in liberal sentiment and pious feeling; and of "Mount Caburn," a descriptive poem after the manner of "Cooper's Hill." Mr. Hay expired at the place of his birth, Glyndebourne, in 1755. In 1794 his writings were collected and published by his daughter in 2 vols. quarto. (Horsfield's Sussex.)

wards Hampshire, and bounded to the north only by the Surrey hills:—

Houses and trees and towns and forests vie,
Which most shall charm and most retard the eye;
The heath is red, the meadow clad in green,
And silvery streams diversify the scene;
Temples, their founders' piety proclaim,
And castles speak their impious thirst of Fame.⁶⁴

To the south his view is bounded by the Downs, but here and there, through the partial declivity or openings made by a lower ridge, he gazes on the world of waters. Firlie Beacon, to the east, lifts up its bold front, and close to his right is the encampment of Mount Caburn." (Horsfield.)

From this proud eminence the ravished eye
Sees earth with heaven, and heaven with ocean vie
To form a second Eden. Nature's face
Wrinkled appears, but yet with youthful grace;
Hills smiling court the sky; the vales below,
As with their streams with plenty overflow,
Beauty and plenty dancing hand in hand,
At once conspire to deck and bless the land.

Mount Caburn.

GOODWOOD.

"PRINCELY GOODWOOD" is comparatively a modern place, that is *eo nomine*, though its domain now comprises the fine old manor-house of Halnaker, and its park; and the remains of one of the finest monastic edifices in the county, Boxgrove Priory. According to a survey made 12 Eliz. (S.A.C., ix., 224), "the mannor Howse of Halnaker standeth in the Parke thereof, and ys dystaunte from Chichester iij myles, and from Arundell vj myles. The Parke thereof conteyneth by est' [imation] viij C (800) deare with some provicon of haie in winter if maste fayle; and there be at this survaye viij C deare as yt is enfourmed us. Within half a furlonge of Halnaker Parke pale on the west side thereof lyeth a Parke called Goodwoode Parke; and by the northest parte thereof lyeth one other Parke called Shelhurst Parke

⁶⁴ "Mount Caburn."

distaunte from Halnaker pale one quarter of a myle. And on the Northe side of that pale lyeth one other Parke called *Estden* half a myle dystaunte. . . In the Woods called the Westwood and the Haselette, Shovellers and Herons have lately breed, and some Shovellers breed there this year. . . The soyle of the said Parke is a sweet and short feede best for Deare and Sheepe."

Goodwood, or as it was anciently named Godinwood, probably from its Saxon owner Godwinus, who is mentioned in Domesday as "liber homo," is a woodland tract for the most part lying within the parish of Boxgrove. It descended as Halnaker till it became vested in the Crown by exchange with Thomas, Lord De la Warr. In 1584 it was in the possession of John, Lord Lumley. A few years after it was held by Thomas Cæsar; and in 26 Car. II. John Caryll, who was attainted for high treason and outlawed, he having fled to France, was here resident. In 1720 it was purchased of the Compton family by Charles, the first Duke of Richmond. The old Gothic structure was pulled down, and on its site a new building erected for a hunting seat and place of occasional abode. To this the third Duke made very great additions. Indeed, its present grandeur and extent are to be attributed entirely to that able and public-spirited nobleman. (Horsfield.)

The House, of no especial beauty, is built on four sides of a hexagon, with towers at the angles. The original design was by Sir Wm. Chambers; the later additions are Wyatt's. The collection of pictures here is not one of great importance, although of some extent. It is richest in portraits [here follows an enumeration]. Goodwood Park is more attractive than the House; the views from the higher grounds are very grand; and the trees beat the pictures. Of these the Lebanon cedars are the finest; 1,000 were planted by the third Duke in 1761; only 150 now remain, but many are of unusual size. The greater number are scattered in clumps through the park,⁶⁵ and on the road to Molecomb, a

⁶⁵ The park is nearly 6 miles in circumference, and contains 1,214 acres, partly surrounded by a flint wall. (Horsfield.)

villa on the domain. The *Race Course*, with its yet more magnificent prospect, is about a mile from the House. Races were established here in 1802, and the course is now one of the best in the kingdom. It is a horseshoe like Epsom, so that the spectator may command a view of all the running; but so bold a ravine divides its extremities that no cross-country cavalcade can be present here, as there, at both the starting and winning-posts. From the course it is possible to proceed, either on foot or on horseback, for almost any distance along the heights of the chalk hills. The paths and wood walks are all open, and all beautiful. The beech is here the principal tree, smooth-stemmed, and with little undergrowth. (Murray's "Handbook of Kent and Sussex.")

HAM

(In ANGMERING).

IN 1331 Thomas de Tregoz obtained a charter of free-warren in Bargham and *Ham*. With the latter manor the name of Gratwicke has been associated for more than three centuries. Roger Gratwicke,⁶⁶ son of John, and grandson of Henry (both of whom had held the same property), died in 1570, seized in fee of the manor of Ham, which his descendants in the male line continued to enjoy until the year 1822, when on the death of Wm. Gratwicke, without male issue, it devolved to the son of his eldest daughter Frances, who had predeceased him, and married the Rev. Wm. Kinleside, Rector of Angmering. Wm. Gratwicke Kinleside, who thus inherited Ham, assumed the name of Gratwicke, but died without issue in 1862; and in 1869 the estate was sold to Sir Henry Fletcher of Clea Hall, co. Cumberland, Bart., in

⁶⁶ Inq. p. m. 12 Eliz., No. 104, Chancery Series, recites that Roger Gratwicke was seized in fee of the manors of Itford and Ham, and of certain lands in West Grinstead, called Dallyngfold, late parcel of the free chapel of St. Leonards. He made his will at Sullington 10 Aug., 1570.

whose possession it now is. Ham Manor is a modern brick house covered with cement, and was built by Mr. Gratwicke about 40 years ago. It stands well, surrounded by fine old elm trees and rich, park-like scenery (which is noticeable by railway travellers). (Elwes' "West Sussex.")

HAMSEY.

MR. CHAPMAN's paper in S.A.C., Vol. xvii., is chiefly the source whence this account is taken. The first mention of Hamsey occurs in the year 925, when Odelstane held a "Gemotte at Ham near Lewes, and the suit between Goda and Eadgyfa was again decided by public authority."⁶⁷ It is thus noticed in Domesday: "Ralph holds Ham^{es} of William" (de Warrene). 26 Hen. III. Wm. de Say held 14 knight's fees in "Hammes" of the Earl Warren. In the 48th year of the same King's reign, he was at the battle of Lewes on the King's side, and fled after the defeat of the Royal army. Elizabeth de Say, the eventual heiress, died 8th July, 1399, having married twice—first, Sir John de Falvesley; second, Sir William Heron. The latter held all the De Say estates till his death. The heirs of Elizabeth were William de Clynton, Chevalier, and others. John de Clinton, by deed dated 1st November, 1449, granted to his kinsman, Sir James Fiennes, Lord Say and Sele, the title *and arms* of Lord Say for ever. John, Lord Clinton and Say in 1484 sold to Sir Henry Willoughby his manor of Hammesay *alias* Hammes et *Heynstrete*. In 1503-4 the family of Dudley occurs as owners. Edmund Dudley, Esq., in 1508 gave to Trustees 20£ per annum out of his manor of Hamsey to the Free School of Southover. By Inq. p.m. of Edward Lewknor, Esq., 1529, it was found that there descended to Edward Lewknor, his son and next heir, then 11 years of age, the manor of

⁶⁷ Codex Diplomat. Ævi Saxon, No. 429.

⁶⁸ Sir John de Hamme occurs in the List of Sussex and Surrey Knights in the Roll of Arms temp. Edw. II., and bore *azure a chevron between 3 demi-lions or*.

Hammes Say, with the advowson of the Church of Hamsey, and the pasture of 1,000 sheep in Hammes, Wougham (Offham), Barcombe, Nytimber, and Chiltington, the sum total of his estate being 100£ per annum (Burr. MSS.). The manor of Hamsey passed from the Lewknors to the Alford of Offington, most probably near the end of Elizabeth's reign. Whilst Sir Edward Alford was compounding for his estates with Parliament, the manor of Hamsey was sequestrated, but the Alford recovered it at the restoration of Charles II. John Alford, who died s.p. 1744, by will left the manor of Hamsey to John Wenham, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent. It was sold by one of this family in 1777 to Mr. Joseph Mighell, yeoman, the tenant of Hamsey Place Farm, the advowson being sold separately to Sir John Bridger. In 1786 the manor was purchased by Thomas Whalley Partington, Esq., of Offham, in whose descendant it remains.⁶⁰

The Castle or Mansion of the De Says [or their

⁶⁰ About the year 1622 the demesnes of the manor consisted of 256½ acres, of which 143½ were arable, 33 meadow, and 80 pasture (Rowe's MSS.).

In the Burrell MSS. are the printed "Particulars of an estate to be sold by auction at the Star Inn, Lewes, 19th June, 1777, between 5 and 8 p.m." This comprised the Manor of Hamsey, with all quit rents, &c. Also messuage, lands and premises, called Hamsey Place Farm, and Great Hewen Street Farm, containing by estimation 553 acres, together with 223 acres of Sheepdown, 131 acres of Woodland now in the occupation of Joseph Mighell, under a lease of 19 years at the rent of 450£. Also a messuage and lands called New House Farm, in the occupation of William Knight, at the rent of 145£; also a messuage and lands called Hewen Street Farm, containing 60 acres, at the rent of 35£. Hamsey Place Farm is now the property of Sir Walter W. Burrell, Bart.

In the "Archæological Journal" (Vol. xxiv., p. 55) is a copy of an Indenture dated 6th March, 14 Edw. II., between John Rengwyne, of Wogham (Offham), mason, and Geoffrey de Say, in Norman French, with a Translation, being a Contract to build for the latter at Hammes [Say] a Hall for his residence, which was to be 60ft. long, 30ft. wide, and 24ft. high, the materials, &c., being minutely specified. The pledges for the performance of the work were William at Rye, and Richard Page. Sir Geoffrey de Say died 15 Edw. II.

successors] stood at the east end of the church, from which it was only divided by a road. The site is still clearly visible. The ground was well chosen for defence. On the north it was protected by a high and steep embankment, rising almost perpendicularly from the river Ouse, which wound round it, and formed a foss on all sides except the west; and on the west it was approached by a rising ground, which would materially assist in its defence. The foundations of the Castle were visible when the present tenant (1862) took possession of the farm. Mr. Elliott, writing to Sir William Burrell, 30th March, 1777, says:—"Within my memory the foundations of the outer walls of the ancient house were visible, but are now wholly removed; and the area of the buildings, containing rather less than half an acre is ploughed by the tenant, who told me that the plough had dragged up several parts of the old stone window and door cases, now appropriated to other uses." (Burr. MSS.).

Hamsey Place stands in a picturesque situation, immediately on the banks of the Ouse, which northwards winds its course through cornfields and meadows towards Barcombe; and south and east meanders amidst rich pastures past Malling Deanery, embowered in trees, to the town of Lewes. The views from the spot are most pleasingly varied; the ivy-mantled tower of the old church behind the house; the spire of the unpretending new church near Offham, backed by the South Downs; the river and its adjoining meadows in the foreground, with the town of Lewes and its elevated old Castle, nestling under the combes and lofty hills towards Malling and Ringmer,—constitute a landscape that the eye delights to dwell upon, and that appeals with gratification to the warmest sentimental feelings.

"Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes
Flumina amem sylvasque inglorius."

Georgics, ii., 485.

HALLAND

(In EAST HOATHLY).

24 HEN. VIII., Robert Hall, of Hastings, Esq., by deed of feoffment grants to Robert Oxenbridge and others, all his lands and tenements called Halland, in Hothly and Laughton, to Robert Oxenbridge and others, to the use



of Robert Hall for life, then to his son, Robert Hall, for life, &c. 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, Goddard Welch, of Brightling, gent., sold Halland to Sir Nicholas Pelham. It was not, however, till the time of Sir Thomas Pelham, Bart., afterwards Baron Pelham, of Laughton, that Halland became the residence of the family. This

nobleman died at Halland, February 3, 1711-12, and was buried at Laughton. His son Thomas, created Duke of Newcastle, made Halland his principal residence; but at his death in 1768 this estate descended to Sir Thomas Pelham, of Stanmer, afterwards Earl of Chichester. The old mansion of Halland, although lauded by Evelyn in his "Sylva," amongst other "sweet and delectable countrie seats," was abandoned by the Earl for the more elegant mansion at Stanmer. The extensive park, abounding with timber of the finest growth, was divested of its sylvan pride, and the ancient seat of nobility dwindled into a plain farm-house.⁷⁰ A great part of the building was taken down, and the remaining portion is converted into a comfortable residence.⁷¹ A drawing is

⁷⁰ Thomas, Lord Pelham, dismantled the house, took up the floors and carried them to his house at Stanmer, and has let the park and farm. (Burr. MSS.)

⁷¹ Mr. Blaauw (S.A.C. VII., 232) having met with a Catalogue (printed by W. Lee, Lewes) of the Furniture and Effects of the Duke of Newcastle (who died Nov. 17, 1768), which were sold at his ancient Elizabethan residence of Halland by auction on May 29 and four following days, 1769, gives some particulars of the sale. Lord Pelham's Room, the Frenchman's Room, the Spinning Room, the Bishop's Room, Lord Lincoln's Room, Colonel Pelham's Room, and the Duke's Bed-chamber are mentioned. Twenty-three Punch Bowls with Ladies sold for 1£. Tapestry hangings seem to have been in most of the rooms. In the Long Gallery were eight "Family Pictures," which sold for 14s.

engraved in Horsfield. The boundary line of Laughton and East Hoathly parishes passed through the front entrance of the mansion, so that each claimed a portion of the noble pile.

HALNAKER.⁷²

HALNAKER HOUSE is now much decayed and become a mere appendage to Goodwood, to the princely proprietor of which it belongs, having been purchased for 50,000£ of Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. Here are shown two curfews, as old as the time of William the Conqueror. The remains of this building are inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of the entrance gate and the great hall, enriched with curious carving executed about the reign of Hen. VIII., in which, besides various ornaments, are escutcheons of the arms of La Warr, Camois, &c; and in a panel, near the centre of the room, the arms of England. Over the doors leading from the hall to the pantry and cellar were half-length figures of men holding cups, and seemingly inviting strangers to partake of the hospitality of the house. Labels surmounted their heads—the one containing the words *les bien venue*, and the other *come in and dringe*. In this hall was also preserved a well-painted portrait of Sir William Morley, one of the former proprietors of Halnaker, and who married a daughter of the poet Denham, in his robes of the Order of the Bath, and his squires in their mantles. The park contains some very fine Spanish chestnut trees. (“Excursions through Sussex,” p. 29, with view.)

⁷² Halnaker House stood on a commanding eminence in a small park, containing some Spanish chestnuts of great size and beauty. The original structure was probably built by Robert de Haia, to whom the manor was given by Henry I. The manor-house is said to have been built by Sir Thomas West, who married early in the reign of Henry VIII. Elizabeth, the heiress of John Bonville, of Halnaker. The walls were castellated. The gateway, furnished with a portcullis, was flanked with small octagonal towers, leading into a square court. There were entrances into the great hall and other spacious rooms, lighted with widely spread bay windows, which were once thickly ornamented with the armorial bearings of the family of West and their alliances. (Horsfield).

HAYLEY PARK

(In WESTMESTON).

HAYLEY, now a farm-house, was purchased by the late Mr. Lane of W. J. Campion, Esq. It now belongs to his son, H. C. Lane, Esq., of Middleton, in Westmeston, and the owner of Streat Place and Westmeston Place. By Inq. p.m. the jury say that the Earl of Derby was seized of half a certain pasture called *the Park of Hayley*, in Westmeston. His son and heir demised the same 2 and 3 Philip and Mary to John Carrell, of Warnham. (Burrell MSS.) Hayley adjoins the demesne lands of Streat Place, which are well timbered; but no park is mentioned in any map as belonging to Streat Place.

HEATHFIELD PARK.

HEATHFIELD, formerly called Bailey Park, is situated about a quarter of a mile westward of Cade Street. It contains about 350 acres. Mr. Repton, the celebrated landscape gardener, thus speaks of the park: "The character and situation of this park are strictly in harmony with each other; both are magnificent and splendid, yet a degree of elegance and beauty prevails, which is rarely to be found where greatness of character and loftiness of situation are the most obvious features, because magnificence is not always compatible with convenience, nor vast extent of prospect with interesting scenes of beauty. The power of art can do little towards improving, by alteration, the natural advantages of Heathfield Park, and it is rather the duty of the improver to avail himself of those charms which nature has profusely scattered." Bailey Park belonged to the Barons Dacre. Thomas, Lord Dacre, in 1675, sold the estate to Hercules Poulett, Esq. The next proprietor was James Plummer, Esq., who began the present mansion in the reign of James II., and ruined himself in the undertaking. It was then purchased by John Fuller, Esq., of Waldron. His successor, Raymond

Blackmore, Esq., finished the mansion, and was residing there in 1722. The mansion is a noble edifice of the Corinthian order of architecture. The estate passed from the Blackmore family to Arthur O'Keefe, Esq., who, at his death, left his sister and heir in possession. In 1766 it was purchased by Lieut.-General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, at whose decease the estate devolved upon his son, Baron Heathfield, but was occupied by his son-in-law, John Trayton Fuller, Esq. In 1791 it was disposed of to Mr. Francis Newberry, of St. Paul's Churchyard. Until a few years previous to Mr. Newberry's possession, Bailey estate consisted of only 300 or 400 acres, chiefly contained in the old park. This gentleman purchased many adjoining farms and attached them to the estate; it was by him named Heathfield Park Estate. The property was sold in 1819 to Sir C. R. Blunt, Bart., M.P. for Lewes, who increased its extent to about 2,500 acres. [His nephew, Sir C. W. Blunt, Bart., is the present owner.] The house and grounds have been much improved, and the interior is adorned with a choice collection of valuable paintings by some of the first artists. (Horsfield.) Bailey Park is supposed to be the park which the Lords Dacre possessed "somewhere in Sussex" that had so compact a boundary hedge of holly that the smallest game could not escape from it. The present park is surrounded with a stone wall some miles in compass. (Lower.)

HIGHDEN

(In WASHINGTON).

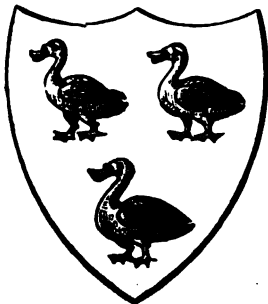
OF Highden, the seat of Sir Charles Goring, Bart, we learn from the "Nonæ" Return of 1341 that it gave its name to a family, one member of which, Richard de Hyden, then held it. His descendant, John Hyden, together with Richard Pykton, settled it on Wm. Cadman, Alice his wife, and their issue, by fine dated 1481. Between that date and 1647, when Henry Goring, Esq., purchased it, we have no particulars of its devolu-

tion. The mansion, which is very beautifully situated (among the Downs), was built by Sir Henry Goring, son of the purchaser, who succeeded to the baronetcy of Sir James Bowyer, of Leythorn, by virtue of a special limitation. (Elwes' "West Sussex.") Sir Charles Goring died in November, 1884, and was succeeded in the title by a son of the late Rev. Charles Goring, Rector of Twineham.

HORSHAM PARK.

THE mansion of this park is a good specimen of the brick work of the 17th and 18th centuries. The east side was built considerably earlier than the garden front, which was added in 1720 by John Wicker, its then owner. At his death, in 1767, it descended with the rest of his extensive property to his only child, who married Sir Thos. Broughton, Bart. He sold it to Wm. Smith, Esq., from whose son it was purchased by Robert Hurst, Esq., grandfather of the present proprietor. Hawksbourne is a manor on the north side of the town and now included in the estate of R. H. Hurst, Esq.,⁷³ as are also the manors of Nutham, Marlpost and Shortfield. (Elwes' "West Sussex.")

⁷³ The Hursts are among the oldest landowners in Horsham. In the parish church is a stone inscribed to the memory of Robert Hurst, of Hurst Hill, who died in 1483; Nicholas, his son, died 1533, and Richard, son of Nicholas, 1592. Robert Hurst lived at the Moated House, near the foot of Hurst Hill, now an unimportant farm, but at one



ARMS OF PEPLESHAM.
See S.A.C., xxx., 142.

time a house of considerable size. Many members of the Hurst family have represented the borough of Horsham in Parliament. (Miss Hurst's "Antiquities of Horsham.") Richard Hurst married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Simon Peplesham; his son Richard married Margaret St. Cleere [from which match probably the Hursts got the arms of a blazing sun], who had two daughters and co-heiresses, Margery, married John Devenish, and Phillipa married John Tickell. (Howard's "Miscellanea," Vol. II., first series, p. 332).

HOUGHTON FOREST

Was formerly of some importance, and in 1292 there was a dispute between the Bishop of Chichester and Richard, Earl of Arundel, respecting rights of chase, and the latter was condemned to a penance of three days and a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Richard of Chichester. The King sent a precept, 22 Hen. VIII., "to the keeper of our chase or Forest of Houghton." In 1810 the Bishop of Chichester sold his part of the Forest of Houghton to the Duke of Norfolk. (Dallaway's "Rape of Arundel" p. 218.)

HOOKLAND PARK⁷⁴

In the southern part of the parish of Shipley is an estate called as above. Wm. de Braose obtained a charter of free warren for it, when it was called Hoke la Stoke. Temp. Charles I., it belonged to the Henshaws, from whom it descended to Bartholomew Tipping, Esq. By Mary Anne, his niece, wife of Rev. Philip Wroughton, it was sold to Philip Rickman, Esq.

HORSTED KEYNES.⁷⁵

THIS pretty village, with its modest church and picturesque well-timbered parsonage, stands in the midst of some charming sylvan scenery and undulating country. It is now easily accessible by the station near it on the new railway from East Grinstead to Lewes. Formerly its approach by road was over hill and valley, through romantic landscapes, with glimpses of old-fashioned farm-houses and cottages, by rural lanes and well-timbered hedgerows and coppices.

The distinguished family which added its distinctive designation to Horsted Keynes was of Norman origin, and spread itself in branches over several counties of England, continuing as possessors of land and bene-

⁷⁴ It is marked in Budgen's Map.

⁷⁵ Abridged from Mr. Walford's paper, S.A.C., I., 128.

factors to the Church for many centuries, not only in Sussex, but in other counties, where some villages yet retain the name of this family impressed. Such is the case at Middleton (Milton) Keynes, co. Bucks, Winkley Keynes, co. Devon, Tarrant Kainston and Comb Keynes, co. Dorset, as also at Keynes Court in Piryton, co. Wilts. The name at different periods assumed various aspects, in Latin, French, and English, and may be considered still extant as Cheney.

Cahagnes in Normandy (department Calvados) is now a village of nearly 2,000 inhabitants, to the south-west of Caen, and was held prior to the Conquest as a fief under the Comte de Mortain, by the service of one knight. The military tenant of Cahagnes seems to have followed his Norman lord to the conquest of England. He was settled by his chief as tenant in his own Rape of Pevensey, an interesting example of the continuance of the same feudal relation between the parties in the two countries. William de Cahaignes appears in Domesday as a tenant *in capite* in Cambridgeshire, and in Northamptonshire; and as an under tenant in Sussex and Bucks. William was the ancestor of the branch who held Horsted Keynes, while the descendants of Ralph held the Norman fief, and became extinct in 1375.⁷⁶ Richard de Cahaignes gave the church of Horsted and the land of Broadhurst to the Priory of Lewes. He effected a partition of property in 1177 with his relation William, the son of Ralph, who in 1175 had paid a fine of 500 marcs for trespassing in the royal forests. Waleran, one of the sons of the before-mentioned William, appears as a witness to a document that describes some land to the north of *his father's park*, which had been held by Aylwin de Buntsgrove. There is a cluster of houses which still retain the name of Bunchgrove, "Bontegrave" in Domesday. Richard de Kaines, temp. Hen. III., left an heiress Joan, who carried the property to her husband Roger de Lewknor, in whose family it continued for several generations.

⁷⁶ The genealogy of the family is given by Mr. Walford, who refers to Baker's "History of Northamptonshire," and Hutchins' "Dorsetshire."

HORSTED PARVA PARK.⁷⁷

HORSTED-PARVA, in contradistinction to the larger parish of Horsted Keynes, lies about two miles south of Uckfield, and consists of 2,240 acres. Like most of the other parishes in this immediate neighbourhood, Little Horsted was included in the Duchy of Lancaster, and is in the Deanery of Pevensey. The church was given in very early times to the priory of St. Pancras, at Lewes; and in the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*" we are informed that at the dissolution of the monasteries there was a *park* in this parish, stocked with bucks and does for the use of the priory. This park had been disparked until it was reinstated—but not as a deer park—by the father of Francis Barchard, Esq., the present proprietor of the estate, and the highly-esteemed Honorary Secretary of the Sussex Archæological Society, on his building the splendid mansion, now the residence of the son. The style of the house is mediæval, and few residences in East or West Sussex can compare with it in taste and elegance, both as to architecture and internal decoration.⁷⁸ The ancient house which this beautiful mansion replaced stood at a short distance from the site of the present house, but nearer to the old London road through Uckfield to Lewes. This old house for some years was the residence of the families of Waller, Pope, and Hay, in succession. Of the Wallers we know little more than that they were lords of the manor, and presented to the Benefice of Horsted-Parva, which was then appendant to the manor, from 1398 until towards the close of the 15th century. From the Wallers the Horsted property passed to the Popes, it is generally supposed by marriage; who it will be seen by the list of incumbents of the parish, exercised for about a century and a half the right of patronage of the Rectory of

⁷⁷ Chiefly from S.A.C., xxi., 191.

⁷⁸ The old house of the Hays, built about the year 1680, was pulled down about 1845, and the present very elegant mansion substituted. It is in the Tudor style, contains many fine treasures of art, and commands most charming scenery over an extensive country and beautifully wooded grounds. (Lower's "Sussex.")

Horsted; "John Pope de Buckstede" presenting to it in 1521; his widow in 1554; Nicholas Pope in 1571; after which the Bishop of the Diocese is represented as presenting by lapse; and then Ralph Pope, Esq., presents in 1608. The family of Pope, though represented as of Buxted, resided first at Horsted; and afterwards at Hendal, in Buxted, a house situated about half a mile to the west of the road leading from Uckfield to Tunbridge Wells. Here lived in the 14th century a family called from it "De Hindales," from whom it passed by marriage, 1404, to the Westons, who held it until the close of the 15th century, when it again passed by marriage to Thomas Pope, of Little Horsted, who made it his place of residence, and in whom and his descendants it continued for upwards of two centuries. From the Popes, the Hendal Estate passed to a branch of the Pelham family, and the Horsted property to Wm. Hay, Esq., who presented to the living in 1685. William, son of John Hay, Esq., living at Hurstmonceux in 1680, was of Tickeridge, in Framfield, from whence he removed to Horsted. From the Hays the manor and advowson passed to Charles Beard, Esq., of Rottingdean, who sold them in 1763 to Anthony Nott, Esq. The manor and estate subsequently passed to a Mr. Herbert, of whom they were purchased by Ewan Law, Esq.

The manor of Horsted appears to have been originally a part of the manor of Hame, which is supposed to be Hamsey. 22 Edw. I. Wm. Dany held the manor of the Honour of Pevensey, and it belonged subsequently to his descendant Robert. At the dissolution of monasteries it belonged to Lewes Priory and Henry VIII. In 32nd of the same reign it was vested in the family of Pope, of Hendal. From the reign of Charles I. to 1723 it was in the family of Hay,⁷⁹ of Tickeridge.⁸⁰

⁷⁹ For a fuller account of the Hay family, see S.A.C., Vol. xx., p. 64.

⁸⁰ There is also a farm called Tickeridge, in Westhoathly, near the Kingscote Station, the property of Mr. Henry Longley. Tickaridge is the old name of a mansion and lands in the parish of Charlwood, in Surrey, at Lovell Heath, the property of Philip Middleton, Esq. According to the Subsidy Roll of 1 Edw. III. John de Tegherugge was a taxpayer in Horsted Keynes.

HOLMBUSH⁸¹

(In BEEDING).

BEAUBUSH AND SHELLEY, formerly two parks, comprising about 1,300 acres, on the north-east of St. Leonard's Forest, but disparted temp. Eliz., were purchased by the late Lord Erskine, at whose decease it was bought by Thos. Broadwood, Esq., who built here a large castellated mansion named Holmbush (engraved in Horsfield). The present house was built by Mr. Broadwood with stone dug on the estate. The style of architecture employed in the building is the Domestic Gothic, and the internal decorations correspond with this style. The turnpike road, seven miles from Crawley to Horsham, was made by the celebrated McAdam, under the direction of and almost entirely at Mr. Broadwood's expense. The house stands about three miles from Crawley, on the left hand side coming from London, and is on the S.W. side of the estate, which comprises 3,033 acres in a ring fence. The view from Holmbush is a rich valley, and the middle ground is highly diversified with trees of different tints; a large sheet of water is in the foreground, and in the distance are the Surrey Hills, with Dorking and Reigate lying embowered beneath. On a lofty eminence is the "beacon tower" built by Mr. Broadwood. It is 106ft. high and 570ft. above high-tide at London Bridge. The sweep of scenery which it commands is vast and delightful. (Lower and Horsfield.) Mr. James Clifton Brown, grandson of Sir Wm. Brown, Bart., of Liverpool, is the present owner of the Holmbush estate.

⁸¹ This property was advertised to be sold by auction 11 July, 1787, and was described as the fee simple estate in a ring fence, being an agreeable remove from the Reigate road to Brighton, containing 1,138 acres, a lake 36 acres, several large ponds, and 1,598 acres of forest land, together with a spacious and convenient dwelling house, by the names of Holmbush, Little Beaubush, and Hopper Farms, a water-mill and three cottages, Great Beaubush, Kilnwood, etc.; the total rental being £851 6s 6d. (Burr. MSS.)

On the northern side of St. Leonard's were several extensive enclosures. The largest of these was BEAUBUSH (the area of the park was 767½ acres, and the number of deer in 1549 was 100), which, after having been enjoyed by the Braoses and Mowbrays, was granted by Hen. VII., in 1486, to Thomas West, Lord De la Warr to hold during the King's pleasure. From him it was transferred to Maurice eighth Lord Berkeley, who died seized of it in 1523. The next grantee was Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Sudeley. By his attainder Beaubush reverted to the Crown, and was granted successively to Philip, Earl of Arundel, and Arthur Middleton. The latter, by letters patent dated 4 June, 1588, obtained a lease for 21 years, which he bequeathed to his son, John Middleton, who had it in 1608. The next grantee was Edward, Earl, of Sandwich, who acquired possession of it in 1663. It afterwards was sold in 1786 to James Baird, who sold it to Lord Chancellor Erskine, who resided on the estate and took much interest in its improvement. BUCHAN Hill, part of the same property, and deriving its name from the family of Lord Erskine, who formerly occupied it, is now the residence of the Misses Rawson. SHELLEY PARK formed part of Shepherd's Field Forest, and in 1547 consisted of 649 acres, in which a herd of 80 deer was kept. It was included in the grant to Lord Sandwich. (Elwes' "West Sussex.")

There was a chapel appendant to Crawley, near Shelley Park, the site of which is called Chapel Fields. In 1291 it was known as "Ecclesia de Shelley." (Lower i., 43.)

By a survey dated 1608, the manor of Chesworth, with the parks of Chesworth and Sedgwick (then disparked) were held by Sir John Caryll. Chesworth Park contained 233 acres; Sedgwick Park 624 acres; Beaubush Park 757 acres; Shelley Park 647 acres. (Cartwright's "West Sussex," III., 335.)

HURSTMONCEUX CASTLE AND PARK.

THE elaborate paper in S.A.C. (Vol. iv.) on Hurstmonceux, by Rev. Edmund Venables, formerly curate of the parish, is the source whence chiefly the following particulars have been obtained:—

The parish of Hurst-Monceux, containing 4,535 acres, in the Rape of Hastings, derived its distinctive name of Monceux from a Norman family so-called, as Hurst-Pierpoint did from the family of Pierpoint. In Domesday Book it is called simply "Herste," and was held by one

Wibert of the Earl of Eu. Temp. Henry II., a family territorially styled "De Herst" (possibly descended from Wibert) are met with, viz., Idonea de Herst, and her son, Waleran de Herst, who was also called de Monceux, it may be from his father or mother. Monceux is the name of a place in the parish of Gueron, in the diocese of Bayeux. Drew de Monceux occurs 1181, and married Edith, daughter of William de Warren and Gundreda, and widow of Gerard de Gournay. Ingelram de Monceux occurs 1188, who was owner of Compton-Monceux, co. Hants. 6 John, Waleran de Monceux gave 100 marks that he might have his just proportion of the said estate. Eleven years later, William, the son of Waleran, had seizin granted of lands in Hants. 1225 he was constable of Pevensey Castle. In 1241, he held two knight's fees and a half of Alice, Countess of Eu, who then held the Honour of Hastings and other lands in Essex and Hants. Waleran de Monceux, second of the name, succeeded his father, William, and took a prominent part with Simon de Montfort against Henry III., who, in the spring of 1264, when on his way from Battel to the disastrous field of Lewes, spent the night at Herstmonceux, where his army employed themselves in hunting and *destroying the park*. This notice establishes the fact of the existence of a manor-house, previous to the erection of the present castle, of which no other record is met with; even its site cannot be accurately determined, though it is probable it stood in the same position as the present, as the fine Spanish chestnut trees to the west of the castle seem to be older than the building itself; and as this must doubtless have been the reason why the church, erected in the 13th century, was placed at the extremity of the parish, at a distance from all the inhabitants, except the immediate retainers of the lord of the manor. Among the prisoners taken by De Montfort at the Battle of Lewes was Robert de Pierpoint, of Hurst Pierpoint, who was put to no less than 700 marks fine for his ransom, for the payment whereof, besides his own bond, he was constrained to bring in as security Waleran de Monceux. . . . Friday, September 15, 1302, Edward I. visited Herstmonceux on his way from Michelham Priory to Battel. On the death of Waleran, the manor passed to his son John, who died 30 Edward I., and by a *post-mortem* inquiry was found possessed of Compton Manor, Hants, and East Hurst, Sussex. His son, John de Monceux, died 9 Edward II., leaving his son of the same name his heir, then 20 years of age. This John died without issue, and his sister Mand, who inherited his estates, carried them into the noble family of Fienes, on her marriage with Sir John de Fienes, about the middle of Edward the Second's reign. This family derived its origin from Conon de Fienes, who, in 1112, was Earl

of Boulogne, taking his name from a village in the Boulonnais territory. John de Fienes, one of the same family, but, according to Duchesne, of another branch, accompanied the Conqueror, and was by him made hereditary constable of Dover Castle and warden of the Cinque Ports, offices which were enjoyed by five of his descendants, till the time of King John, when John de Fienes was removed on the plea that "it was not consistent with the security of the country that a foreigner, who owed allegiance to another sovereign, should hold the principal castle of the kingdom, which was, as it were, the lock and key of the whole realm." The wardenship was then given to Hubert de Burgh, and John de Fienes had an equivalent given him elsewhere. . . . Sir William de Fienes died in the year 1405, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church beneath a monumental slab adorned with his portraiture in brass, in full armour, under a Gothic canopy. He left two sons (Roger, who was born in the manor-house of Hurstmonceux, and baptized in the parish church, doubtless in the font which still stands there, on the feast of the Exaltation of the Cross, Sept. 14, 1384,) and James, both of whom served with distinction in the wars in France, under Henry V. and the Duke of Bedford. The younger, Sir James, in 1438-9, was sheriff of Sussex and Surrey, and in 1449 became Lord High Treasurer of England. His elder brother, Sir Roger, inherited the Hurstmonceux estate, and accompanied Henry V. in his expedition to France, with eight men-at-arms and 24 foot archers, for which service the sum of 1,086£ was imprested to him for the wages of himself and his retinue. He shared in the victory of Agincourt; was treasurer of the household to Henry VI., and in this capacity the arrangements for the coronation of Margaret of Anjou were intrusted to him. . . .

Up to the year 1440 there had only existed a manor-house at Hurstmonceux, but this was now to give place to the more imposing and majestic edifice which still commands our admiration even in its decay. In the year above named, Sir Roger de Fienes obtained the king's license to fortify his manor-house at Hurstmonceux, to enclose his manor, and to enlarge the park with 600 acres,⁸² and erected the present castle at the cost of 3,800£. Sir Roger Fienes married Elizabeth Holland, of Northamptonshire, whose arms (azure semée of fleur de lis) existed in painted glass in the east window of the chapel of the castle. On his

⁸² Pat. Rolls, 19 Hen. VI., "licentie Krenellandi." The park had been already enlarged in 1 Hen. V., 1412, when leave was granted to Sir John Pelham, its feudal lord, and others to enclose a road which led through the middle of the park of Hurstmonceux. Inq. ad quod damnum, 1 Hen. V.

death, which happened between 1444 and 1455, he was succeeded by his son Richard, who was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in the year 1452, and afterwards chamberlain to the queen of Edward IV. He married Joan, the daughter and heiress of Thomas, Lord Dacre, and was, in her right, summoned to Parliament and declared Baron Dacre in the year 1458. In 1478 he was made Constable of the Tower, and in 1475 one of the King's Council, and died in the year 1484, leaving his grandson Thomas, a boy of 12 years old, his heir. By his will, dated September 20, 1483, he directed his executors to "send his grandson to school and provide with all necessaries suitable to his rank." He also commanded that "four priests should be provided, who should sing masses in the church of Hurstmonceux, for three years after his decease, for his own soul and the souls of his ancestors, and of all faithful people." His wife, Joan Dacre, survived him, and died in the year 1486. She desires, in her will, "to be buried in the quire of All Saints, at Hurstmonceux, between the high altar and the tomb of Sir Richard Fynes, knight, my late husband."

The descendants of Joan and her husband were called the Lords Dacre of the South, to distinguish them from the other branch of the same family, the Lords Dacre of the North, the posterity of Sir Humphry Dacre, of Gillesland, her uncle, on whom the male fiefs of the family had devolved. Thomas, the second Lord Dacre of the South, served in arms against the Cornishmen in 1492, and in the following year was Constable of Calais. He died in 1534; his will directs "my body to be buried in the parish church of Hurstmonceux, on the north side of the high altar. I will that a tomb be then made for placing the sepulchre of our Lord, with all fitting furniture thereto, in honour of the most blessed Sacrament. Also I will that *Ci.* be employed towards the lights about the said sepulchre in wax tapers, of 10 pounds weight each, to burn about it. Also I will that my funeral be solemnized according to the degree of a baron, and that a tomb be set over my grave, to the end that it may be known where my body resteth. Also I will that an honest priest shall sing there for my soul, by the space of 7 years, taking annually for his salary, and to find bread, wine, and wax, *xii.* marks sterling." In pursuance of the directions of this will, the stately monument which adorns the chancel of the parish church was erected, and which, though it has suffered much from time and the barbarous hand of sacrilege, and the scarcely less barbarous touch of renovation, may justly be styled one of the finest specimens of monumental architecture in the county of Sussex. Beneath its richly fretted canopy repose the effigies of Thomas, Lord Dacre, and his son Sir Thomas Dacre (who preceded his father to the

tomb) each clad in complete armour, with the exception of the head, which is bare, with their hands raised in an attitude of supplication. Lord Dacre had married Anne the daughter of Sir Humphrey Bourchier. His son took to wife Joan, daughter of Edward, and sister of John, Lord Dudley. On the death of his grandfather (A.D. 1534-5) Thomas, the son of the above-named Sir Thomas Dacre, inherited the title. This ill-starred youth had barely attained his 17th year, when he was called to succeed to the honours and responsibilities of one of the oldest baronies of the kingdom; a burden he was little fitted for either by age or education. The first notice we find of young Lord Dacre is on the arrival of Anne of Cleves in 1540, when he, accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Mountjoye, headed the stately cavalcade of knights and esquires "all in coates of velvet, with chaynes of gold," who met their queen-expectant on Rainham Down, on her way from Sittingbourne to Rochester, where so mortifying a reception awaited her from her royal bridegroom. Mr. Venables gives a long quotation from Hollingshed's "Chronicle" containing a detailed account of the tragical end of this young nobleman at the early age of 24. Mr. Lower's account, being more succinct, is here given: ⁸³ "Engaging in the foolish and unlawful frolic of trespassing for venison in the park of his neighbour, Sir Nicholas Pelham, at Hellingly, a fray took place between his companions and the knight's gamekeepers, one of whom, John Busbridge, died of his wounds three days afterwards. For this Lord Dacre was held responsible, and was executed at St. Thomas's Waterings [on the Old Kent Road], and three of the marauders, Mantel, Frowdes, and Roydon, were also put to death at Tyburn near London. Several other gentlemen and yeomen escaped. It was long thought that Lord Dacre was 'more sinned against than sinning' (see Mrs. Gore's 'Dacre of the South' and my 'Contributions to Literature,' pp. 74-84), but from a document quoted in 'Sussex Collections,' it is clear that the misguided young nobleman, as well as his reckless companions, was in a high degree culpable."

This unfortunate young man was buried in the church of St. Sepulchre by Newgate, where the bodies of many of those who suffered at Tyburn were interred. He had married a daughter of Lord Abergavenny, and left two sons, Thomas, (who died at the age of 14 or 15 in the first year of Mary's reign) and Gregory, and a daughter Margaret, who were restored in blood and honours by Act of Parliament 1 Eliz. His family had not been deprived of their paternal estates, which were saved from forfeiture by the strictness of the entails made by his great grandfather. Gregory, whose baptism on the 5th June, 1539, is one of the first entries

⁸³ "Compendious Hist. of Sussex," i., 255.

on the parish register, was with Lord Lincoln on his embassy to France in 1571, and died without issue in 1598 (having married Anne, sister of Thomas, Lord Buckhurst), when his sister Margaret, who was married to Sampson Lennard, Esq., of Chevening, in Kent, inherited his estates, and was recognized as Baroness Dacre by a commission in 1604. This Sampson Lennard, who is mentioned with much regard by Camden in his "Britannia," as a person of great worth and politeness, and the Lady Dacre his wife, lived much at Hurstmonceux, where they were remarkable for their noble housekeeping and splendid hospitality; they embellished the castle with costly chimney pieces, ornamented, according to the fashion of the times, with their armorial bearings, and erected the grand staircase. They had seven sons and six daughters, and are buried in Chevening church, under a noble monument, on which are both their effigies in full size, with their children kneeling round.

The eldest son, Sir Henry Lennard, who accompanied the Earl of Essex on his short but brilliant Spanish campaign, and was knighted at the taking of Cadiz in 1596, became Lord Dacre on the death of his mother in 1611, but only outlived her five years, and was succeeded in 1616, by his son Richard, who rebuilt his seat at Chevening, from a design as it is said of Inigo Jones. He died at Hurstmonceux, August 18, 1630. His eldest son, Francis, was a minor at his father's death; at first he took the side of the Parliament in the Civil Wars, but afterwards voted as a Peer against the trial of his Sovereign. He lived to see the restoration of Charles II., and on the failure of the male line of the Lords Dacre of the North, obtained possession of several lordships of great value in Cumberland and Westmoreland. He died in 1662 and was buried at Chevening.

His son, Thomas, Lord Dacre was the last descendant of the ancient families of Herst and Monceux, who possessed the castle and manor which still bears their name. The cause of the alienation of this ancient property was his own extravagance and heavy losses at play, which rendered it necessary for him to part with some of his estates, to retrieve his broken fortunes. He had the misfortune to come very young to the dissipated court of Charles II., with whom he was brought into familiar intercourse by his appointment as lord of the bedchamber, and received the very questionable honour of king's son-in-law, through his marriage with the Lady Ann Palmer, alias Fitzroy, daughter of the Duchess of Cleveland. With her he obtained a dowry of 20,000£, and in 1674 was created Earl of Sussex, a title which died with him. A very considerable sum must have been expended by him in the alteration, and as it was then doubtless considered the improvement of Hurstmonceux

Castle; for it was by him that in the principal apartments on the east side of the castle, the narrow casements were enlarged into wide sash windows, and dark oak wainscots, enriched with carvings by Gibbons, substituted for the original tapestry.

It was in 1708 that the estate of Hurstmonceux exchanged owners by purchase. The new possessor was Mr. Geo. Naylor, of Lincoln's Inn (called by Sir Wm. Burrell "Councillor Naylor"), who paid 38,215£ for the whole estate, castle and manor. Mr. Naylor married Grace, daughter of the first Lord Pelham, and sister of the Duke of Newcastle, who died in 1710, leaving one daughter, Grace, who died unmarried in 1727. The heir of Mr. Naylor's estates was Francis Naylor, the son of his sister Bethia, who had married Dr. Francis Hare, of King's College, Cambridge, successively Chaplain to the Forces, under the Duke of Marlborough, Chaplain to Queen Anne, Fellow of Eton, Canon of St. Paul's, and Rector of Barnes; Dean of Worcester, 1715; Dean of St. Paul's, 1726; Bishop of St. Asaph, 1727; and finally Bishop of Chichester, 1731, which see he held till 1740, when he died at Chalfont, St. Giles', Bucks, and was buried in the parish church there. Bishop Hare is described by a contemporary as "a man of sharp and piercing wit, of great judgment and understanding in worldly matters, and of no less sagacity and penetration in matters of learning and particularly in criticism. He was considered one of the best preachers of his day, and as such is immortalized by Pope (*Dunciad* III., 199)—

"Still break the benches, Henley, with that strain,
While Sherlock, Hare and Gibson preach in vain."

In polemical theology he was a most able and fearless disputant, and entering into the Bangorian controversy, attacked Hoadley with tremendous power. In political matters, he displayed the same ability as in criticism and theology; and his pen was frequently employed between 1706 and 1712 in vindicating the measures of the Whig administration and the conduct of the war, in opposition to the strictures of Swift and the Tory party.

By his first wife Bishop Hare had only one son, Francis, whom, as his fellow collegian Cole informs us, he brought up in a severe manner, making him speak Greek as his ordinary language with him in the family. Late in life, the bishop married, as a second wife, the daughter of Colonel Alston, of Suffolk, to whose younger sister his son was engaged, though his father prevented the marriage taking place during his life time. The bishop resided for some considerable time at Hurstmonceux Castle, but his son Francis Naylor, who was a man of fashion,

entirely neglected his venerable mansion, residing, when out of town, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Soame, at Thurlow, in Suffolk, so that when, upon his death in 1775, it devolved upon his half-brother, the Rev. Robert Hare, the bishop's son by his second marriage, the whole building was in such a state of decay, that the expenditure of a very considerable sum was required to put it into habitable repair. The building was surveyed by Mr. Samuel Wyatt, in 1777, and pronounced by him to be so dilapidated, that it was judged expedient to demolish the interior of the castle, and employ the materials in building new rooms to the mansion house on the west side of the park. His advice was unhappily followed; the new house, for such in point of fact it became, was erected with the spoils of Roger Fienes' venerable mansion. Francis Hare Naylor, Esq., the son of the Rev. Robert Hare, sold the estate to Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., in 1807, and in 1819 the trustees of the late John Gillon, Esq., purchased it for his nephew, the late John Gillon, Esq., M.P., who in 1846 sold it to the late Herbert Barrett Curteis, Esq., M.P., father of Herbert Mascall Curteis, Esq., M.P. for Rye, the present proprietor.

Mr. Venables concludes his elaborate paper with an "Architectural description of the Castle," occupying about 20 pages, which we must very considerably abridge.

It was in 1777 when this noble building, almost unrivalled among the existing specimens of our domestic architecture, fell a victim to female caprice, and the false taste of an age blind to the merits of our mediæval structures, and was reduced to a bare and shattered shell. . . . But bitter as must be our regret at the destruction of so noble and remarkable a building, we may feel thankful that it was not total. The outside walls remain almost complete, and have suffered but little except in the loss of some portions of the battlement, so that we are able to form nearly as good an idea of the external aspect of the Castle as if we had seen it before the hand of the spoiler was laid upon it; and though that which has been preserved to us is scarcely more than a shell, and of the interior little exists beyond broken walls and a mass of irretrievable ruin, we are fortunate in possessing accurate representations of almost every portion of the building, enabling us to understand the form and distribution of the whole with nearly as much accuracy as if it were still existing.

The views published in Grose's "Antiquities," and Buck's "Ancient Castles,"⁸⁴ are well known to every antiquary, and a still more complete

⁸⁴ Pugin's "Second Series of Specimens of Gothic Architecture" contains accurate elevations and details of the south front, accompanied by an admirably descriptive memoir by Mr. Willson, of Lincoln.

series of coloured drawings was taken by Lambert in 1777, copies of which, executed by the late Mr. Hare Naylor, were exhibited by Archdeacon Hare at the Hurstmonceux meeting. Several of these, illustrating the principal features of the building, have been engraved on wood, and will be found illustrating the subsequent pages of this memoir.

Hurstmonceux Castle stands in a very low situation, towards the southern extremity of a valley, sheltered on the east and west by hills, originally covered with magnificent timber, and still preserving some remains of their wood. The valley is watered by a small rivulet, of which advantage was taken to supply the moat, as well as a chain of ponds and stews, once replenished with an abundance of fish. Some of these ponds, as well as the moat, are now dry, and form dank, marshy pastures. The moat, which spreads out into a large pool towards the east, was drained early in Elizabeth's reign for greater salubrity, and was formed into a garden abounding in fruit trees, and adorned with arbours and pleached alleys, all now involved in the general ruin. "The building," in the language of Horace Walpole, "for convenience of water to the moat, sees nothing at all;" indeed, beauty, or even healthfulness of situation, seems to have been entirely left out of consideration by the builder of the Castle, a circumstance the more to be regretted as its low and gloomy position doubtless tended to alienate the affections of its possessor, and so to accelerate its ruin.

The material of which the Castle is built is brick; and Hurstmonceux has long been celebrated as one of the earliest edifices of any extent in this country erected entirely in this which has now become the national mode. . . . The Castle was originally approached in several directions by noble avenues; the trees have nearly all perished, but isolated individuals here and there exist; the trees which remain are mostly Spanish chestnuts, others intermixed with oaks and beeches, for the most part in various stages of decay, are scattered over the undulating surface of the park. The principal front of the Castle faces the south, looking directly to the sea. It is approached by a somewhat steep descent, enabling the spectator to take in the whole form and proportions of the building in one uninterrupted view. The building is a regular parallelogram, measuring 206 feet from east to west, and 214 feet from north to south, inclosing four open courts.

The south front is that which is usually the first to strike the attention of the visitor, and which will live the longest in his memory; it is, indeed, in the words of Mr. Willson, "a noble composition, which

deserves the attentive study of an architect ; the details being sufficiently ornamental to give an air of richness, without impairing the character of boldness and strength proper for a castle."

According to the two plans accompanying Mr. Venables' paper, there were numerous courts, and galleries, and apartments ; amongst them were the private chapel, the library, the chintz-room, the drawing-room, the chapel, the lady's bower, the breakfast-room, the armoury gallery, the white gallery, the music gallery in the hall, the yeoman's gallery, and the Bethlem gallery.

The saloon, which was 40 feet long, and the adjoining rooms received their first alterations from Margaret, Lady Dacre, and her husband, Sampson Lennard, in the reign of Elizabeth, who erected stately chimney pieces, embellished with the arms of the family and their alliances, and built the grand staircase. These apartments were still further modernized by the Earl of Sussex, in the time of Charles II., when they were sashed and wainscoted, and the panelling adorned with exquisite carvings by Gibbons, which called forth the admiration of Walpole.

The appendix to Mr. Venables' paper contains an extract from a survey made 12 Eliz. of Lord Dacre's mansions in Sussex. This states that the house "has a fair prospect towards the sea and the Castle and Level of Pevensey on the south ; the other three parts thereof are environed about with hills and woods, parcel of the said park. The said park standeth in the east side of the church of Hurstmonceux, the manor-place being in the same park, not distant above two furlongs from the said church, the said park being 3 miles about, the third part thereof lying in lawns, and the residue well set with great timber trees, most of beech and partly oak. The game of fallow deer in the same park are by estimation 200, whereof 60 are deer of antler at the taking of this survey. . . . There is a heronry in the same park, called the Hern-wood, and they used to breed in divers parts of the park ; the same hath yielded this year 150 nests, whereof — showlers, and the rest of hernshaws. . . . There are two highways leading through the park to the church, market, and townships adjacent."

The rental of the estate, according to a survey made May 1, 1770, by John Bean, was 2,186£ 3s. 9d. Particulars of the tenants and their holdings were drawn up about the same time for Lord Sheffield's use, who was then meditating the purchase of the estate ; according to this survey the estate contained 3,044a. 2r. 24p., and was worth 68,932£. The rectory then produced 300£ a-year. In the park were 150 head of deer.

IFIELD PARK.

— CHESTER, Esq., a few years since bought an estate of 400 or 500 acres in this parish, and the adjoining one of Charlwood, in Surrey. He has built a mansion on the part which is in Ifield, grubbed up the hedges around the house, and made a park of the land. A farm-house on the estate in Charlwood is called "Park Farm," and there is a rookery near, and probably at an early period there was a park.

KIDBROOKE

(In EAST GRINSTEAD).

THIS seat and park adjoin Forest Row, and are on the skirts of the forest, in a valley. William, fourteenth Baron Abergavenny, who came to the title 1724, purchased Kidbrooke, and immediately erected the present mansion as the future residence of his family. Lord Abergavenny sold it to the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons, afterwards created Baron Colchester. The house was built by Milne, the architect of Blackfriars Bridge. The park and grounds have undergone considerable improvement at the hands of Mr. Repton (Neale's "Seats"—with view). It is now the property of H. R. Freshfield, Esq., High Sheriff of the County.

KNEPP CASTLE⁸⁵

(In SHIPLEY).

At the distance of about half a mile from the ruin of old Knepp Castle the late Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, Bart., erected a large Gothic castellated building, to which he gave the name of Knepp Castle. [The view in Cartwright and Horsfield gives a finer and grander idea

⁸⁵ In the grant of William the Conqueror to William de Braose it is styled "the manor and park of Knap." (Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber," p. 293.)

of the place than is warranted by the reality.] It is situated on a gentle elevation, commanding some interesting scenery, both within and beyond the park, and



overlooking a large sheet of water covering 100 acres. The interior of the mansion is elegant and commodious, and a fine collection of pictures adorns its walls. It is said, "with the exception of the noble collection at Petworth, it is perhaps the finest collection of pictures in the county; and, as far as relates to the Holbein class, it will stand a comparison with any either in or out of the county."

The *modern* descent of Knepp is thus:—18 Eliz. the lordship and demesnes seem to have been granted to Richard Nye. In the beginning of the seventeenth century they were in possession of the knightly family of Caryll, by whom they continued to be held till 1752, when they were sold by John Caryll, Esq., to Wm. Belchier, Esq. In 1788 this property was purchased of the Trustees of Jacob Rider, Esq., for 18,900£, by Sir

Charles Raymond, Bart., who, dying in the following year, left it between his two daughters, Sophia, wife of Sir Wm. Burrell, and Juliana, wife of Henry Boulton, Esq. The latter sold her moiety to Sir William,⁸⁶ whose son, Sir Charles, inherited it, and it now belongs to his son, Sir Walter W. Burrell, Bart.

The Rev. E. Turner, in Vol. xxii. of S.A.C., has some observations on the *ancient* castle of Knepp, which I shall reproduce. "Its ruins," he says, "which are all that now remain of it, are well known to those who are familiar with the road from Worthing to Horsham, on which they are situated, and from which latter place they are distant about six miles. . . . It was about the year 1762 when the materials for the construction of that part of the present road from Steyning to Horsham, which lies in the immediate neighbourhood of this castle, were taken from its ruins, and when all was removed but that portion of the inner tower or keep which still remains."

Sufficient traces of the moat with which it was sur-

⁸⁶ The following brief biography of Sir Wm. Burrell, Bart. (to whom the *Sussex Archæologist* is so much indebted), is abridged from Horsfield's "History of Lewes." Both in Horsfield's "Sussex" and Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber" a portrait of him is engraved :—

Sir Wm. Burrell was the third son of Peter Burrell, Esq., of Kelseys, in Beckenham, Kent, and of Amy, daughter of Colonel Hugh Raymond, of Langley Park, Kent. He was born in 1733, and was educated at Westminster School and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of LL.B. in 1755 and of LL.D. in 1760. He married Sophia, eldest daughter of Charles Raymond, Esq., of Valentine House, Essex, who was created a baronet May, 1774, with remainder to Wm. Burrell, Esq., and his heirs male by Sophia, his wife. Sir William was elected Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in 1756, chosen member for Haslemere May 10, 1768, and appointed a Commissioner of Excise in 1774. He was seized with a paralytic stroke in August, 1787, which took away his speech for a time; but though he recovered his voice, he totally lost the use of his left arm; and the continued ill state of his health occasioned the resignation of his seat at the Board of Excise in 1791. In 1790 he purchased the Deepdene, near Dorking, of Charles, eleventh Duke of Norfolk, the air of which was peculiarly favourable to his shattered constitution, which, however, was too much affected to hope for perfect recovery; and although he was enabled for a time to enjoy the society of his friends, he sank at length under the repeated attacks of his disorder in January, 1796.

rounded are still visible to show that it was circular, and enclosed an area of about two acres. From the circumstance of Knepp not being mentioned in the Domesday Survey, whilst that of Bramber is, we may infer that it was not then in existence. Still the two circular arches observable in the remaining portion of the wall—the one heading a doorway leading into the keep, and the other a window over it—seem to indicate an early Norman date. The object in erecting this was probably as a hunting seat for the district or as a place of retreat. It was certainly the occasional residence of the Barons of Bramber for two centuries after the Conquest, for we find many of their deeds dated from the Castle of Knepp.

In Vol. III. of S.A.C. is a valuable series of documents collected from the national archives relative to the Castle of Knepp in the time of King John. These were edited by Mr. Blaauw, who remarks: "There remains of it now only the broken wall of a single tower, with a flat buttress upon a small mound; but its demolition is not due either to war or neglect. The period of its history, authenticated by the few documents relating to it, is very brief; and it will be seen that it is all comprised within the reign of King John, into whose hands, together with Bramber, it had been seized on the forfeiture of Wm. de Braose. This nobleman had incurred the King's anger by various disputes and refusals to pay fines for his large possessions in Ireland, and at last escaped to die at Paris in 1212, his wife and eldest son, William, having perished at Windsor in prison in 1210. It is to this circumstance that we owe the following notices of Knepp in the national archives; and even these will be found to refer as much to the timber and game of the adjoining forest as to the castle. Indeed, the necessity of providing a store of food for the winter in those times made hunting in the forests an urgent duty."

King John was at Knepp several times between 1206 and 1215. There are several mandates from this monarch to his agent at Knepp, Robert Bluett, in reference to the deer, timber, &c. One dated 1212 requires him to take all the fat deer he can at Knepp, as well by

bow as by his dogs, and to cause them to be salted and their skins to be utilized. Another requires him to provide for a huntsman, two horses and two assistant-keepers and one lad, and 22 dogs. Other orders of the same tenour follow. On one occasion the keeper of the hounds, with 18 keepers, his fellows, and 220 greyhounds, are sent "to hunt the does in the park at Knapp." One order in 1214 is sent in these terms: "We send to you to get our huntsman and his fellows to hunt in our forest of Knapp with our boar-hounds, to the end that they may take daily two or three boars. We will, however, that none of our good dogs shall hunt these, and that you should see every day what they take." In 1215 the King sent an order to his Barons of the Exchequer the costs of horses, dogs and keepers (specified) at Knapp, "and £4 19s. for one cask of wine, which was disbursed in the expenses of our lady the Queen during eleven days' residence at Knapp." In some of the King's precepts Knapp is spoken of as a Park, a Forest, and even an Honour. Eventually in 1216 the King commands Rowland Bluet "to cause the castle of Knapp, without delay, to be burnt and destroyed." The park of Knepp, containing 1,000 acres, however, was preserved; and 1 Henry IV. the King appoints a park-keeper of Knapp Park. Following the fate of Bramber, the property of Knapp fell into the hands of the Crown four times within 26 years, between 1546 and 1572, in so many successive attainders in the Howard family.

LADYHOLT PARK⁸⁷

CONTIGUOUS to Up Park, descended with that from Sir Mathew Featherston, Bart., to Sir Henry, his successor. The house, now much decayed, was formerly the residence of the Caryll family; but Lord Caryll, the pro-

⁸⁷ The park is large and well wooded, particularly with beech trees, whose great clumps overshadow the deep ferny hollows. The house is full of interesting objects, pictures, carvings, &c., and a fine and valuable collection of Sèvres china. (Lower.)

prietor in the time of James II., having, for his zeal in the cause of that king, forfeited the estate to his successful rival, William, Lord Cutts obtained a grant of it from the latter Sovereign. At the prayer of the abdicated monarch, however, it again passed into the hands of the Carylls on the condition, readily subscribed to by that family, of paying 1000£ to Lord Cutts for its repossession.

LAUGHTON PLACE⁸⁸

Is an old castellated mansion built of brick. It was erected by Sir William Pelham in 1534, and continued for upwards of two centuries to be the family seat. It stands on a low site, and is surrounded by a moat, about eight

⁸⁸ There was a park at Laughton, but the situation being unsuitable for deer Sir Nicholas Pelham kept his herd at Hellingly, another park on his estate, about seven miles distant.

"The manor of Laughton extends widely into six parishes, and when now looking upon the single ancient tower emerging from its enclosure within a modern farm-house, isolated in the midst of a wide and almost treeless plain, it is not easy to recall its former importance, as the mansion of an historical family, surrounded by a park, the temptation of whose venison twice led to catastrophes of unusual importance [viz., the execution of Thomas Fienes, the 8th Lord Dacre, for the murder of a gamekeeper, and the levying of enormous fines by the Star Chamber on Thomas Lunsford for poaching and assault]. The manor of Laughton had been forfeited to the Crown at the end of the 14th century, on the attainder of Robert de Vere, and it is probable that it was granted to Sir John Pelham by Henry IV., but what the character of the building was, whether fortified or not, during the warlike period of the early Pelhams, there is no record. Probably it was ruinous or found inconvenient when, in Henry VIII.'s reign, in 1534, Sir William Pelham built the mansion, of which it is to be regretted that so few remains exist. The square moat, 12 to 15 feet wide, encompassing about three acres of ground, attest its former magnitude and importance. Of the exact date of the construction of Laughton Place there can be no dispute, as the builder, Sir William Pelham, added his own initial, W.P., to the motto inscribed on the honoured Buckle: 'lan de grace 1534 fut cest mayson faicte.' Sir William Pelham lived but four years after the date of the building to enjoy its stately comfort, and subsequently the house was deserted by the family for the Elizabethan residence of Halland, and within the last century the greater portion of Laughton Place was pulled down, a new farm-house surrounding one ancient tower." (Mr. Blaauw, S.A.C., vii., 70.)

yards wide, and well supplied with water. The drawbridge has given way to a more permanent structure; and although the lofty tower that rises above the mansion is no longer used for warlike observation, it may yet be visited as a commanding eminence, whence every part of the surrounding district is brought under the eye. From Mount Harry to Beachy Head the chain of South Downs stretches apparently uninterrupted. At the base of the nearest ridge, Firle Place, half-embowered in woods, affords a pleasing contrast to the naked summits of the smooth hills and the seemingly desolate plain; while Glynde Place, long the seat of nobility, vies with its neighbour in antiquity if not in extent. To the north-east and west, the prospect comprehends a large tract of country; Ripe, Wilmington, and Michelham appear in the middle distance; and more eastward the well-wooded heights of Ashburnham give a finishing to the picture. (Horsfield's "History of Lewes," II., 157.)

LODSWORTH HOUSE.

THIS is the seat of Hasler Hollist, Esq., being a modern mansion, with a tower, in a small but beautiful park. Mr. Hollist took the name in exchange from Capron, a family who held lands in Lodsworth in the 13th century. (Lower.)

MAYFIELD.⁸⁹

THE parish of Mayfield has been from early times a Peculiar of the see of Canterbury; it was one of those where the archbishops had palaces or resting-places to which they resorted when travelling to Lewes for the purpose of visiting their college and palace at South Malling. All the parishes in the line of country from Lewes into Kent were till lately Peculiars of Canterbury, viz., South Malling, Ringmer, Horsted, Framfield, Uckfield, Buxted, Mayfield, and Wadhurst; thus the Archbishop might travel from South Malling to Kent without quitting his own diocese. There is no record of the first erection of a palace at Mayfield;

⁸⁹ S.A.C., II., 222.

but it probably was in the time of St. Dunstan, about the middle of the tenth century, when he made Mayfield parochial. Eadmer, in his life of that prelate, says that he built a wooden church at Magavelda (Mayfield) as in other villages remote from Canterbury, where he had residences. Though the palace of Mayfield might at first have been intended merely as a resting-place, it evidently soon became a favourite resort for the archbishops; this we may infer from its ample dimensions, and from the number of deeds executed here, attesting the residence of several of the primates. . . . It does not appear that Cranmer resided at Mayfield at any time. It was during his primacy that this place ceased to be the resort of the archbishops. Some years before resigning it to the king, Cranmer had given up several estates in exchange for other property, to the great detriment of his income. I refer particularly to what was called "the great exchange," made Dec. 1, 1537, when, amongst other estates, most, if not all, of the noble manors, with their palaces, belonging to the Archbishop in Kent were made over to the Crown. They are detailed by Strype. In lieu of these, the king gave Cranmer some manors which had belonged to the lately dissolved religious houses, from which stock of plunder all the properties granted in the exchange seem to have been taken. "This way of exchanging lands," says Strype, "was much used in those times, wherein the princes commonly made good bargains for themselves, and ill ones for the bishoprics." The deed of the alienation of the manor and park of Mayfield is dated November 12, 1545. The rectory also is included, but it may be doubted whether it went with the manor, as it has continued till lately a peculiar of Canterbury.

A park was attached to the palace of Mayfield at the time of its alienation, and probably had existed there from an early date. It is delineated in the Map of Sussex in Camden's "Britannia" (Gibson's Ed., 1782), so that its boundaries have not long disappeared, though they may not now be traced. Probably this and all the parks belonging to the palaces of the see were stocked with deer. Archbishop Islip sold to the Earl of Arundel an ancient claim appendant to Slindon manor of 26 does out of the earl's forest.⁹⁰ To most of the palaces parks were attached, and to that at Aldington, in Kent, was annexed a chase for deer (Strype). The alienation of these must have been a considerable loss to the archbishop. Queen Elizabeth (mindful probably of this) sent on one occasion a present of a buck to Archbishop Parker.

The manor was granted in 1545 to Sir Edward North; after whom it

⁹⁰ See Notes on the Forest Charters in Thomson's "Magna Charta," p. 360.

passed into the possession of Sir Thomas Gresham, who resided here in great style, and entertained Queen Elizabeth when on her Kentish progress in 1573. From the Greshams the palace passed to Sir Henry Neville, and successively to the families of May, Baker, and Kirby. There are a few notices of the manor in the Burrell MSS. (5682), extracted from the Tower Records.

The building as it now appears (1848) exhibits two styles of architecture, the Decorated of the 14th, and the Tudor, or late Perpendicular, of the commencement of the 16th century. . . . The most ancient portion of the Palace consists of the remains of the Great Hall, which show it to have been a noble building, both as to proportion and details. It was probably erected about the year 1350, the period when Pointed architecture attained its perfection in the Decorated or Middle Plantagenet style. . . . Mr. Hoare devotes several pages to the architectural features of the Palace.⁹¹ In Vol. xxi. of S.A.C. is a short paper by Mr. Ansell Day (with engravings), entitled "Additional Notes of Mayfield," being chiefly a narrative of a visit of the Queen (when Princess Victoria) in 1832-3 to Mayfield.

"A short time since, when the Palace was partially restored for the purpose of using it as a Convent, the roof of the Hall was reinstated, and what was for ages the banqueting hall of the Archbishops was refitted as a chapel for the Roman Catholic sisterhood. . . . In 1863 the Duchess of Leeds bought the Palace for conventual purposes, and the adaptation of the buildings to that use was entrusted to Mr. Pugin. The hundred and manor were separated from the Palace, and passed from the Bakers through the Pelhams to the Marquis of Camden in 1790. The *Park*, called Frankham, was upwards of 400 acres in extent, while the fish ponds measured 9 acres." (Lower.)

MARESFIELD PARK.

THE Park House, in Maresfield, is a comparatively modern residence, the late Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., having added rooms to the south of the not very ancient Newnham residence called the "Cross," which he inherited through his mother, Wilhelmina, the daughter and heiress of John Newnham, Esq. (A view is given in Horsfield's "History of Lewes".) In the Parliamentary Surveys of Sussex (S.A.C., Vol. xxiv.) "the pales

⁹¹ See also Vol. xxiii. of the "Journal of the British Archæological Association."

of Newnham Park⁹² are mentioned (p. 193), and it would seem that that was the former name of "Maresfield seem Park."

MEDEHONE PARK.

2 HEN. VI. John Arundel was owner. 1 and 2 Philip and Mary the Queen grants to Henry, Earl of Arundel, *inter alia*, Medehone Park, and all the game and deer therein, in exchange for other lands. In 1581 it contained 20 deer, and was in lease to Thomas Stoughton, at the yearly rent of £10. It was one of the 10 Parks anciently attached to the Honour and Castle of Arundel, and was connected with Palingham, in Wisboro Green. (Dallaway, II., 295.) Medehone was among the Parks and manors sold by the Earl of Arundel to King Henry VIII. in 1541. (Tierney's "History of Arundel," I., 317.)

MIDDLETON HOUSE

(In WESTMESTON).

THIS mansion was built by H. T. Lane, Esq., who died 1833, on the desertion of Streat Place and its conversion into a farm-house. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of a small Park, near the foot of the Downs.

MICHELHAM PARK.

THIS is indicated in Speed's Map as close to Shillinglee. It is not noticed by Dallaway in his "Chichester Rape," nor in the Burrell MSS., but in his Map of the Rape of Arundel he mentions Upper Mitchel Park as close to Shillinglee, which probably absorbed it.

⁹² Ralph de Newnham, of Buxted, occurs in the Nonæ Rolls, temp. Edw. III. Stephen, son and heir of Ralph de Newenham, releases a tenement in Newenham, near Baldeslow, in the Rape of Hastings, about 1245. ("Battle Abbey Deeds," p. 45). Sir John de Newenham was one of the Surrey and Sussex knights enumerated in the Parliamentary Roll of Arms, temp. Edw. II., and bore *argent a cross gules and abend azure*. A Fulke de Newenham founded the Priory of Davington, in Kent, temp. Hen. II. He took his name from Newenham, in that county, and his heiress married—De Champaigne. (See Hasted's, "Kent.")

MICHELGROVE.



MICHELGROVE is in the parish of Clapham. It has been the residence of the family of Shelley ever since the time of Henry VI., when John Shelley married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Michelgrove, of this place. William, the eldest son of this match, was one of the Judges of the Common Pleas under Henry VIII., and considerably increased his estate by his union with the co-heir of the Belknaps, of Warwickshire. The old mansion, which was situated in a deep valley, beautifully diversified and well covered with wood, is described as having been a large quadrangular brick edifice, with an hexagonal turret at each corner, built about the middle of the 16th century. It was pulled down about twenty years ago by Sir John Shelley, who has erected in its stead a spacious and elegant mansion in the Gothic style, embellished in the most florid taste of that species of architecture. This magnificent structure, built of cream-coloured bricks, stands on the brow of a gentle declivity facing the sea, over which it has a fine prospect, and is said to have cost its spirited proprietor a sum little short of 150,000£. (Shoberl's "Sussex.") Sir John Shelley alienated the property to Richard Walker, Esq., of Liverpool, for 115,000£, whose son, Richard Watt Walker, sold it in 1828 to the Duke of Norfolk. Of this splendid mansion (engraved in Cartwright's "West Sussex") scarcely a vestige remains, it having been almost entirely razed to the ground. The demesne is said to have contained upwards of 7,000 acres of land, a great portion of which was on the Downs. The park was extensive, stocked with 600 or 700 head of deer, and abounding with timber of the finest growth and greatest luxuriance. The park, lying almost wholly in the parish of Angmering, has been already mentioned. It is beautifully adorned with groups of full-grown trees and extensive plantations. A rich and extensive vale is in front, and the sea

view is truly magnificent. A handsome cottage was erected in the park, and occasionally used as a banqueting house. (Horsfield.)

MUNTHAM PARK

(In FINDON)

- For such is its appearance in modern maps, from the views of it in Horsfield's "Sussex," and S.A.C., Vol. xxvii., with "its pomp of groves and garniture of woods," and in reality. Mr. Trower devotes the remainder (thirteen pages) of his second paper on Findon to this Muntham, from which we glean some facts:—In the 14th century John de Mundham had lands in the parish of Sullington, which adjoins Muntham. 46 Edw. III., Thomas Mundham released to Thomas Cornwallis, of London, "totum jus suum in manerio de Mundham in parochiâ de Findon." 1434 Edmund Mille was owner of the manor of Muntham here. By Inq. p.m. of Richard Mill, taken 1480, he was found to have died seized of the manor of Muntham, in Findon, and of certain lands and tenements called "Cobden," in Sullington (*quod vide*), and that the said manor of Mundham was held of John Apsley as of his manor of Thakeham. In 1547 Nicholas Apsley was seized of this Mundham, and 35 Eliz. John Apsley died seized. Afterwards it passed to the families of Shelley and Goring. For a century it was in the hands of the Middleton family. In 1765 Lord and Lady Montague, and Anthony Browne, their eldest son, released the mansion house and farm "theretofore the estate of the said John Middleton" for 6,000£ to William Frankland, Esq., in fee. William Frankland (who was son of Henry Frankland, Governor of Bengal) himself, a great Oriental traveller, resided here, on his return from India, for many years, and died in 1805, unmarried, at the age of 85. By various changes the estate passed to

Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., of Binfield House, co. Berks, who, in 1850, sold it, consisting of 400 acres, to Harriet, Marchioness of Bath.⁹³

NEWICK PARK.

IN the Ordnance Map this is delineated as a Park, though not in earlier maps. The surface of the parish is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, and is considered well adapted for the growth of hops, of which 13cwt. per acre were obtained in 1832. Oak timber thrives well, and there is a good supply of game in the district. The views from many parts of it are rich and extensive, and the ride from Newick to Chailey abounds with varied and enchanting scenery. Newick Place, or Park, formerly the seat of the Hon. Geo. Vernon, the lord of the manor, belongs to J. H. Sclater, Esq.; it is delightfully situated, overlooking a well-wooded and fertile country. (Horsfield).

BEECHLAND (of which a good engraving is given by Horsfield) is an elegant mansion surrounded by lofty elms. It was the residence and property of the late W. H. Blaauw, Esq. (and now of his son, T. St. Leger Blaauw, Esq.), the accomplished scholar and able antiquary, one of the founders of the Sussex Archaeological Society, and contributor of numerous and able papers to their "Collections," which gave a high character to the earlier volumes, unfortunately lacking in the later ones, by other pens.

⁹³ There is a Muntham in Itchingfield. In the 14th century it was carried by marriage to William Merlotte, who quartered a lion rampant debruised by a fess in respect of this match. A seal of John de Muntham, with these arms attached to a deed dated 1365, is engraved in Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber," p. 71. The brass memorial of Philippa, wife of John Halsham, Esq., gives for arms a chevron engrailed between three leopard's faces (also formerly in Horsham Church, S.A.C. xxiv., 34); and on a seal attached to a deed from Andrew Peverel to Robert de Halsham (19 E. III. Add. Charters B. Mus., No. 8,826) quartering a lion rampant debruised by a fess. The Sussex family of Mundham, who gave their name to two distinct manors, there is reason to believe was a branch of Mundham, of Mundham, co. Norfolk.

NORMANHURST

(In CATSFIELD).

THE manor of Catsfield was granted at the Conquest to the Earl of Eu. Ninian Boord, gent., died 1606 seized of the manor, holden of Thomas Pelham, Esq., as of his castle of Hastings by fealty. Catsfield Place was the property of John Cressett Pelham, Esq. It stands in a low situation a mile and a half S.E. of the village, and is surrounded with much sylvan scenery. Catsfield House (*olim*, Park Gate, from its having been one of the entrances to the Park of the Abbot of Battle) was long the property of the Fuller family, and was purchased some years since by Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., who has erected a handsome mansion on the estate, and called it Normanhurst. Its saloons command fine views of the adjacent country, and of the wild sylvan scenery around. The terraced gardens overlook an extensive landscape, composed of corn-fields, hop-gardens, and meadows, chequered by farm-houses, cottages, and villages.

OAKLANDS

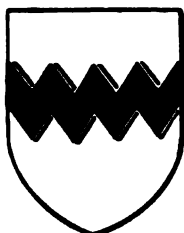
(In WESTFIELD)

Is a very convenient modern mansion, in a Park of 120 acres, agreeably undulated and timbered. It contains an excellent library, and some valuable pictures and other works of art. (Lower.)

OFFINGTON

(In BROADWATER).

OFFINGTON is a manor mentioned in "Domesday" as having been held by Earl Godwin, and when transferred to Wm. de Braose it consisted of two hides. In 1354 Sir Andrew Peverell became owner by purchase. In 1387 the manor came to Sir Thomas West by marriage with



Alice, sister of Edmund Fitzherbert. His son, Sir Thomas West, married Joan, sister and heir of Lord De la Warr. From this family it passed by sale, temp. Eliz., to John Alford, Esq., of whose family it was purchased by Wm. Whitbread, gent., of Ashurst, in 1726. In 1815 it was sold by Wm. Margesson, Esq., to J. T. Daubuz, Esq., who was owner 1833 (the present owner being Major Gaisford). Offington House is on the north-west side of the parish, about half a mile to the west of Broadwater, surrounded by a small Park, containing numerous venerable trees, which have long been occupied by a colony of rooks. The present building is low and heavy, with two wings (and is figured in Horsfield). (Horsfield.) What was its extent formerly may be seen by the following enumeration of the apartments of the building contained in a minute inventory of the chattels of the last Thomas West, Lord de la Warr (Burr. MSS., 5702, p. 122):—

My Lord's bed-chamber.
 The Gallery chamber.
 The inner Gallery (with the Closet next the garden).
 The Gallery at my lord's chamber door.
 The genteel women's chamber.
 The maid's chamber.
 My Lady West's chamber.
 The great chamber; the middle chamber.
 The ladder chamber; the Hall.
 The Gallery going into the Chapel.
 The Chapel chamber; the Black Parler.
 The velvet chamber.
 The chamber within the velvet chamber.
 Mr. West's chamber; the Chamber over.
 The new work furniture.
 The tower chamber.
 My lady Shirle's chamber.
 The nercerye (Nursery).
 The three Chambers.
 The Chamber over the Buttery.
 The Parler over the Seller.
 The new Chamber within it.
 Two other Parlers; and
 80 other Chambers and Offices.

PAXHILL

(In LINDFIELD).

THIS fine old Elizabethan House, built of stone in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has been figured in Vol. XI. of S.A.C. It stands on an eminence in an undulating deer Park, and was long the residence of a branch of the family of Board, of Board Hill, in Cuckfield, the last of whom dying in 1787, left it to his three daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom married Gibbs Crawford, Esq., whose grand-daughter was wife of Arthur W. W. Smith, Esq., brother of the late Albert Smith, the well-known comic lecturer.

PARHAM.⁹⁴

THE late Mr. Durrant Cooper contributed an excellent paper on this place to Vol. xxv. of S.A.C., embellished with a view of the house and numerous engravings of the ancient helmets preserved there. He says: "The house at Parham is an ancient building which has been altered at various periods by many succeeding generations from the 15th century to the present time. The south and west fronts are of what is called Elizabethan architecture, having been either built or altered into that style by Sir Thomas Palmer, knight, who first let it and then sold it to Sir Thomas Bishop, Secretary of State under Sir Francis Walsingham, the ancestor of the present possessor, in the year 1591; in August of which year Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined in the newly-finished hall, on her way to Cowdray. The hall has four very large windows, 24 feet high, a flat Elizabethan ceiling, and a carved oak screen at the lower end in very perfect preservation. The Hall at Littlecote, in Wilts, is the only one in England in the same style. . . . The north and east sides of the house are of much earlier structure, having been built in the reign of Henry VIII., and some parts much earlier. The kitchen is, as to its plan and elevation, identical with the kitchen at Christ Church College, Oxford, and would seem to be the work of the same architect,

⁹⁴ Parham Park is not marked in the ancient maps of Saxton and Speed. It is a most beautiful and romantic park of wild and broken scenery, and once said to have enclosed 800 acres, now much reduced in size. There is at present a herd of 200 fallow deer. (Shirley.)

but it is of inferior size. The house on the east side, and the side towards the court, which much resembles the quadrangles of some of the colleges at Oxford, has very massive walls of stone; it seems probable that it was originally a fortified house of smaller dimensions than the present one, though it has been so much pulled about that it is difficult to make out what it was in former times, or, as there are no records now in existence, when it was first erected.

"The court has a fountain in the middle; it measures 180 feet from east to west, and 125 feet from north to south.

"The drawing-room, called the 'great parlour,' the hall, and the dining-room are 24 feet high; the original Elizabethan ceilings of the hall, the old drawing-room, and the oak bedroom are the only ones remaining.

"The gallery, 160 feet long, 18 feet wide, 13 feet high, and the small chapel leading out of it at the top of the house, had most splendid and elaborate ceilings of extraordinary richness, but being out of repair in some parts they were unfortunately taken down altogether about the year 1832. These peculiar galleries, which are characteristic of the days of Queen Elizabeth in distinction to the reign of King James the First, are supposed to have been dormitories taking up the space where the bedrooms ought to be; consequently there is a great want of bedrooms in Elizabethan and earlier houses. Those who take interest in such matters are not generally aware how very few Elizabethan houses exist in England, three-fourths or more of those called Elizabethan having been built in the reign of James I., after the year 1600, when a totally different arrangement of the interiors came into fashion. The reception-rooms and bedrooms were more numerous; the gallery, though still retained, was on the first floor, as at Bramshill, and no longer a dormitory, was the great reception-room and feature of the house; while in the exterior architecture richness of ornament and detail took the place of the rude massiveness of the half-fortified house of the 16th century.

"The hall at Parham contains a collection of very early armour before the 15th century; among the pictures in the other rooms are two of Queen Elizabeth, and many original portraits of personages of her Court which have always been here. In the library are several ancient manuscripts and early printed books. . . .

"In the Deer Park is a pond called the Wood Mill Pond; and in the park are the remains of a considerable village, of large gardens, a parsonage house, and several meadows, pulled down or altered by former possessors.

"Adjoining the Deer Park is a large wood called the North Park,

formerly the deer park. Here is a *heronry* [See Knox's 'Ornithological Rambles in Sussex,' p. 14], containing at present (1872) 117 nests. The ancestors of these herons were formerly brought by the steward of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, from Coity Castle, in South Wales, temp. Elizabeth, to Penshurst, where they remained till the early part of the present century, when some of the trees in which they built their nests being cut down, they migrated to Michelgrove, some 50 miles south-west of Penshurst, and six or seven miles south of Parham. The then proprietor, Mr. Richard Watt Walker, having cut the trees the herons migrated a second time, and came to Parham in the year 1826. Several then took alarm and went away, a few years after their arrival, on some of the trees being pruned. These seem to have been inclined to settle at Arundel, near the Swanbourne pool. They came back again after a while, and increased and multiplied, being molested only by some thievish rooks, who steal the twigs out of their nests every spring, never doing this however till they have watched the herons out of sight. According to the *Field* newspaper, February 17 and March 9, 1872, there are about 33 heronries now existing in England (and one at Windmill Hill, in Sussex, *vide* S.A.C., Vol. xxii).” Mr. Cooper then occupies several pages with a catalogue of the works of art, ancient MSS., and pictures at Parham.⁹⁵

⁹⁵ “The forest-like park, or rather chase, with its thickets of birch and whitethorn, and its wide-branched elms and oaks, the latter especially grand and picturesque, is one of the finest in Sussex. On all sides the artist will find sylvan pictures of the highest beauty, with a background of green hill caught here and there between the rich masses of foliage. Here in the centre of a thick wood of pine and spruce fir is one of the few remaining English heronries. Advancing with the utmost caution the visitor may perhaps invade the colony without disturbing it, and hear the ‘indescribable half-croaking, half-hissing sound’ uttered by the young birds when in the act of being fed. The slightest noise, however, even the snapping of a stick, will send off the parent birds at once. The herons assemble early in February, and then set about repairing their nests; but the trees are never entirely deserted during the winter months, a few birds, probably some of the more backward of the preceding season, roosting among their boughs every night.” (A. E. Knox.) “They commence laying early in March, and from the time the young birds are hatched until late in the summer the parent herons forage for them day and night. The number of nests has gone on increasing of late years, there being now about 60. . . . A clump in the vicinity contains a raven’s nest, the only one now known in this part of the country. An account of the migration of these ravens from Petworth is given in Mr. Knox’s interesting work.” (Murray’s “Handbook for Kent and Sussex,” ed. 1868, which gives a good account of the treasures of art at Parham.)

PETWORTH HOUSE.⁹⁶

PETWORTH, in the Domesday Survey, is called "Peteorde." The manor continued in the possession of Robert, Earl of Shrewsbury, till 1102, when, in consequence of his rebellion, it was forfeited to the Crown, and passed into the great lordship of Arundel. King Henry I. settled that lordship in dower upon his queen, Adeliza, and she carried it to William de Albini, whom she married after the King's death, and to whom she gave the earldom and Castle of Arundel. Under this earl the Honour and Manor of Petworth were held by the Queen's brother, Joceline of Louvaine (younger son of Godfrey, Duke of Brabant), by knight's service. He was Castellan of Arundel Castle, by the tenure of which office he was bound to defend it, in the event of a siege for forty days. The charter of Henry II., confirming this grant when he was only Duke of Normandy, is still in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland. Its date is 1152.

We next find this Honour in the possession of William de Perci, the third in descent from the powerful Norman nobleman who accompanied the Conqueror to this country as his personal friend, and who took an active part in the Battle of Hastings; he held under the Crown 16½ knight's fees of the Honour of Arundel, and died at Jerusalem in the first Crusade. In the scutage of 8 Hen. III., this Honour had 21 knight's fees belonging to it. William had two daughters, the younger of whom married Jocelin de Louvaine; the elder died without issue, and the vast Perci estates in and about Petworth, and elsewhere in Sussex, became vested in him; in consequence of which he took, by her earnest desire and with the full concurrence of the Queen, his sister, the name of Perci:—

Lord Percy's heir I was, whose noble name
By me survives unto his lasting fame;
Brabant's Duke's son I wed, who for my sake,
Retained his arms, and Percy's name did take.⁹⁷

⁹⁶ Abridged from Dr. Roger Turner's Paper in S.A.C., xix., 1-24. Leland mentions that there was a Lodge in the Great Park of Petworth, where one Sir William Radmille, a knight, dwelled. At present a high stone wall encloses 9½ miles in extent, within which are about 2,042 acres. (Shirley.)

⁹⁷ Collins' "Peerage." The arms of Louvaine were *or a lion rampant azure*. But the old arms of Percy—*azure 5 fusils conjoined in fess or*—were perpetuated in the family of Dawtrey, of West Sussex, whose ancestor, Josceline de Alta Ripa, was nephew of Josceline de Louvaine.

In one of the windows in the Perci chancel of Petworth church were the arms of Perci quartering Brus. The shield has been taken away, but the legend in Gothic characters on a label remains, "Perci and Brus." There is a fine monument to the memory of Idonea, wife of the 6th Baron, in Beverley Church.

At the death of Henry Perci, father of the renowned Hotspur, and first Earl of Northumberland, the family estates were forfeited, and granted to John, Duke of Bedford; but again restored by Henry V. to Hotspur's son, who was ten years old only at the time of his father's death, and who subsequently became the second Earl. The sword used by Hotspur at the battle of Shrewsbury, where he was slain, is still preserved at Petworth House.

Josceline, the 11th Earl, having failed in male issue, Elizabeth, the elder of his two daughters, became Baroness Perci. She is remarkable for having been twice widowed, and married a third time before she had attained the age of 16. Her third husband was Charles Seymour, the sixth and well-known "proud" Duke of Somerset, on whose death the Petworth estates passed, under her mother's marriage settlement, to Algernon, the 7th Duke. His son, Algernon, who in right of his father became Duke of Somerset, having previously succeeded at her death to the Barony of Perci, in right of his mother, was created by letters patent, dated 23 Geo. II., Baron Warkworth and Earl of Northumberland, which last title was, in default of heirs male, to devolve on Sir Hugh Smythson, Bart., who had married his only daughter, Elizabeth, and their heirs male. In the same year he was also made Baron Cockermouth and Earl of Egremont with remainder, under the same restriction as to heirs male, to his nephew, Charles Wyndham, the eldest son of his sister, Lady Catherine Seymour, who had married Sir William Wyndham, Bart., of Orchard Wyndham, in the county of Somerset, the celebrated statesman in the reign of Queen Anne, and whose character Pope has so well drawn in the lines:—

"How can I, Pultney, Chesterfield forget,
While Roman spirit charms and Attic wit;
Or Wyndham just to freedom and the throne
The master of our passions and his own."

Sir Hugh Smythson thus became Earl of Northumberland in 1750, and was created Duke of the same county in 1766; and Sir Charles Wyndham became Earl of Egremont, upon whose death, in 1768, the estates and title passed to George O'Brien, his son, then only 12 years

old; and by him, who died in 1837, at the advanced age of 85 years, they were bequeathed to the present possessor.⁹⁶

The jurisdiction of the Honour or Lordship of Petworth was at an early period very extensive, comprehending under it more than 40 manors; and various surveys, one as late as 1609, show that up to that time there had been no diminution of the number.

That the Barons Perci had a house at Petworth from the time of their coming into possession of the estate, does not admit of doubt. The earliest evidence, however, which we have of the fact is of the date of 2

⁹⁶ The rear of Lord Egremont's noble seat, called Petworth House, opens into the churchyard. One of the greatest improvements, it was observed by Mr. Young, that had for many years been undertaken in the county was that effected in the Stag Park by his lordship. Not much more than 40 years back it was an entire forest scene, overspread with bushes, furze, some timber, and rubbish, useless except for the purpose of annually rearing a few miserable ragged cattle. The timber was sold, the underwood grubbed up, and burned into charcoal on the spot. Every part has been subsequently drained in the most effectual manner, and the whole enclosed and divided into fields. ("Excursions Through Sussex," p. 119.)

A view of Petworth House is in Neale's "Seats," Vol. iv.

Murray's "Hand Book of Kent and Sussex" gives a detailed list of the various paintings and works of art at Petworth; and thus speaks of the Park:—"The tourist should on no account leave Petworth without visiting the Park, of which the walls are about 14 miles in circumference. This, like the house, is liberally thrown open to the public, who may ride or drive in it at pleasure. 'We were charmed with the magnificence of the Park,' wrote Walpole, 'which is Percy to the backbone.' To a stranger fresh from the high grounds of Surrey or the South Downs, the wide open sweeps of the Lower Park may at first seem tame, but his eye will soon take in the totally distinct character of the scenery; and what glory the views can sometimes assume he will have already seen in Turner's pictures. There is a large piece of water in front of the house; grand old oaks and beech clumps are scattered over the heights and hollows; and the whole is well peopled by herds of deer. The Upper Park is steeper and more varied; and at its highest point a noble view over the surrounding country is obtained from the Prospect Tower, which strangers should by all means ascend. The ground here breaks off sharply in a steep heathery descent towards the north, a foreground with which the artist will not quarrel; close below lies the ancient Stag Park, and beyond the view stretches away to the steep crests of Farnhurst and Heyshott, with the line of Blackdown extending behind them. South are the South Downs, with Chanctonbury Ring and its tree clump conspicuous; and east is a wide range of woodlands, the heart of the Weald."

Of the mansion as it at present stands, little else can be said than that its

Edw. II., when a license was granted to Henry de Perci, the first Baron of Aldwick, and the then Lord of Petworth, to enable him to embattle his residence.⁹⁹

The exact site of this house is not known; but Dallaway supposes it to have been on the natural mound of earth adjoining the present house, and now included in the Park. . . . At what time this krenelated residence was suffered to go to decay is equally unknown. As the principal residences of the Earls of Northumberland were in the north of England, it is not very likely that they should have cared to reside much at Petworth, and in consequence, they would not feel sufficient interest in the original manor-house to induce them to keep it up. Its dimensions, too, might have been, and probably were, such as to render it inadequate to the accommodation required by these potent earls, with their families and retainers.

A castle at Petworth appears to have been in existence even as late as the time of Elizabeth, for according to a MS. of that reign,¹⁰⁰ the following officers are mentioned:—Constable of the Castle, Keeper of the House, Keeper of *the Park*, and Master of the Game. By whom the first house was built after the embattled building had been abandoned is not known. We have it, however, upon record that Henry Perci, the 8th Earl, was the first to enlarge and repair it. There was a water-coloured drawing of it in the "Northumberland Household Book," a folio copy of which is in the Library at Petworth House. Between 1576 and 1582 this Earl appears to have added greatly to it. The stables and riding-house which he built were remarkable for the largeness of their dimensions. Fuller, in speaking of them in his "Book of Worthies," says "Petworth, the house of the Earls of Northumberland, is most

interior is in happy contrast with its exterior. It is a plain—we might even say an ugly—casket in which objects of priceless worth are enshrined. A long monotonous façade, unbroken by any projections or conspicuous features, extends for upwards of 320ft. without even a pediment or a portico to give relief to the eye or dignity to the building. Its erection was begun by the Duke of Somerset, whose pride should have led him to preserve instead of to destroy the home in which the ancestors of his illustrious wife had dwelt for four centuries. And we are rather surprised that the last Lord Egremont, who possessed a cultivated taste, and ample means for its gratification, did not attempt the reconstruction of a house which must have been offensive to his eye, and but ill adapted to the character of its contents. The alterations made by him and his father do not seem to have been improvements, and the reduction of the roof to a uniform level has exaggerated the original fault of the structure. (Elwes.)

⁹⁹ See S.A.C., XIII., 109.

¹⁰⁰ S.A.C., IX., 107.

famous for a stately stable, the best of any subjects in Christendom, as it affords stabling in state for 60 horses, with all necessary accommodation." The ground between the stables and the house was laid out in accordance with the style of the day in terraces, pastures, clipped shrubs, and gravelled walks ; the terraces affording extensive views of the surrounding scenery.

The present beer and wine cellars were also a part of the old house. The length of this vault is about 150ft., and its width 20ft. It is arched over with stone and ribbed ; the height of the walls from the flooring to the springing of the arch being 10ft., and to the crown of the arch 18ft. The thickness of the outside wall is 11ft. 8in. In allusion to the beer department of this vast depository for liquors, Bramstone, our West Sussex poet, says :—

" When the Duke's grandson for the County stood,
His beef was fat and his October good."

(Dodsley's " Collection," i., 270.)

A splendid mansion was designed by Henry, the 9th Earl, a man fond of philosophical investigations and scientific pursuits, and of great architectural taste and judgment, during the 16 years of his confinement in the Tower for a conspiracy, he being suspected of favouring the Popish plot. But it was probably not in his power to find sufficient means to carry out his plans. He, therefore, confined himself to making additions to his father's house ; and here he resided in princely splendour from 1620 to 1632, as did his son Algernon after him 1648 to 1660. The plan of his proposed house on a large roll of vellum, laid down to a scale, is still preserved among the muniments of Petworth House.

As soon as the Duke of Somerset was in possession of the Petworth estate, he began to turn his thoughts towards building the present house. The architect employed is supposed by some to have been Monsieur Pouget, a Frenchman of some celebrity. But it is far more likely that the designs of the incarcerated Earl were in part, if not wholly, adopted. . . . The length of the present house is 332ft., and its height to the roof parapet 62ft. The chapel is the only part of the old mansion which the Duke preserved. Of this beautiful room which originally stood free of the house, the walls and windows are profusely ornamented with the armorial bearings of the Percies and the families to which they were allied by marriage, the work of J. Olliver, an heraldic artist of some celebrity, temp. Charles I. The beautifully painted entrance hall and staircase is supposed by Horace Walpole to be the work of Louis Laguerre. But the most striking feature of this house is the room on the walls of which are profusely displayed the exquisite wood carving of

Grinling Gibbons and Jonathan Ritson. This room is 60ft. long by 24ft. broad, and 20ft. in height. The carving is arranged in festoons of fruits and flowers, shells, birds, and sculptured vases, so as to form panels for pictures, the whole surpassing, in beauty of execution and quality of carving, any other of his justly admired works.

Horace Walpole, in speaking of this wonderful carver in wood, says that "before Gibbons, there is no instance of a man who could give to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chain together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species." And after having enumerated others of his celebrated works, such as those at Windsor, Chatsworth, Burleigh, Southwick in Hampshire, and Stanstead, he continues—"But the most superb monument of his skill is a large apartment at Petworth enriched from the ceiling between the pictures with festoons of flowers and dead game, all in the highest state of perfection and preservation. One vase surpasses all the others in beauty of execution and elegance of design, being covered with a bas relief of the purest taste, worthy, indeed, of the Grecian age of Cameos. Selden, one of his disciples—for what single hand could have executed such plenty of laborious productions—lost his life in saving this carving when the house was on fire." Gibbons died in 1721. To the credit of our country, be it spoken, he was a native artist, having been born in London. His ancestors, however, a few generations back, were of Dutch extraction. Lord Egremont employed an artist of the name of Ritson to complete the carvings at Petworth, and he is considered hardly inferior to Gibbons.

The present house consists of a suite of nine rooms, eight of which look into the Park to the west, and the remaining one to the east; one of these is called the "Beauty Room," so called from the portraits in panels which it contains of several ladies remarkable for their beauty in the Court of Queen Anne. Of the extensive collection of paintings by many of the best masters which the house contains, it would be impossible to speak here. Nor is it needful to do so, Waagen having very fully described them in his "Art Treasures of Great Britain."

The Home Park and pleasure grounds about the house are very highly extolled by Lord Orford in his "Essay on Modern Gardening," being laid out, he says, in the very best style of landscape gardening. The Park consists of about 2,042 acres, which are enclosed by a stone wall nine miles in length.

PIPPINGFORD PARK.

ABOUT two centuries ago, William Newnham, Esq., of the Cross, purchased a large tract of forest land called Pippingford, which he enclosed and partly planted with trees. This subsequently came by purchase into the hands of William Bradford, Esq., who built a house upon it in which he resided. At his death it was sold to Mr. Henry Shirley, who made large additions to the house, and by the carelessness of whose servants in preparing it for his reception after his marriage, in 1836, it was destroyed by fire. Happening on the 5th November, the conflagration was mistaken for a large bonfire, so that but little aid was rendered by the residents in the attempt made to extinguish it. The estate was then sold to a Mr. Gordon, who died soon after he purchased it, and it passed to Mr. Mortimer, the present proprietor (1862). The views from the house are very extensive. (Rev. E. Turner in S.A.C., Vol. XIV.)

PIXTON HILL

(Near FOREST Row).

THIS house and park are modern; the house is situated on an eminence, and overlooks a vast tract of diversified and forest scenery. It was owned by the late Major Moor.

PLASHET PARK

Is an ancient park noticed in Saxton's Map. A small portion of this park was restored by Lord Gage in 1825, containing 94 acres, with a herd of 100 fallow deer. (Shirley.) 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, Sir John Gage died seized of Plashet Park, in Ringmer, held of the Barony of Lewes, in fee farm by fealty and 40s. rent. (Burr. MSS. 5,682, p. 268.) A person of note, John Pelham, was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, forester of the forest of la Broille, and of the woods of the Baili-

wick of South Malling, master of the game in the parks of the Plashet, More, and Ringmer, and overseer of the fishery of South Malling, for life, and had his appointment confirmed in 1397 by the Crown. (Patent Rolls, 21 Rich. II.)

POSSINGWORTH

(In WALDRON).

THE parish of Waldron, in which Possingworth is situated, is beautifully undulated, in a picturesque part of the Weald, and the views from various parts are very striking, especially that from the churchyard. In the last generation Waldron was almost a by-word for rusticity and lack of civilization. Now it is favoured with the presence of several persons of influence and wealth, who have entirely changed its character. Several excellent residences have sprung up, and amongst these may be named those of J. G. Boucher, Esq., R. H. Stainbank, Esq., and especially Possingworth, the magnificent seat of Louis Huth, Esq. It is one of the grandest mansions in the South of England, and cost more than 60,000£. It is from designs by Mr. Digby Wyatt, and contains every appliance of luxury and taste, including a fine picture gallery and noble conservatories.¹⁰¹

In times soon after the Conquest, Waldron was almost in a state of forest, and so continued for some centuries. So lately as 1842, when the tithes were commuted, 2,000 acres, or nearly a third of the whole parish, were regarded as tithe free, as being woodland, or yet uncultivated, though this was not literally the case. Possingworth Manor was owned by a family who derived their name from it. John, son of Lawrence de Possingworth demised it in the 14th century to the Heringauds, and after many changes of proprietorship, it became vested in the Abbott and Convent of Robertsbridge, who held it until the Dissolution. At later dates it passed

¹⁰¹ Lower's "History of Sussex," II., 222.

through the Sidneys and Pelhams to the great London merchant-family of Offley, one of whom, a Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Offley, temp. Eliz., left half his estate (5,000£) to the poor, and was thence called the London Zaccheus. He was remarkable for his abstemiousness, and it was said of him (as mentioned in Fuller's "Worthies")—

Offley three dishes had of daily roast
An egg, an apple, and the third a toast.

The first of the Offleys who possessed Possingworth was probably Humphrey Offley, who died in 1643. His son, Thomas, built, or re-built, Possingworth House, which bears date 1657 and the initials T.O.¹⁰² A considerable portion of the mansion still remains. (Lower.)

POYNINGS.

As an elaborate and exhaustive account of this place and family has been given by Rev. T. A. Holland, the Rector, in Vol. xx. of S.A.C., I must be content to refer to it, and to extract only some of its leading features and remarks.

The full-page engraving therein given, from a drawing by Grimm in the last century, gives a good idea of the situation of the church and the remains of the castle. Few places are more agreeably situated at the foot of the Downs, which here stretch their undulating and sunlit slopes till they are lost in the distance, and Cissbury and Chanctonbury terminate the view.

William Fitz Rainald was the Domesday tenant of Poynings, and, as I have suggested (S.A.C., xi., 52), was a near relative of his chief, William de Warren, and of his neighbour, Robert de Pierpoint. Adam de Poynings occurs next in the reign of Stephen, and was probably son or grandson of the Domesday owner. His descendants of the name of Poynings continued in possession for three centuries and 11 generations.¹⁰³ Richard Poynings, eldest son of Robert, Lord Poynings, died in 1430, leaving an only child, Eleanor, who had married Sir Henry Percy, son and heir of Henry, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, and who

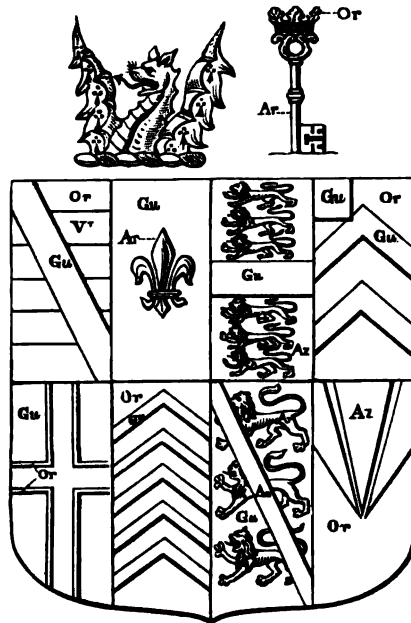
¹⁰² This is figured in S.A.C., xiii., 80.

¹⁰³ A full and very valuable pedigree of the family by the late Mr. Durrant Cooper is given in Mr. Holland's Memoir.

carried to him her extensive estates and the patronage of the church and chantry. In 1535, Henry Algernon, the 6th Earl, sold this estate to King Henry VIII., who soon after granted it in exchange for other manors to Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., and to his heirs male *in capite*, whose eldest son and successor, Anthony, was created Viscount Montague by Philip and Mary, in 1554. His descendant, George, 8th Viscount Montague, was drowned in the falls of Schaffhausen, 1793. The title and the Poynings property then devolved on his cousin, Mark Antony, who dying s.p., 1797, the former became extinct or dormant, and the latter reverted to the Crown. In 1804 a beneficial lease thereof for 31 years was granted to W. S. Poyntz, Esq., and the Hon. Elizabeth Mary, his wife, to whom Cowdray had passed by will at the death of her brother, the 8th Viscount. At the termination of that period, the Crown resumed the manor here, which now contains about 1,244 acres; and in default of an heir continues to administer it through the Office of Woods and Forests.

"The ruins of the manorial mansion, now with difficulty distinguishable as incorporated in the recently enlarged dwelling-house of the present Farmstead, or enveloped in the grown ivy, scattered about its orchard and gardens, are enclosed in a contracted and disproportionate area. A succession of terraces, apparently artificial, in the side of the abruptly rising ground immediately beyond them (along the lines of which remained rows of ornamental timber within the memory of living men), marks the site of the ancient Pleasance; and two large yew trees of great age still flourish greenly at their feet. . . . In what era the mansion or castle was founded is not known, nor when it was first suffered to fall into decay; but the latter probably soon after the failure of the direct male line of the Poynings family, in 1446. There is, I believe, no documentary nor traditional evidence of its having been the permanent abode of their successors, the Percys or Brownes. Even the last name does not appear in the parochial registers. In 1608 we learn from the Burial register 'one Thatcher' dwelt at 'the Place.' . . . There is, however, no doubt that the Montagues spent some time here occasionally. In 1657-8 some account books of a steward show that 'my Lord and Lady' sojourned here for about six weeks in the autumn of that year. . . . A portion of the Manor House was certainly kept up until 1727, when it was almost totally consumed by fire; how caused is unknown. After that time the remnant of it was occupied by the woodrevs of the estate, until in 1856, when considerable additions thereto were made by the Crown for the accommodation of the tenant of the newly-arranged and enlarged 'Manor Farm.' A coloured drawing of the Ruins of the Mansion, the Church,

and surrounding scenery, including part at least of the site of the earthworks on the Dyke Hill, by Grimm, dated 1780, in the Burrell MSS., represents a lofty tower, rising majestically above the woodreeve's lodge. This tower is also again shown, somewhat diminished in height, in the 'Gent.'s Mag.,' for June, 1810 from a drawing taken in 1802, and I myself well remember in the same condition in my youth. Portions had been taken down, till at length, in 1823-4, the greater part of what remained fell bodily."



The family of Poynings, as in the woodcut, quartered some of the oldest coats in English armory, viz., D'Aiguillon, Rokesley, Criol, Crevequer, D'Abrinci, Fitz Payne, and Bryan. They used a pretty badge, viz., a crowned key; their motto being *Loyauté n' a peur*. In connexion with heraldry the exploits of the family are thus referred to by the present writer in S.A.C., VI., 72-3:—

The occasions of the assumption of armorial bearings have been such as to invest them with circumstances of honour and poetical interest. The associations connected with them are many and diversified. When a coat of arms had been displayed for the first time in the Holy Land, and its owner had earned the rewards of valour and prowess, this symbol of renown would be transmitted to posterity as a cherished family emblem;

and when we find thousands of them thus equally honourably acquired, we need not wonder at the reverence with which they were considered, that by succeeding generations they were looked upon proudly and guarded with jealousy. They are accordingly commemorated in various ways. They garnish in beautiful emblazonry the vellum page of the mediæval chronicler; engraven on stone and on brass, in the "long drawn aisle and fretted vault," they are often the only memorials left of warrior-knights and valiant squires, whose names and whose deeds have perished; they are symbols so high in honour as to be placed by the crown on the tomb of the monarch, and on the sepulchres of archbishops and lordly abbots they appear beside the mitre and the crosier. On the battlements of the castle, on the portals of the church, on the walls of the abbey and the priory, they are sculptured as appeals to reverence and time-honoured feelings. In the apprehension of the admirer of the heroic actions of the past, in the mind of the descendant of an ancient and honourable race, these speaking emblems of history have an eloquent significancy: their presence may be traced from age to age and from clime to clime; in the tournament and on the battle-field, on banner and shield, in the castle, the hall, and the sanctuary. Fix upon the escutcheon of any knightly family, and enumerate the scenes and places it has visited, among what glories it has shone, and on what expeditions it has been displayed! Take the achievement of Poynings, *Barry of six gold and green with a crimson bend*, and track its presence. It is not improbable that their banner waved on the ramparts of Acre, and witnessed feats of valour against the Saracen; it was certainly seen in the ranks of the rebellious barons under Simon de Montfort; its bearer was conspicuous in the retinue of Earl Warren in Scotland: Sir Nicholas Poynings, at the head of eight knights, twenty esquires, and thirty-five archers on horse, bore these arms on his shield, in company with his sovereign, at the siege of Calais, in the twentieth year of Edward the Third's reign; another of the family, Sir Michael de Poynings, is recorded in the time of Edward the Second as a knight banneret, with the above bearings, whilst his brother, Sir Thomas, bore, for difference, three silver martlets on his bend; and these escutcheons were, with their wearers, at Cressy and Poitiers. Richard de Poynings, in the reign of Richard the Second, accompanied John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, into Spain, to claim the crown of Castile; there he died, and wished as a memorial "a stone of marble to be provided with an escutcheon of his arms, and a helmet under his head." This now time-honoured coat was borne by Robert de Poynings, fifth and last Baron of Poynings, in the wars of Henry V. and VI., and he himself was slain at the siege of Orleans. The splendour of

this once powerful and distinguished house did not survive the personal use of coat armour, though there lived subsequently one eminent and the last individual of his race, an historical personage, Sir Edward Poynings, Henry the Seventh's Viceroy in Ireland; *his* banner is marshalled as knight of the garter, with the blazonry of the noblest of his countrymen. But the churches of Slaugham, and Poynings, erected by the pious munificence of this opulent family, to this day perpetuate their armorial ensigns; in the former the coats of Poynings and Warren, in stained glass in the chancel window, the colours still bright though mellowed by the touch of time, look down on the tarnished but more modern achievements of the Coverts, the Mortons, and the Sergisons; and any wanderer among the green mounds of the ruins of the Castle of Poynings, who strays into the adjoining churchyard, will behold on the north porch of the church, on a simple sculptured shield, without ornament or indication of colour, *barry of six and a bend*.

There is a remarkable resemblance between Poynings and Echingham and the families so named, in these respects: The Poynings family, as we have seen, were of the same stock as the Earls Warren; the Echinghams, the St. Legers, and Maltravers (all bearing a fret in their arms), were no doubt scions of one of the early Earls of Eu, their feudal lords; both families were of baronial rank; and both ended in heiresses three or four centuries since. Their baronial castles have both been razed to the ground; but both families have left behind enduring monuments of their piety and munificence, two of the finest parish churches in the county.

The Devil's Dyke, so much frequented from Brighton, is in the parish of Poynings; the views here from the South Downs take in, on the south, Brighton, Shoreham, and Worthing; on the north, and west, and east, the vast extent of the Weald is spread out as on a map, and including churches, villages, parks, mansions, farm-houses, and cottages, is bounded only by the Hampshire, Surrey, and Kentish Hills. The late Wm. Hamper, Esq., F.S.A., whose family came from West Sussex, wrote the following *jeu d'esprit* on

THE DEVIL'S DYKE (a Sussex Legend.)

Five hundred years ago or more,
Or if you please in days of yore,
That wicked wight, yclept Old Nick,
Renowned for many a wanton trick,
With envy from the Downs beheld
The studded churches of the Weald;
Here Poynings, cruci-form, and there,
Hurst, Albourne, Bolney, Newtimber,

Cuckfield and more with tow'ring crest
(Quæ nunc prescribere longum est)

Oft heard the undulating chime,
Proclaim around—'twas service-time,
While to the sacred house of prayer,
Went many a pious worshipper.

"Can I with common patience see
These Churches—and not one for me?
Shall I be cheated of my due

By such a sanctimonious crew?"
He muttered twenty things beside,
And swore *that* night the foaming tide,
Led through a vast and wondrous trench,
Should give those pious souls a drench!
Adown the west the steeds of day

Hasted merrily away;
And night in solemn pomp came on,
Her lamp a star—a cloud her throne,
The lightsome moon, she was not there,
But deckt the other hemisphere.

Now with a fit capacious spade,
So large, it was on purpose made,
Old Nick began, with much ado,
To cut the lofty Downs in two;
At every lift his spade threw out
A thousand waggon-load no doubt!
O! had he labour'd till the morrow,
His envious work had wrought much sorrow;
The Weald with verdant beauty grac'd,
O'erwhelm'd a sad and watery waste!

But so it chanc'd, a good old dame,
Whose deed has long outliv'd her name,
Wak'd by the cramp at midnight hour,
Or just escap'd the nightmare's power,
Rose from her humble bed, when lo!
She heard Nick's terrible ado!
And by the star-light faintly spyed
That wicked wight and Dyke so wide.
She knew him by his mighty size,
His tail, his horns, and saucer eyes;
And while with wonderment amaz'd,
At workman and at work she gaz'd,
Swift cross her mind a thought there flew,
That she by stratagem might do
A deed which luckily should save
Her country from a watery grave,
By his own weapons fairly beating
The father of all lies and cheating!

Forth from her casement in a minute,
A sieve with flaming candle in it,

She held to view—and *simple* Nick,
 Who ne'er suspected such a trick
 (All rogues are fools) when first his sight
 A full-orb'd luminary bright
 Beheld—he fled—his work undone,
 Scar'd at the sight of a *new sun* ;
 And muttering curses that the day
 Should drive him from his work away !
 Night after night this knowing dame
 Watch'd ; but again Nick never came.
 Who now dare call the action evil,
 To hold a candle to the Devil !

PRESTON PARK.

34 ELIZ. Sir Tho. Shirley, of Wiston, was seized of the manor of Preston (Episcopi). His descendant, Sir Richard Shirley, Bart., who died in 1705, left it to his third daughter and co-heiress. Ultimately Thomas Western, Esq., who had married one of them, became sole proprietor. His grandson, Charles Collis Western, Esq., in 1794, sold the estate for 17,600£, to Wm. Stanford, Esq., in whose representatives it vested. Of them it has been lately purchased by the Corporation of Brighton for 50,000£.

PULBOROUGH PARK.

In the year 1324, on Sept. 5, King Edward II. visited "Neubrigge" in the parish of Pulborough (see S.A.C., Vol. VI., p. 49), belonging to Alard le Fleming. 1251-2 the King gives licence to Alard le Fleming to rebuild his houses, accidentally burnt, *in his park* of Pulborough, where his ancestors used formerly to dwell, without krenellating. (Pat. 36 Hen. III., m. 10. S.A.C., XIII., 106.)

RATTON PARK

(In WILLINGDON).

THE village is situated on an eminence near the base of the Southdowns, and commands a fine view of Pevensy Bay. The modern mansion of Ratton occupies an elevated spot on a declivity of the Downs.¹⁰⁴ Of the ancient manor-house nothing but the old gate-house remains, though towards the end of the last century it was entire, and had its venerable hall decorated with halberds, partisans, cross-bows, and other warlike implements.¹⁰⁵ It was deserted, as the residence of the proprietors of the estate, on the erection of the new Ratton Place by Sir George Thomas, Bart., Governor of Antigua, who had acquired the property by purchase of Samuel Durrant, Esq., of Lewes. . . . The manor of *Radetone* is men-

¹⁰⁴ Ratton anciently had a *park*, the remembrance of which is perpetuated in "Park farm," a portion of the estate, and formerly celebrated for its decoy of ducks, the ponds of which remain.

¹⁰⁵ Mr. Lower, in his "Curiosities of Heraldry," p. 215, gives the following description of a Squire of the Olden Time. It is to be found in Hutchins' "History of Dorsetshire," II., 23 :—Mr. Hastings was living in 1638, and was son, brother, and uncle to three successive Earls of Huntingdon. An account of him, coinciding in many particulars with the one here given, is painted in gold letters beneath an original portrait in the possession of his descendants. It is said to have been written by the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury. (*Vide* Bell's "Huntingdon Peerage.") Mr. Hastings was low of stature, but strong and active, of a ruddy complexion, with flaxen hair. His clothes were always of green cloth; his house was of the old fashion, in the midst of a large park well stocked with deer, rabbits, and fish-ponds. He had a long narrow bowling green in it, and used to play with round sand-bowls. Here, too, he had a banqueting-room built, like a stand, in a large tree. He kept all sorts of hounds that ran buck, fox, hare, otter, and badger; and had hawks of all kinds, both long and short winged. His great hall was commonly strewed with marrow-bones, and full of hawk-perches, hounds, spaniels, and terriers. The upper end of it was hung with fox skins of this and the last year's killing. Here and there a polecat was intermixed, and hunter's poles in great abundance. The parlour was a large room, completely furnished in the same style. On a broad hearth paved with brick lay some of the choicest terriers, hounds, and spaniels. One or two of the great chairs had litters of cats in them, which were not to be disturbed. Of these, three or four always attended him at dinner, and a little white wand lay by his trencher to defend it if they were too troublesome. In the windows, which were very large, lay his

tioned in Domesday. Ratton gave name to a family at an early period, and their ultimate heiress married Walter de Rackley, whose last descendant espoused John Parker, who was living 18 Hen. VI. The Parkers became one of the most eminent families of the county, and held this estate for upwards of three centuries. They had previously been resident at Bexhill for several generations, and before and after their acquisition of Ratton they were allied with the best families in this and other counties, viz., Halle of Ore, Levet of Hollington, Bate of Lydd, Thatcher of Ringmer, Pelham, Farnfold, Gage, Sackville, Waller of Groombridge, Selwyn of Friston, Courtenay of Powderham, co. Devon, Temple of Stowe, Dacre of Hurstmonceaux, Newdigate, Campion of Combwell, Shurley of Isfield, &c. In fact, the genealogical rolls of our county scarcely exhibit a greater number of splendid alliances. In 1674 Sir Robert Parker was created a Baronet, but the title became extinct with his grandson, Sir Walter, in 1750. Of this family were

arrows, cross-bows, and other accoutrements. The corners of the room were filled with his best hunting and hawking poles. His oyster table stood at the lower end of the room, which was in constant use twice a day all the year round, for he never failed to eat oysters both at dinner and supper, with which the neighbouring town of Pool supplied him. At the upper end of the room stood a small table with a double desk, one side of which held a Church Bible, the other the Book of Martyrs. On different tables in the room lay hawk's hoods, bells, old hats with their crowns thrust in, full of pheasants' eggs; tables, dice, cards, and stores of tobacco pipes. At one end of this room was a door, which opened into a closet, where stood bottles of strong beer and wine, which never came out but in single glasses, which was the rule of the house; for he never exceeded himself, nor permitted others to exceed. Answering to this closet was a door into an old chapel, which had been long disused for devotion; but in the pulpit, as the safest place, was always to be found a cold chine of beef, a venison pasty, a gammon of bacon, or a great apple pie with thick crust, well baked. His table cost him not much, though it was good to eat at. His sport supplied all but beef and mutton, except on Fridays, when he had the best of fish. He never wanted a London pudding, and he always sang it in with "My part lies therein-a." He drank a glass or two of wine at meals; put syrup of gillyflowers into his sack; and had always a pint glass of small beer standing by him, which he often stirred about with rosemary. He lived to be a hundred, and never lost his eyesight nor used spectacles. He got on horseback without help, and rode to the death of the stag at 80.

John Parker, Deputy Lord Warden of the Cinque-ports, who rebuilt Ratton and died in 1558, and Sir Nicholas and Sir John Parker, both captains of the important fortress of Pendennis Castle, in Cornwall. . . . The estate of Ratton passed through the Parkers to the family of Trayton, and the last male heir of that family devised it to Samuel Durrant, Esq., of Lewes, to whom he was under heavy pecuniary engagements. It may be remarked here that the name of Trayton, so common as a Christian name in this part of Sussex, is owing to the fact that Mr. Edward Trayton, a rather "fast man" of his time, and highly popular among the farmers and tradesmen, became god-father to many children; and to this day hundreds of Sussex people bear the prænomen of Trayton, believing it to be as orthodox and regular as John or William. The present owner of Ratton is the heir of the late F. Freeman Thomas, Esq. (Lower.)

RINGMER PARK,

Now disparked, was in the 15th and 16th centuries the seat of the family of Thatcher, who intermarried with the Challenors, Lewknors, Pelhams, Gages, etc., and were afterwards of Priesthawes, in Westham. 20, 22, and 27 Eliz. Ringmer Park and messuage were owned by John Cornford, yeoman. 1786 Ringmer Park was called a manor, and a gamekeeper appointed for it. (Burr. MSS.) Richard, Earl of Dorset, died seized 6 Jac. I. of Ringmer Park; also of lands called "le Old Park," held of the manor of East Greenwich in free socage. 2 Geo. I. Henry Aylward bought a capital messuage called Ringmer Lodge, situate in Ringmer Park, and all the lands called Ringmer Park. (*Ibid.*)

RIVERS PARK.

THIS was situated in the north-west corner of the Rape of Chichester, and is marked both in Saxton's and Speed's Maps. Leland says one Rivers was owner, but the

manner place was without the parke. Another time it belonged to the Dikkes. (Shirley.)

River Park farm is in the parish of Lynch. The manor of River Park was granted by patent, 4 and 6 Philip and Mary, to Sir Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague. Dame Mary Gerard, widow of the late Anthony Browne, resided in the manor-house in River Park. (Parl. Survey, 1652.) River Park farm was 442 acres, and Park Lodge farm 414 acres, in 1805. (Dallaway's "Chichester Rape," p. 297.)

ROSE HILL PARK

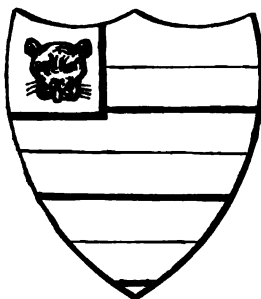
(In BRIGHTLING).

BRIGHTLING is situated on an elevated portion of the Forest Ridge, and is one of the most romantic and picturesque spots in East Sussex. Brightling Down, rising to the height of 646 feet above the level of the sea, is well known through the effective but highly exaggerated picture of Turner. Rosehill now belongs to A. J. A. Fuller Meyrick, Esq. Up to 1833, the date of his death, it was the property of the eccentric John Fuller, Esq., M.P.¹⁰⁶ (Lower).

The old mansion was purchased about 1697 by Mr. Thomas Fuller, who rebuilt the house and left it to his nephew. This gentleman married Elizabeth, daughter of Rose Fuller, Esq., of Jamaica, with whom he acquired considerable property in that island, and in compliment to her gave this place the name which it now bears. John, his eldest son and successor, erected the great room, built additional offices, and surrounded the mansion with a park. At his death, 1755, the estate descended to his next brother, Rose Fuller, Esq., from whom it passed to his nephew, the late proprietor. (Shoberl's "Sussex.")

¹⁰⁶ It is said that one day entertaining his friends at dinner he received a letter from Mr. Pitt offering him a peerage. Throwing it into the fire he remarked, "Jack Fuller I was born and Jack Fuller I will die."

RODMELL.



ACCORDING to Domesday this was a considerable manor, and became possessed by the Earls Warren. It subsequently was owned by a family named from it De Rademeld. Sir Ralph Radmeld married early in the 15th century Margaret, co-heiress of her brother, Hugh Lord Camoys. His grandson, Sir Wm. Radmyld, died s.p., when the property came to his two aunts, Elizabeth and Margaret. The latter married John Goring, Esq., of Burton, who died in 1495. 27 Henry VIII. George, Baron Abergavenny, died possessed of Rodmell, which still belongs to his descendant. Northease, another manor, also belonged to the De Warrens; this probably passed, like Rodmell, to the Earls of Abergavenny. It had a chapel with chancel and nave 55 feet in length, some of the masonry of which, with mural paintings and carved oak, remained in the early part of the last century. Mr. Lower says the ancient lords *had a park*, of which, perhaps, the elms and the rookery at Northease are remains, and North-ease itself (not the present farm-house), the residence of the Radmylds. Hall Place, or Rodmell Place, was bought in 1586 of Edward Deedes by John de la Chambre, Esq., of the Litlington family, whose descendants were in possession in 1690. The house, which had traces of considerable magnificence, was probably built by John de la Chambre, whose arms were to be seen before its demolition, some 30 years since, over the entrance of the porch, now let in the wall of the stables. The present house has lately been enlarged and renovated. The property afterwards passed to the families of Montague and Toghill, and of the latter it was purchased by the Saxbys, who sold it to the Earl of Abergavenny.¹⁰⁷ The village is quite rural, consisting of a long line of thatched cottages, intermixed with barns and

¹⁰⁷ Lower's "History of Sussex."

farm buildings. The principal houses in the village are the Rectory and Rodmell Place. The church, with its modest spire, is prettily situated at the east end, and backed by the South Downs constitutes a pleasing picture.

ROWFANT

(In WORTH).

1583 Roughant, *alias* Dean's Place or Dean's Lodge, as it was called in the Survey of Worth Forest, was then the property of Robert Whitfield. (Burr. MSS.) He was son of Robert Whitfield, who lived at Wadhurst, and was engaged in the manufacture of iron there, as was the son at Worth and district. (S.A.C. XIX., 86.) Rowfant is a picturesque old stone mansion, close to the Rowfant Station, of the East Grinstead branch of the Brighton railway, and is in a valley surrounded by a small park in the midst of rich sylvan scenery. It passed through several families to the Rev. G. M. Bethune, Rector of Worth, and is now the property of Sir Curtis Lampson, Bart.

RUSHTON PARK

(In MOUNTFIELD).

THIS is a well-wooded and pleasingly undulated parish. The manor of Fynagh or Vineall gave name to an armigerous family, a branch of whom, named Vinall, settled at Kingston, near Lewes. The estate afterwards belonged to the family of Dunk, and then to that of Davis. It has lately passed by sale from Mr. Tilden Smith to W. R. Adamson, Esq., by whom it has been re-named "Rushton Park," and the mansion possesses every appliance of luxury, including gas made on the spot, and commands a fine view. (Lower.)

SAINT HILL

(In EAST GRINSTEAD)

Was formerly the property of the Crawfurd family.¹⁰⁸ The mansion is situated on an eminence over-looking to the south an undulating park,¹⁰⁹ and beyond an extensive range of country. Temp. Edw. III., that monarch granted lands in this parish to Reginald Cobham, whose son, of the same name, in the Subsidy Roll of 13 Hen. IV., is stated to be of "Saint Hill." The parish of East Grinstead comprising over 15,000 acres, several estates are included in its boundaries. The manor of IMBERHORNE belonged to Lewes Priory. BROOKHURST (the Biochert of Domesday) belonged, 16 Eliz., to Philip, Earl of Surrey. SHOVELSTRODE, which gave name to a family, was the property, temp. Hen. VIII., of John



Shovelstrode impaling
Dawtreay.

Aske, whose ancestor married the heiress of Shovelstrode (S.A.C., Vol. xxx., art. "Early Sussex Armory"), afterwards of Sir John Gage, and now of Mr. Taylor. GULLEDGE, a house of the Elizabethan style, still remaining, belonged to the Allfrey family. EAST COURT, close to the town, is the property of the Cranstoun family. It is a red brick house in a small park.

ST. LEONARD'S FOREST.

In Speed's Map this appears of about the same extent as Worth Forest, and is bounded on the north by Beaubush and Shelley Parks; on the west by Horsham and Nuthurst; on the south by Cowfold; and on the east by

¹⁰⁸ The Rev. C. W. Payne Crawfurd, of East Court, informs me that his great grandfather, John Crawfurd, bought the property in 1735, and that his father, Robert Crawfurd, sold it about 1850.

¹⁰⁹ The present owner, J. Kennedy Esdaile, Esq., has formed a deer park, containing a herd of 50 fallow deer.

Handcross and Slaugham. On the Ordnance Map it occupies a large space of several square miles.

The Burrell MSS. contain the following information as to its history (Add. MSS., 5,685, p. 471):—19 Edw. II. Wm. de Brewosa owned the Forest of St. Leonards, containing 7,000 acres. (Tower Records, 89.) 19 Edw. II. Mary, the widow of Wm. de Braose, had the chase of St. Leonards assigned for her dowry (*ibid.*). 22 Ric. II. Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, had the Forest of St. Leonards and the New Park (*ibid.*, No. 53). 1 Edw. IV. Alianor, widow of John, Duke of Norfolk, had St. Leonards Chace assigned for dower (*ibid.*, No. 46). 3 Henry VIII. (10th July, 1512), Grant or Confirmation from Sir Richard Wentworth, Sir Philip Tilney, etc., to Earl of Surrey, and Lady Agnes his wife, of St. Leonards Forest for life of Agnes. (Norfolk Deeds, Box 4, No. 14.) 1 Edw. VI. St. Leonards Chace and Forest were held by Thomas, Lord Seymour, in capite. 44 Eliz. Sir John Caryll, knt., claimed¹¹⁰ to hold by Letters Patent all the Forest of St. Leonards. Charles II. granted the forest to Sir Edward Greaves, his physician. The Aldridge family, who have been the chief proprietors for more than a century, inherited their interest from Sir Edward, through his daughter and co-heiress, Mary Ann, who married Mr Calfe. Mrs. Mary Calfe left St. Leonards Forest to her nephew, Capt. Wm. Powlett, who married a Ward of Champions. He left it in 1746 to Abel Aldridge, of Uxbridge; from him the estate descended to his son John (in 1782), some time M.P. for Shoreham; then to his son John, who died 1803, to Robert his only son, the late owner; and in 1871 to Major John Aldridge, the present owner, who resides at St. Leonards (sometimes called the *New Lodge*), which probably occupies the site of the ancient Ranger's House; and the park of 250 acres, by which it is surrounded, is supposed to correspond with "the little park in the forest" mentioned as containing 80 deer at

¹¹⁰ 1475 Thomas, Lord la Warr, had the Forest of St. Leonard's, the Park of St. Leonard's, and the Parks of Beaubush and Knapp. (Brydges' "Collins' Peerage," v., 10.)

the survey in 1549. This enclosure has, therefore, survived the process of disparking, which took place before the year 1608. A portion of the Aldridge estate was sold in 1801 to Mr. Chas. G. Beauclerk, who erected thereon a house called *St Leonard's Lodge*, which has now been supplanted by the Italian mansion, built by Mr. Hubbard, and known as *Leonardslee*. Upon another portion of the same estate stands *Newells*—the seat of C. Scrase Dickins. (Elwes' "West Sussex.")¹¹¹

SCOTNEY CASTLE,

IN Lamberhurst (just on the confines of Kent), Mr. Lower says gave name to the family of Scotney,¹¹² but it is just as probable that it was named *by* the family. Temp. Edw. III. it belonged to the family of Ashburnham, and

¹¹¹ The following additional information is from Murray's "Hand Book of Kent and Sussex":—"St. Leonard's Forest forms a part of the parish of Beeding, from the rest of which, adjoining Bramber, the castle of the Braoses, it is separated by three entire hundreds. There was in the N.E. quarter a chapel of St. Leonard, which may have given name to the forest. No remains exist. . . . The trees in the forest are mostly oak and beech, with some ancient pines, and there are extensive plantations of larches. Mike Mill's Race, the principal avenue in the forest, is 1½ mile long, and contains 15,000 trees, none of which, however, are of more than 80 years growth, the older avenue having been entirely destroyed by a tremendous storm of wind. Mike Mill, says the tradition, ran the distance for a wager, and dropped dead at the end of the race. The elevations within the forest are not great, though parts are picturesque, and there are some deep 'gills,' or water-courses. It was formerly asserted that, like the entire county of Devon, the forest could boast of no nightingales; although the country round about, says Andrew Borde, 'ys replenysshed with nightyngales, they will never singe within the precincts of the foreste, as dyvers keepers and other credible parsons dyd show me.' The nightingales were said to have once disturbed a hermit who had fixed his cell in the forest; he bestowed a curse upon them in return for their songs; and from that time they were unable to pass the boundaries." The forest was much resorted to by tramps and gipsies, who could easily knock down a rabbit or hare, and kindle a fire to make the pot boil, and living within its precincts for weeks together, "lose and neglect the creeping hours of time," not knowing, as I have been assured, the day of the week or of the month.

¹¹² Walter Fitz Lambert held Crowhurst of the Earl of Eu at the Domesday Survey. His descendant, Walter de Scotney, temp. Hen. III., held 14½ knights' fees of the Honour of Hastings. Sutton in

by them was sold to Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose niece conveyed it in marriage to John Darrell, of Calehill, Esq. In 1774 John Darell, Esq., sold it to Mr. John Richards, of Robertsbridge, of whom it was purchased by Edward Hussey, Esq., grandfather of Edward Hussey, Esq., the present owner. Scotney Castle stands about a mile and a half beyond Lamberhurst, on the road leading to Rye; few remains are left. Amsinck says, "At each angle was a round, machicolated tower, of which only the southern remains; the other three were pulled down, and the materials employed in building the front of Mr. Morland's house, called the Court Lodge. The Gate House was a strong building, with a guard-room over it, of which two uprights are standing, and the moat, with which the castle was surrounded, is still remaining. The modern house was built by the Darells, and is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones." But Murray's Hand Book says "The present house on the hill above is a Tudor mansion by Salvin."

SEDGWICK CASTLE.¹¹³

"THIS castle was situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Horsham eastward, in that detached part of the parish of Broadwater which lies between Horsham and Nuthurst. Of these smaller castles, the remains of several interesting examples are to be found in this county, and the sites

Hants, and Scotneys in Lidd in Kent, belonged to the family. (See S.A.C., vii., 52.) Lambert de Scoteni, 1168, held 10 knight's fees (? in Lincolnshire), and died about 1195, s.p.m., leaving two sisters and heirs. Wm de Scotney, son of Berta, one of these, was living 1212, and died, s.p.m., leaving three daughters and co-heirs. Thomas de Scoteni descended from the sister of Berta, ob. 1246. Peter de Scoteni, his son and heir, ob. 1277, "of whom nothing further is known." The seal of a Peter de Scotney, son of Walter, is engraved in Nichols' "Collectanea," vi., 106, reproduced in S.A.C., and in these pages under "Crowhurst Park." The family occur frequently in the Catalogue of Battle Abbey Charters. A Walter de Scotney was a Crusader with Rich. I, and benefactor to Roche Abbey and Drax Priory, and was dead 8John. (Stapleton.)

¹¹³ This account is taken from Mr. Turner's paper (S.A.C., viii., 30).

of others may be traced; the early history and subsequent descent of which, for want of that free access to public records which we of the present day happily possess, have been heretofore involved in great obscurity and doubt. That some of these castles were used as hunting seats by the lords of the baronial castles to which they were known to have been appendant, there can, I think, be no doubt. These baronial residences being situated in the southern portion of the county, and the manors attached to them running for many miles in a northerly direction, they would, as men devoted to the chase, naturally provide themselves with residences in distant manors, to enable them to pursue with greater facility their favourite pastime. Such, doubtless, was Verdley Castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen in a wood in the parish of Fernhurst. Camden, speaking of the remote situation of this castle in his day, says of it that it was 'known only to those that hunt the marten cat.' The Earls of Arundel had their hunting seats in the extensive forest tracts of Stanstead and Charlton. And that the Castle of Knepp, also, is to be regarded in the same light, the large sporting establishment of men and dogs, shown by the documents relating to this castle, published in Vol. III. of S.A.C., to have been kept up here in the time of King John, sufficiently testify. They prove it to have been used as a hunting seat by the Braose family, the lords of the Castle of Bramber, to which it was appendant. The Barons of Pevensy had their hunting seats at Hartfield and Maresfield. . . . From the circumstance that these minor castles were all of them moated, some with a single, this of Sedgwick with a double fosse, it has been farther inferred that they were built with some reference to the personal security of their owners in time of danger. As the baronial residences to which they were for the most part appendant were situated near the sea, which circumstance would render them liable to be attacked in case of foreign invasion, these minor castles would be safe places to retire to, during these or any similar times of hostile emergency, situated as they were in remote parts of a vast trackless forest. . . ."

The family of Savage¹¹⁴ seem to have been Domesday tenants of Broadwater and Ordinges (Worthing), in the person of one Robert, as also of Lancing and Washington. The name is met with in early charters relating to the Priory of Sele. (Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber.") Robert Savage, who lived temp. Ric. I., had an only child, Hawise, who married firstly John de Gatesden, and secondly a

¹¹⁴ In the "Parliamentary Roll of Arms," temp. Edw. I., Sir Roger Savage occurs as bearing 6 lioncels sable, and Sir John Savage as ermine on a chief azure 3 lioncels arg. for Kent.

Nevill. In an early document¹¹⁵ relating to Sedgwick, she is described as having carried this manor to her first husband. She died the end of Hen. III., seized of various manors. Hawisia's father is described in the "Testa de Nevill" as holding four knight's fees in Broadwater. . . . The manor and castle of Sedgwick continued in the family of Savage till 1272, when John Savage exchanged them with Wm. de Braose for other lands¹¹⁶ held under the Honour of Bramber; and this exchange was subsequently confirmed by his son, Robert Savage. The manor and castle had previously been the subject of a dispute between this John Savage and Wm. de Braose. By some means or other, they had fallen into the hands of John de Mansel, the great pluralist, on whose death abroad, Wm. de Braose claimed them as having thereby escheated to him. This led to a suit between them in 1266, which was decided in favour of John Savage. All the property of John de Mansel, including the mansion of Sedgwick, which he had license to embattle in 1259, was granted to Simon de Montfort, jun. After the battle of Evesham, Sedgwick was again claimed and re-possessed by John Savage.

At the death of Wm. de Braose, in 1290, the manor and castle of Sedgwick, with other manors and estates, passed to his son William, by Isabel, the first of his three wives. At the death of this second William, without male issue, in 1326, the Sussex estates were divided. The honour and castle of Bramber descended to the elder of his two daughters; and the manors of Sedgwick, Washington, and Findon were settled on the issue of Mary, his father's third wife. Under this arrangement, Sedgwick descended to Richard de Braose, the eldest son of this Mary; and as he died without issue, it then passed to his brother Peter. From this Peter it descended to his son Thomas, whose son of the same name inherited it of him; as his children died during their minority without issue, Sedgwick went through the heirs of the Says, Herons, St. Pierres, Cokesseys, and Grevilles to the De Mowbrays as descended from Aliva de Braose, who, in 1298, married John de Mowbray; and it continued in the families of De Mowbray and Howard until the attainder of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, in 1572.

The Duke's estates having been forfeited, Sedgwick was granted, in 1574, to Sir Thomas Seymour, on whose attainder, two years after, it was conferred on Sir Thomas Fynes, from whom it passed to the Carylls of Shipley and West Grinstead; which family held it under the Crown

¹¹⁵ Plac. de Assis, 7 E. I.

¹¹⁶ What these were does not appear, but as Tho. Savage is described in 1334 as of Beebush (?), one of two parks near Crawley, it may be presumed they were here.

until 1705, when it was purchased by Sir John Bennett, knt., serjeant-at-law, who having considerably improved the estate, sold it to Charles, Duke of Richmond; at whose death, in 1750, it was purchased by Joseph Tudor, who, dying in 1786, bequeathed it to his nephew, Wm. Nelthorpe, whose nephew, James Tudor Nelthorpe, Esq., is the present possessor.

Although the portion of the parish of Broadwater on which the castle stood consists at present of 150 acres only, it appears by a deed of 19 Edw. II. ("Tower Records," 90) that there was a mill and a *park* here of 400 acres. By a survey of the lands in the manor of Chesworth, made in 1608 (formerly in the possession of Sir C. Burrell, Bart.), Sedgwick Park is stated to consist of 624 acres. Soon after it was disparked.¹¹⁷

SELSEY.

AN episcopal see was founded here by Wilfred, whose successors for 400 years were known as Bishops of the South Saxons. Here the see remained under a long line of prelates until 1070, when it was removed to Chichester. Of the Saxon cathedral and its demesnes no traces remain—on shore that is—because the sea has so encroached that the "Park" has long been under water. The trees, the deer, and all the etcætera of palatial grandeur have utterly disappeared. Still, it appears that so lately as the time of Bishop Rede, of Chichester, about the middle of the 14th century, *Selsey Park* was in existence, and poachers stole deer therefrom. The prelate excommunicated the offenders by "bell, book and candle," and styled them "sons of damnation." The site of the palace is supposed to have been nearly a mile from the present shore, and that of a submerged forest is still traceable at low water in the shape of stumps of trees.¹¹⁸ (Lower.)

¹¹⁷ Till of late years, the ruins of the castle were over-grown by coppice wood. This the present possessor has cleared away, and they are now in his paddock, and easily accessible.

¹¹⁸ There rolls the deep where grew the tree ;

O Earth, what changes hast thou seen !

There where the long street roars, hath been
The stillness of the central sea.

(*In Memoriam*, cxxiii.)

SELHURST PARK

LIES about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Halnaker House ; mentioned in the "Parl. Surveys," 1649-53. (S.A.C., xxx., 40.)

SHELLEY PARK.

(See HOLMBUSH.)

THE pedigree of Shelley, given by Cartwright in his "Rape of Bramber," in the early parts is purely mythical and destitute of authority. The probability is that the park of Shelley, near Crawley, gave name to the family, there being a John Shullygh mentioned as early as 6 Edw. III. in a Subsidy Roll of that date, as taxpayer in the parish of Ifield. And the fact of the name being rather common in the county in the middle and lower ranks of life, is in favour of the Sussex origin of the family. Though, if that were the case, there must have been an early migration into Kent, as Hasted, in his history of that county, says they are met with as early as temp. Edw. I., and Sir Thomas Shelley, according to a Roll of Kentish arms (1317-27) published in "Notes and Queries," May 1, 1875, bore a fess engrailed between 3 escallops, a nearly identical coat with that borne ever since (see p. 145). But another branch of the Kentish Shelleys seems to have borne *gules three unicorn's heads or*, as quartered by May, who married the heiress. There is a pedigree of Schellay of Schellay, in Yorkshire, of several descents. Henry de Shelley, *circ.* 1230, gave lands to Roche Abbey. John, Earl of Warren, gave to Sayer de Kendall the marriage and wardship of John, son and heir of John de Shelley, who held of him the manor of Shelley in Chiviley (1344). John, son of Robert de Shelley, gave to John, Lord of Shelley, *nepoti suo*, all the lands which he had in the town of Shelley. (Wapentake of Agbrigg, "Yorkshire Archæological Journal," 1884.)

SHEFFIELD PARK

(In FLETCHING).

SHEFFIELD PLACE was purchased, 1769, of John, Earl de la Warr, together with other estates in this county, for 31,000£, by the present Earl of Sheffield, then Mr. Holroyd. The precise period of the original foundation of the house is uncertain; it was large, and composed a double quadrangle, the usual form in the time of Elizabeth, and the erection may be referred to that era, or perhaps earlier, but such have been the alterations successively adopted, that few traces of the ancient structure now remain. A very considerable part has been rebuilt by the present noble proprietor, at a great expense, in the castellated style of architecture, surmounted with battlements and pinnacles. Over the entrance are the armorial insignia of his lordship's family, and round the house are introduced shields bearing the arms of the former possessors of the manor since the Conquest. The portion appropriated to the chapel is adorned with a very large mullioned window of stained glass. The interior exhibits the same taste in its corresponding decorations. (Horsfield.) Among the pictures which adorn the principal apartments are portraits of the Princess (Charlotte) of Wales, the present Earl of Chichester in regimentals, Lord Glenberrie, the Earl of Sheffield, and Edward Gibbon, Esq., the last by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The park is the most extensive in this part of the country, comprising nearly 600 acres, and contains many fine old oaks, the soil being remarkably favourable to the growth of timber, the quality of which is considered very favourable for ship-building.¹¹⁹ "In 1771 two oak trees in this park, whose tops were quite decayed, sold standing, at the risk of their being unsound, for 69£; they contained upwards of 23 loads, or 1140 ft. of square timber. The carriage of them to the water side, only 9 miles, upon a good turnpike road, cost 30£, each tree being drawn by 24 horses, on a low carriage made for the purpose, and travelling only 4½

¹¹⁹ Neale's "Seats," v. 4.

miles a day. They were floated from Landport, near Lewes, to Newhaven, where they were with difficulty embarked for the use of the navy at Chatham." (Gough's "Camden.")

Fletching (as Flescinges) is mentioned in Domesday as held of the Earl (of Moreton). 38 Hen. III., Wm. Bar-dolph obtained a charter of free warren throughout all the lordships and lands he then possessed, and "Fle-sang" is enumerated as one. It was afterwards in the possession of the family of West, Lord De la Warr. It has since passed through several families to the Earl of Sheffield.

But the manor of Sheffield¹²⁰ was found by Inq. p.m., 10 Edw. IV., to have been the property of Richard Dal-lingridge, held of the Honour of Lancaster, along with the manors of Dallyngridge and Bolebroke. He also held Wanyngore, Iford, Wapsbourn, Worth, Radynden, Iden, Wilting, Holyngton, together with a member of each of the Honours of Lewes, Hastings, and Pevensey. The fine brass on the altar tomb in Fletching church, with the arms and crest of Dalyngridge, is supposed to com-memorate Walter Dalyngridge, who was living 1394. (It is figured in Vol. II. of S.A.C.)

The following biographical notice is from Horsfield's "Sussex," copied chiefly from the "Gent's Mag.," Vol. xci. :—"The family of Holroyd came originally from the West Riding of Yorkshire, and derived its name from the hamlet of Howroyd or Holroyd, six miles from Halifax. John Baker Holroyd, afterwards Lord Sheffield, was the second son of Isaac Holroyd, Esq., by Dorothea, daughter of Daniel Baker, of Penn, in the

¹²⁰ In the Subsidy Roll of 6 Edw. III. the "vill" of Schiffeld is mentioned with a very numerous list of taxpayers. This was probably gathered around what is now called "Sheffield Bridge." There, it is prob-able, was a wharf on the banks of the Ouse which flows underneath. Further up there is, or was 80 years ago, a wharf north of Lindfield, where the Ouse was navigable. In the Subsidy Roll of 1296 (S.A.C., Vol. II.), under the heading of "Vill. de Lyndfield and Burle," John atte Ree occurs as a taxpayer. This means "ad ripam." on the shore or bank of the river. This name of Atte Rhee, or atte Rye, occurs elsewhere. Pro-bably this John atte Ree was ancestor of the family of Attree, who flourished in this neighbourhood, and were early owners of the manor of Oathall in Wivelsfield.

county of Bucks, Esq. He was born in the year 1735, and so early as 1760 commanded a troop of light horse in Germany, under the Marquis of Granby. Soon after the restoration of peace he travelled three years through a great part of Europe (in these travels he first became acquainted with Mr. Gibbon), and while abroad the death of his brother greatly enlarged his fortune. He returned to England in 1766; and in 1767 married Abigail, only daughter of Lewis Way, of Richmond, in Surrey, Esq. In 1768, in default of issue male of his mother's family, he succeeded to their estates in Yorkshire, Bucks, and Middlesex, and at the same time added the name of Baker to his own in conformity to the will of his uncle. About this time he settled in this delightful retreat, and became an ardent agriculturist; his estate of Sheffield Park was greatly indebted to his exertions. On the breaking out of the war with France in 1778, Mr. Holroyd accepted a commission in the Sussex Militia, of which he afterwards had the command. In 1779 he raised a regiment of Light Dragoons, without expense to the public, and was of course permitted to nominate his own officers. This regiment was called the Sussex or 22nd regiment. In 1780 he was elected into Parliament for the city of Coventry, after one of the most violent contests ever known, which ended in the committal of the two sheriffs of that city to Newgate. When the fanatical petitions against the Roman Catholics were brought up to the House of Commons by Lord George Gordon, who was accustomed to harangue the mobs on those occasions, Colonel Holroyd, fearing the consequences, laid hold of his lordship, and said—"Hitherto I have imputed your conduct to madness, but now I perceive that it has more of malice than madness in it;" adding, at the same time, "that if any of the mob made an entrance into the house, he would instantly inflict summary vengeance on his lordship as instigator." At this time he was created Lord Sheffield of Dunamore, in the county of Meath, though afterwards an alteration took place in the form of the patent, with the remainder of the title to his daughters. The commercial knowledge displayed by his lordship recommended him to the city of Bristol at the general election, and he rendered himself popular to his new constituents by his indefatigable opposition to the abolition of the slave-trade. In 1802 he was created an English peer, and in the Upper House displayed the same independent spirit which characterized him in the other house of Parliament.

Lord Sheffield was thrice married (see Peerage); by his third wife, Lady Anne North, he had issue a daughter and his heir, the second Earl, born 1802 (father of the present peer). "After a quiet residence of four years," says Mr. Gibbon, "during which I had never moved ten miles from Lausanne, it was not without reluctance and terror that I undertook

in a journey of 200 leagues, to cross the mountains and the sea. Yet this formidable adventure was achieved without danger or fatigue; and at the end of a fortnight I found myself at Lord Sheffield's House and library, safe, happy, and at home. The character of my friend (Mr. Holroyd) has recommended him to a seat in Parliament for Coventry, the command of a regiment of Light Dragoons, and a Peerage. The sense and spirit of his political writings have decided the public opinion on the great questions of our commercial intercourse with Ireland. During the whole time of my residence in England I was entertained at Sheffield place and in Downing Street by his hospitable kindness; and the most pleasant period was that which I passed in the domestic society of his family."

Lord Sheffield was the most intimate friend of the historian Gibbon, to whose memory he has done honour by the publication of his memoirs and posthumous works and correspondence. His lordship was a man of vigorous talents, which he turned to matters of business, and to skill, both in the principles and details of commerce, by which he gradually won his way to consequence in public life, and to the honours first of an Irish and lastly of an English peerage. His first literary performance was a masterly pamphlet, entitled, "Observations on the Commerce of the American States," 1783, 8vo., 6th edit., 1784, which was translated into German. This turned the tide of popular opinion against the minister, Lord Shelburne, who proposed relaxing the navigation laws in favour of the Americans, of whose commerce Lord Sheffield proved we were secure without such a sacrifice. His lordship also published other pamphlets. In 1786 Lord Sheffield was instrumental in establishing the Lewes Wool Fair, where the price of that article is fixed, and he generally presided at the annual meetings. His opinions on this branch of our commerce carried great weight. He died on the 20th May, 1821, at his mansion, Portland Place, London, and his remains were interred at Fletching, June, 1821, in the family mausoleum. A fine portrait of this nobleman in his robes as a peer of Parliament, "painted at the request of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, for the Province Hall," was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1806. Sir Martin Archer Shee was the artist, and an engraving of another, from the pencil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, adorns our pages. (Horsfield.)

The present Earl of Sheffield has expended large sums of money on the house, the gardens, the farm buildings, and offices. He has also restored the church of Fletching at a considerable expense, and the pretty village, of

which it is an ornament, testifies in its picturesque cottages and houses to the care and pride which he has taken in this appendage to his domain. And a ride through his lordship's property exhibits in every homestead, and in every cottage, the paternal desire of a liberal nobleman to make the residences of those who are dependent on him the abodes of comfort and content. His lordship is also well known as the munificent patron of Sussex cricket. The cricket ground he has made in the Park, with its charming surroundings of sylvan scenery and a newly-made lake, is one of the finest anywhere on which that manly and national game can be played. During the season matches are frequently played here, and the season of 1884 was inaugurated in May by a match between Lord Sheffield's eleven and the Australian team, when they were entertained at Sheffield Place, along with a select company, with princely hospitality.

The new railway from Lewes to East Grinstead has a station for "Fletching and Sheffield Park," and thus this richly-wooded and picturesque district has become accessible to railway travellers. Even now, but much more so a century or two since, one might here, in forest-like glades, fancy oneself in the "Forest of Arden," and hear the "Duke," amidst his foresters, exclaim—

"Now my co-mates and brothers in exile,
Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of painted pomp? Are not these woods
More free from peril than the envious court?
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The seasons' difference; as the icy fang
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile, and say,—
This is no flattery; these are counsellors
That feelingly persuade me what I am.
Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head;
And this our life exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

As You Like It, Act II., Scene 1.

SHERMANBURY PARK.

SALMONSBERIE is the Domesday name for this place. It was then held by one Ralph of William de Braose. Down to 1349 the manor belonged to the family of De Buci, or Bowsey, lords of Kingston Buci, near Shoreham. Sybil de Buci, the co-heiress, married Sir John de Islebon; but Joan, the other co-heiress, who married Sir William de Fyfhide, had Shermanbury as her share of the patrimony. The family of Sandys inherited from Fyfhide. William, Lord Sandys, sold it in 1542 to William Comber, Esq., whose descendant, Elizabeth, married Thomas Gratwicke, and then by descent passed to the families of Lintot and Farncombe, and then to the late Dr. Challen. The old manor-house (engraved in Cartwright and Horsfield) was pulled down about the year 1780. It was of quadrangular shape, and was replaced by a convenient mansion, which stands in a small deer park (engraved in Cartwright and Horsfield). The manors of Morley, Sakeham, and Ewhurst are in Shermanbury. The latter was the ancient abode of the Norman family of Peverel, and passed, in the same line of descent as Offington, to the Lords De la Warr. The old manor-house is destroyed, but the moat and a most picturesque gateway (engraved by Cartwright and Horsfield) still exist. In the reign of Philip and Mary, Thomas West, the opulent Lord la Warr, occasionally resided here, and a document of that period mentions "my Lord's Great Chamber," a nursery, buttery, kitchen, &c.

SHERNFOLD PLACE

(In FRANT).

THIS is a splendid mansion (engraved in Horsfield's "Sussex"), erected some years since by Charles Pigou, Esq., on an elevated spot, with extensive grounds. The views are varied and commanding in every direction, and the house itself an object of interest to all the surround-

ing country. It is now the property and residence of Lieutenant-Colonel By. (Clifford's "Tunbridge Wells Guide," p. 85.)

SHILLINGLEE

(In KIRDFOED).

KIRDFOED is a very extensive parish, containing 14,950 acres. Shillinglee manor was attached to the Honour and Castle of Arundel, and the park was one of those especially retained by the Earls, and frequently granted in dower to their widows. From the Earls of Arundel it passed to the Crown in 1542, by exchange for ecclesiastical lands; and soon after, by Act of Parliament, it became annexed to the Honour of Petworth. It again (1554), by especial grant, became the property of Henry, Earl of Arundel. In 1616 the manor and park were sold by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, for the sum of £4,587, to Gerard Gore, Alderman of London. His daughter and heiress carried this property by marriage to Sir Edward Turnour, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, whose second son, Arthur Turnour, first established his residence at the park. Sarah Gee, his granddaughter, carried the estate by marriage to Joseph Garth, Esq., whose son, Edward Turnour Garth, succeeded as heir-general. He was created Baron Winterton in 1761, and Viscount Turnour and Earl Winterton in 1766. He was succeeded by his son, Edward Turnour, the second Earl, who, dying in 1801, Edward, the third Earl, succeeded to the estate, whose son Edward is the present proprietor (1834).

The mansion was built in the last century by Edward Turnour, Esq., but was greatly improved and a southern front added by the first Earl. The park, with large woodland tracts adjoining, containing 6,000 acres in a ring fence, is beautifully undulated and well stocked with timber.¹²¹ A lake of 70 acres, within the park pale,

¹²¹ In 1581 it was six miles in compass, within the pale. John Scarlett, gent., was keeper of the park 12 Eliz., by grant by Edw. VI., for life. He built on his own copyhold, within the said park, a convenient house for a gentleman. (Elwes.)

and beautiful forest scenery, add to the attractions of this delightful abode.

SLAUGHAM.¹²²

This place is not mentioned in Domesday, and at that time, and probably long after, was a woodland district, adjoining to, or perhaps an outlying portion of the forests of Tilgate and St. Leonards. Two adjoining parks here are delineated in Speed's Map. Probably the southernmost of these is what constitutes the present Slaugham Park, late the residence of Wm. Hazelwood, Esq. Temp. Edward III., Thomas, Lord Poynings, obtained a charter of free warren in this and other lordships belonging to him. His son Michael, who died 43 Edward III., by his will gave 40£ to build a new aisle in the church here towards the north with an altar which should be dedicated to St. James. His son Thomas by his will ordered that ten annuals and trentals should be said for his soul in this church and that of Poynings. About this time it was perhaps that the arms of Poynings and of their feudal chief, the Earl of Warren, were placed in the windows of the church, where they still remain.

William Covert, who died in 1494, is the first of the name whom we find connected with Slaugham. As the Coverts possessed not only Slaugham, but Hangleton, and probably other lands of Robert, Lord Poynings, it may be presumed they were got through a marriage, and one of the numerous coats of Slaugham (as given by Mr. Blaauw in his paper,

¹²² From the Subsidy Roll 13 Henry IV. (S.A.C., Vol. x.) it appears that Robert, lord Ponyngg, has manors, lands, &c., worth yearly £143 13s. 4d., viz., manor of Ifield, 10£; rents in Crawley, 3£; manor of Slawgham, £13 6s. 8d., manor of Twynem, nothing beyond reprises; Great Perchyng, £20; Little Perching, 5£; manor of Ponyngg, 20£; manor of Hangelton, £13 6s. 8d.; manor of Penkden (Pangdean), 20£; Asshcombe, £3 6s. 8d.; Preston Ponyng [in Beddingham], 20£; Waldern, 4£; Westdene, £6 13s. 4d.; Chyntyng, 5£. It is said that the Coverts had lands and manors without interruption from Southwark to the sea. The Park consisted of about 1,200 acres, and was kept half for deer and half for sheep, and the church and village were within the park, as is now the case at Stanmer. It is also said that the household at Slaugham Place consisted of 70 persons; and that a chapel was attached to the mansion at the west end. The tradition in the parish is that a more ancient mansion stood near the pond, which was taken down by Sir Walter Covert, temp. Jac. I. The southern chancel of the church is a spacious building; it was built in 1613, and is the burial place of 14 or 15 members of the family. A lady of the name of Sparrow, a descendant of the Mortons, was the last of the family buried here about A.D. 1800. (Horsfield.)

S.A.C., Vol. x.) is Covert impaling "Barry on a bend 5 annulets or plates." This impalement has been strangely overlooked by topographers, who, acquainted only with the arms of the heads of families, don't speculate on the meaning of coats which are clearly the arms of cadets; and such this coat evidently is. We have the record in the roll of Edward II. of Sir Thomas de Poynings, who "differenced" the paternal coat by 3 martlets on the bend, and these annulets or roundels are another difference by another scion of the stock, as was doubtless the almost effaced coat on the shield of the effigy in Ifield church of another off-shoot (as conjectured by me in S.A.C., VIII., 268). Mr. Blaauw gives as far as can be deciphered a list of the arms and impalements sculptured on the ruined mansion of the Coverts at Slaugham, and of the manor-house at Hangleton. The pedigree of the Coverts shows what splendid alliances the family made at different times; and these shields at Slaugham commemorate them in sculptured stone. Amongst them are the families of Waleys, Camois, Savage, Battersford, Barentyne, Sydney, Pelham, Ashburnham, Goring, Bolney, and others. It would be a task worthy the attention of the Sussex genealogist to work out from records a good pedigree of this grand old family of Covert, and to identify the arms carved on the mansion of the family.

Mr. Blaauw in his paper gives drawings of the remains of the mansion and of the grand staircase, and thus describes the place:—"The situation of Slaugham Place is low, at the foot of the sloping hill on which the village and church stand. The buildings of the house itself occupied a space of 175ft. in length by 133ft. broad; but these were enclosed, in a manner unusual at the period of its construction, within a much larger area, confined by a square stone wall with turrets at the angles and on the sides, and an outside moat, which still retains some moisture on the south side, where the pier of a bridge across it remains opposite an open passage of the ruins. A large sheet of water near at hand was no doubt connected with the moat. The north wall was widened into a broad terrace of 20ft. about 300ft. long, opposite to the most ornamental front of the house; and the whole ground now occupied by fruit trees and a rabbit warren was probably devoted to a garden, and the offices commonly placed near a mansion. The style of architecture was a rich, graceful Palladian, and there are yet seen the decorated centres of the three principal fronts, or rather the lower stories of them. The south side, which abuts on the wall, was occupied at the south-west corner by the spacious kitchen measuring 35ft. by 25ft., having two fire-places, one 13ft. wide, separated by an oven from the second, which is 7ft. wide, and by other passages and offices now gone. The plan seems to have comprised an

interior square court of 80ft., and on the west side are still considerable remains of a hall 54ft. by 28ft. in dimensions, and of dwelling apartments of two stories, with bay windows and stone mullions. Perhaps some portion may have belonged to an older and smaller house previous to Sir Walter Covert's grander structure. The approach to the court through the centre of the west front is very pleasing from the perspective effect of two arches seen together. . . . The principal and most decorated front, however, was evidently on the north, and even in its now ruined state is strikingly majestic and picturesque. . . . The frieze of the arches is enriched profusely by an alternation of armorial shields with heraldic double roses, and faces of greyhounds. The spandrels also are used for the display of family blazonry. These arches seem to have formed an open portico in front of the house, and though opposite the garden entrance, and making the most important side, do not appear to have been intended for the entrance of carriages. Modern architects would probably have placed this best front towards the south ; but there seems to have been no appreciation of the benefits of full sunshine among the builders of former times when choosing the aspects of many of the great houses of Sussex ; for Glynde, Danny, Wiston, &c. faced the east. When nearly all the house was pulled down in the last century the carved oak staircase, which formed the grand communication to the upper rooms, was removed to Lewes, and though somewhat maimed in its proportions, was put up in the Star Inn, where it still remains an object of admiration."

Sir Walter Covert, of Maidstone, knt. (the builder of Slaugham Place), who died before 1632, married Anne, the daughter and heiress of John Covert, of Slaugham ; they had a son, Sir John Covert, who was created a baronet 1660 and died 1678-9. His daughter and heiress married Sir James Morton (son of Sir William Morton, Justice of the Common Pleas), whose son, James Morton, who died 1727, sold the estate to Charles Sergison, Esq. In 1784 it passed to Francis Jefferson, Esq., in right of his wife Anne, daughter and heiress of Michael Sergison, Esq., and has since remained in the family of Sergison. Thomas Marchant, of Hurstpierpoint, who died 1802, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Morton, of Newdigate, Esq., related to the Mortons, of Slaugham, and his descendant, the late Mr. John Marchant, of Little Park, possessed portraits of the Coverts and Mortons, including one of the Judge, which were lately in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Skinner, of London, the owner of the Marchant Diary, published in Vol. xxv. of S.A.C. There is also said to be a fine full-length portrait of one of the Coverts in the gallery at Longleat.

An inspection of the copious pedigree of the Coverts in Berry's

"Sussex Genealogies" will exhibit numerous branches of this wide-spread family, with many younger sons who are unaccounted for. Though the chief line is extinct it is hardly likely that no descendants of the name and blood remain. They probably removed to other counties or became obscure. A Sussex family of Court bore the same arms and may be of the genuine stock. Rev. Charles Randall Covert was Rector of North Mundham, Sussex, and had a daughter Mary, wife of Francis Peachey, of North Bersted, who died 1788.

The "boast of heraldry" made by the Coverts on the walls of their splendid mansion of Slaugham Place naturally calls for some general notice of the passion formerly shown for the display armorially of family alliances, and this therefore will be a fitting opportunity for some remarks on

HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY.



BENFIELDS IN HANGLETON, A SEAT OF THE COVERTS.

BEFORE the generality of people could read, pictorial representation was the only way of appealing to the eye ; hence the invariable custom of depicting by painting on the walls of churches Scriptural incidents, a practice that in modern times has given way to printing the Creed and Ten Commandments. And so of sepulchral monuments in early mediæval times.

An altar tomb or stone effigy of a deceased baron or knight was rarely inscribed with his name, but by what in its stead was understood by all classes, his armorial insignia and those of his relations. It is true there were brass memorials reaching back to the 14th and even 13th centuries (notably that of Edward the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral), on which were inscribed epitaphs, but these were invariably accompanied with engraved coats of arms. And these coats of arms, which were "understanded of the people,"¹²³ are displayed on castles, halls, and churches, as well as on the shield and banner in warfare from the 13th to the 15th century, after which on the battle field at least they were discontinued or were very limited in use.

The Wars of the Roses had decimated the old nobility and untitled families ;¹²⁴ upon their ruins had arisen families sprung from the

¹²³ What was heraldry and what was not was better known 500 years ago than now. Then the display of coat armour was *conspicuous* in the tournament, on the battle field, in the manorial hall, and the church window. Everybody must have known what a coat of arms was. Now its exhibition is not so much extra mural and for the public eye as indoors and domestic. A man not entitled to a coat of arms would not publicly exhibit one, nor impress one on his seal. Its unlicensed use would expose him, not only to punishment, but to popular derision. Accordingly, if in trade he used his "merchant's mark," or if not of gentle blood, he used a *device*. But these devices were not only used by those not entitled to coat armour, but simultaneously by those who were. ("Herald and Genealogist," v., 61.)

¹²⁴ "Ancient lineage!" said Mr. Millbank; "I never heard of a peer with an ancient lineage. The real old families of this country are to be found among the peasantry; the gentry, too, may lay some claim to old blood. I can point you out Saxon families in this country who can trace their pedigrees beyond the Conquest; I know of some Norman gentlemen whose fathers undoubtedly came over with the Conqueror. But a peer with an ancient lineage is to me quite a novelty. No, no; the thirty years of the Wars of the Roses freed us from those gentlemen. I take it after the battle of Tewkesbury a Norman baron was almost as rare a being as a wolf is now."

"I have always understood," said Coningsby, "that our peerage was the finest in Europe."

"From themselves," said Millbank, "and the heralds they pay to paint their carriages. But I go to facts. When Henry VII. called his first Parliament there were only 29 temporal peers to be found, and even some of them took their seats illegally, for they had been attainted. Of those 29 not five remain, and they, as the Howards for instance, are not Norman nobility. We owe the English peerage to three sources: the spoliation of the Church; the open and flagrant sale of its honours by

yeomanry and trading classes, enriched by purchases of the crown on easy terms of the lands of the dissolved monasteries, and in the time of Elizabeth through commercial enterprise and the arts of peace. Consequently neither in churches nor in new built mansions, except in the case of surviving *old* families, was there that heraldic display which had characterized an earlier period. *New* families had no ancestral arms to exhibit,¹²⁵ nor were there any for their alliances. Thus the ancient science of blazonry fell into decay, and even contempt; and we find many of the families recorded in the Visitations of 1684 and 1663 without arms, or arms "allowed," because consecrated by usage of a generation or two without a grant from the Heralds, or inherited. And yet what prouder symbol can any family boast than armorial insignia handed down from father to son for five centuries, and registered on a roll of the time of the Plantagenet Kings, or perchance coeval in stained glass with a church built in the time of the third Edward, or impressed on a seal of some charter of that period. As to the *utility* of cherishing and preserving these symbols of the past, what better plan could be devised for denoting members of the same family and descended from a common ancestor? Monograms do not answer the purpose; for thousands of persons strangers in blood are entitled to the same. Besides, coats of arms and crests are picturesque, and susceptible in their contrasted colours of artistic treatment, literal, elaborate, and fanciful. The diversity of bearings only shows the infinite combinations of which heraldic charges are susceptible; and at an early period when every cadet of a family varied the paternal coat by some obvious and sensible distinction, and not as afterwards by the small marks of cadency now in use, the multiplication of coats must have been prodigious. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of these have never found their way into any roll or dictionary of arms. Their owners were small gentry, whose yeomanry descendants discontinued their use, and a comparatively small proportion only have survived to the present day in obscure seals often without legends, and in notes of their former existence in manorial halls and church windows.

Many sarcasms have been indulged in at the expense of the *science* of Heraldry, but it survives them all, and shows no signs of being ridiculed out of fashion. It is said that the Great Napoleon while inspecting the quarterings of his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, a perfect

the elder Stuarts; and the boroughmongering of our own times." ("Coningsby," Book III., chap. iv.)

¹²⁵ See my remarks in S.A.C., Vol. xxv., in the article On the Arms on Budgen's Map, 1724.

Noah's ark, remarked slily, "*Parbleu ! il y a beaucoup d'animaux dans cette famille là.*" ("Quart. Rev.," April, 1836.) And the celebrated Lord Chesterfield (who lived when blazonry had degenerated to perhaps its lowest depth) is said to have remarked to the Garter of his day, "Why, you foolish man, you don't know your own foolish business." ("Encyclopædia Brit.," last ed., art. "Heraldry.")

SLINDON.¹²⁶

SLINDON, in the parish of that name, to the left of the direct road from Chichester to Arundel, is the fine old seat of Lord Newburgh, appearing to have been first erected in the reign of Elizabeth or that of her successor, James. It is commandingly situated on an eminence in a richly wooded park, from which a fine marine view is obtained, as well as a sight of Chichester Cathedral, and other objects equally pleasing. The library contains portraits of Lord Newburgh and his brother; Charles II. in his robes; the second and unfortunate Lord Derwentwater, from whom the present Lord is lineally descended; Lady Mary Tudor, natural daughter of Charles II. and mother to the unhappy nobleman alluded to; and some portraits by Sir Peter Lely of the family of Kempe, who from the time of Elizabeth to 1753 possessed the estate of Slindon. The arms of this family and those of the present proprietor appear over the entrances to the Hall; the latter is a handsome apartment, having a gallery at one end, and a ceiling elaborately decorated with flowers. Lord Newburgh has made various additions and alterations in the house, but has evinced his taste in not incongruously uniting the modern style to that expressed in the original design. ("Exc. through Sussex," p. 41.)

¹²⁶ The Archbishops of Canterbury possessed two ancient parks in Sussex, Slindon and Mayfield. The former was given to the See by Henry I. Leland speaks of a park here, and an ancient place in it called Slyndon. Slyndon was exchanged with the Crown in 1543, and was granted with the park to Sir Thomas Palmer in 1553. (Shirley.)

SOMPTING ABBOTS.

THIS place belonged in early times to the Abbey of Fécamp, in Normandy, whose monks held a capital messuage and revenues; hence the name, to distinguish it from Sompting Peverell. The house has been re-built within the last few years in the mediæval style, and is now one of the most elegant mansions of the district. [The landscape as seen from the terrace comprises the sea in the distance, whilst the immediate foreground is a small, well-timbered park, on the outskirts of which is the peculiarly-shaped church, surrounded by lofty elms.] On the dissolution of the alien priories it was conferred on the Abbey of Sion, in Middlesex. Subsequently it came into the Howard family. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, sold it in 1641 to Sir Edmund Pye, and afterwards, by successive alienations, it passed to the family of Alderton and then to that of Crofts. The present owner is Henry Crofts, Esq. (Lower.)

STANMER PARK.

HENRY PELHAM, Esq., in 1724 erected the present mansion. The building is uniform, and is approached by a road which sweeps round a lawn of rich verdure. The principal front is towards the east, and the suite of apartments it contains comprehend convenience united with elegance. In the drawing-room are some valuable paintings. It stands about a mile from the lodges in the road from Lewes to Brighton, nearly in the centre of the fine park, whose undulating surface is varied by thick masses of rich foliage forming a striking contrast to the open Downs by which it is surrounded. To the west of the house are the gardens and shrubberies, which, as well as the plantations in the park, were formed by the taste of the late Earl of Chichester. The church and small village of Stanmer, form a pleasing rural picture,

and contribute to the variety of the sequestered sylvan scene. (Neale's "Seats"—with engraving. A view is also in Horsfield's "Hist. of Lewes.")

STANSTED.

ABOUT eight miles N.W. of Chichester, in the vicinity of Racton, a village adjacent to the county boundary, is Stansted,¹²⁷ the property of the Rev. Lewis Way, commanding one of the most delightful prospects in England. Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, Spithead, with the shipping there, and a wide expanse of ocean are comprehended in this view. The mansion is of brick, the centre and both wings quadrangular, connected together by Ionic colonnades, and the wings crowned by cupolas. In the centre is an observatory. This elegant seat was formerly the property of Lord Scarborough; afterwards of the late Earl of Halifax; and upon the decease of the latter was sold for £102,500 to Richard Barwell, Esq., at whose death it was purchased by the present proprietor. The ancient mansion, called Stansted Place, was the seat of the Earls of Arundel. The park contains 650 acres, exclusive of 960 acres of forest, "where the Lord of the Manor has a right of enclosing the land for 21 years on clearing it of timber, and the tenants have at other times a right of common."

The forest of Stansted soon after the building of the house was laid out in the style then newly introduced, from the forest of Chantilli, and other country seats of Louis XIV., and is one of the earliest instances of such improvement.¹²⁸

¹²⁷ Stansted and Marden both originally belonged to Arundel Castle; one of the parks anciently belonging to Stansted is converted into farms; the present park comprehends 630 acres, exclusive of 960 acres of forest land. (Shirley.)

¹²⁸ This majestic woodland includes 1,666 acres, and has 25 miles of hunting rides and coach drives, kept trimmed and mown exclusively of the public roads. The great western avenue, which is bounded by Hampshire, is 96 chains in length and three wide.

There are three avenues of great width and extent, particularly the central or western, which is equalled only as a magnificent street of trees by that at Oakley Grove, in Gloucestershire, planted by Allen, Earl of Bathurst.¹²⁹ These were effected merely by clearing away the forest.

STREAT PLACE.¹³⁰

IN S.A.C., Vol. xxv., is an engraving of this fine old Elizabethan or Jacobean mansion, as also of the carved mantelpiece in the hall. In 1734 it was forsaken by the Dobells as a residence in favour of the grander house of Folkington, then acquired by the family. Since which, until a recent period, it was occupied as a farm-house. About 15 years ago the house was renovated and restored. The hall had been divided, but was re-opened in

¹²⁹ When Lord Bathurst first planted Oakley, at the beginning of the last century, the subjecting a whole district of country to one grand mansion occurred but in few instances as at Stansted. His extreme longevity allowed him to enjoy with philosophic calmness the shade of the trees he himself had planted.

*Ingentem meminit parvo qui germine quercum
Æquævum que videt consenuisse nemus.* (Claudian.)

A neighbouring wood born with himself he sees,
And loves his own contemporary trees. (Cowley.)

One of the most noble avenues is at Stansted, traversing an ancient wood for two miles, and bounded by the sea. The very extensive lawns of that seat, richly enclosed by venerable beechwoods and chequered by single beeches of vast size, particularly when you stand in the portico of the temple and survey the landscape that wastes itself in rivers of broken sea, recall such exact pictures of Claude Lorraine, that it is difficult to conceive that he did not paint them from this very spot. (Lord Orford's Works.)

¹³⁰ The property of H. C. Lane, Esq., of Middleton, Westmeston. Mr. Lane is son of Henry Thomas Lane, who was son of Thomas Lane, who was son of Thomas Lane, of Southover, M.D., who married Mary, only surviving child of Walter, and at length sole heir of her uncle, Wm. Dobell, of Streat, Esq. Wm. Lane, of Southover, gent., by his will, dated 1687, devises his moiety of the Manor of Iford, and mentions his kinsman, Sir Richard Lane, of North Hants (who was Baron of the Exchequer and Keeper of the Great Seal temp. Charles I., and died abroad in exile 1651). John Lane, by his will, dated 1627, desires

its pristine state, and a fine oak staircase built at the end leading to the upper rooms. The oak wainscoting, described in Vol. iv. of S.A.C., has been placed in the room used as a drawing-room at the south-east corner of the house, which has a charming view of the church close by. The mansion is now the residence of Lieut.-Col. FitzHugh. No park is marked on any map as appendant to the house, but from the existence of numerous fine elms and oaks in the immediate vicinity it is probable they are remains of a well-timbered park. The manor, after passing through the families of Say, Fynes, and Goring, was transferred by Sir Geo. Fleetwood to Walter Dobell, Oct. 10, 1607. There was previously to the present structure "a capital messuage or manor-house lying in Streate," referred to in the grant of Gregory, Lord Dacre, in 1562. (Burr. MSS., 5684, p. 294.) Streat Place, like so many mansions of the period, faces the east (for, as the late Rector, Mr. Fitzhugh, once remarked to me, "Our ancestors liked to turn their backs on the south-west wind,") the principal front¹³¹ being 86 feet long, the wings projecting 22 feet, with angular gables, the whole built of cut flints with quoins, mullions, and copings of stone. There are no arms or initials

to be buried in the chancel of the Church of Hurstpierpoint, and mentions house and land in Southover. In the Subsidy Roll of 1621, William Lane is assessed for his lands in Southover.

Adam de Dubel occurs in the Subsidy Roll for the Rape of Lewes, 1296; and Henry Dubyll is mentioned in the list of gentry of Kent, 1433. In the Subsidy of 1621 Mr. Walter Dubbell is assessed for lands in Lewes Burrowe, and Mr. Walter Dubble for lands in Falmer. According to the pedigree in Berry's "Sussex Genealogies" Walter Dobell, of Falmer, was father of Walter Dobell, who married 1604, at Horsham, Elizabeth Barnham, by whom he had Walter Dobell, of Streat, who was father of Walter Dobell, who was father of Walter Dobell, who married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Stapley, of Patcham, by whom he was father of Walter Dobell, of London, merchant, who was father of Mary Dobell, who married Dr. Lane. The family matched with Thomas, Farenden, Covert, Finch, Roberts, Rideont, &c. Wm. Dobell, of Street and Folkington, who died 1752, was uncle of Mrs. Lane. A confirmation of the coat of arms and gift of a crest was made by Camden to Walter Dobell, of Falmer, gent., 10th June, 1604.

¹³¹ This has been engraved in Clark's "Elizabethan Architecture."

about the house, and the whole style is solid and plain, fit for the residence of a gentleman of moderate means in that age. Various Latin mottos and sentences are painted on the panelled room before mentioned, which induces Mr. Blaauw in his paper (S.A.C., Vol. iv.), to remark, "Walter Dobell was probably a quiet, loyal man, fond of displaying his scholarship under the reign of the Royal Solomon, James I."

Folkington Place, to which the family removed, was acquired from the family of Thomas, who bequeathed it to the Dobells. Mary, commonly known as Madam Dobell, left it to her relative, Mary Lane. It next passed to the Harrisons, of Sutton, who were related to the Dobells, and on the decease of Launcelot Harrison, Esq., about 1817, a partition of the property was made, the fine old Jacobean mansion and its magnificent grounds and gardens were dismantled, and Mr. Wm. Harrison built a smaller house on another spot. (Lower.) The stately mansion of Folkington may be seen engraved in tome I., pl. 67 of the "*Theatre de la Grande Bretagne*," being selected, with Stansted and Up Park, as the only representatives of Sussex in the five folio volumes. (Blaauw.)

STROOD PARK

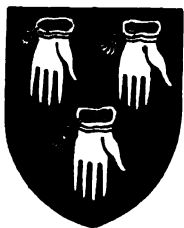
(In SLINFOLD).

STROOD belonged in succession to the families of Atte Strode and Stanbridge. In 1466 John Cowper, lineal ancestor of Earl Cowper and of the poet, acquired it in marriage with the heiress of Stanbridge. The representative of the Slinfold Cowpers sold the estate to I. W. Commerell, Esq., who was Sheriff of Sussex in 1803. A great part of the ancient residence of the Cowpers still remains, to which considerable additions were made in or before 1832. This is now the elegant mansion of Nath. P. Simes, Esq. (Lower.)

STOPHAM.

REV. C. J. ROBINSON contributes an excellent article on this place, the Barttelots, Stophams, the church, its stained glass and other memorials, extending to 30 pages, in S.A.C., xxvii., 38-68. To this article we are indebted for the following information :—

The Barttelots of Stopham¹³² are unquestionably among the most ancient families, not of Sussex only, but of England. They have also been remarkably stationary, both in place and condition. Their name,



of Norman origin, has been thought to be clearly a diminutive of Bartholomew. It is still current in Normandy as "Berthelet," and exists in many Sussex parishes under the various spelling of Barttelot, Bartlet, and Bartlett. The Subsidy Rolls tell us that a Walter Barttelot was a taxpayer in the Rape of Pevensey, 1295, and Nicholas Barttelot for the township of Sheffield, in the same rape, 1327-8, and

Matilda Barttelot for the Rape of Hastings, whilst in West Sussex several of the name occur. It was said in the 15th and 16th centuries that the Barttelots could ride from Stopham to Horsham on their own lands. Their present estates are in Stopham and nine neighbouring parishes. Putting aside various persons of the name, and the traditions connected with them in the early part of the pedigree as somewhat mythical, of this we are sure, that John Barttelot married, about 1395, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of William de Stopham, and was executor of Thomas, Earl of Arundel. His eldest son and heir certainly fought at Agincourt, and is mentioned in the list of *armigeri* as "John Barttelot *le puyse*, of Stopham." Mr. Robinson then traces the genealogical history of the family, through successive generations, narratively, and fully in the appended tabular pedigree, down to the present Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart., M.P. for West Sussex.

"Stopeham" is described in the Domesday Survey among the possessions of Earl Roger de Montgomery, under whom it was held by one Robert, whose tenant was Ralph. The paramount lordship is then traced through various families, till we find that William Barttelot acquired it either by gift or purchase before the year 1584, and it has descended from him without interruption to its present possessor, Sir Walter Barttelot. The descent of the *mesne* lordship is more obscure.

¹³² Sir W. Barttelot informs me: "I have some woods that have been in my family since the Conquest, mentioned in Domesday, notably the Quell and Mill Coppice."

The earliest name which we find mentioned in connection with the *mesne* lordship is derived from the place itself. One Ralph de Stopham (living 1248) appears to have enjoyed possession of it until his death, when he was succeeded by his son bearing the same name. He died 1271, leaving a son, Ralph, who, dying in 1291, left issue an only daughter, Eva, who married William de Echingham, and conveyed to him her interest in the manor of Stopham. (See his seal with his arms, and those of Stopham, St. John, and Montague, "Parks and Forests," p. 95.)

The manor-house occupied by the Stophams and other *mesne* lords in succession has generally been identified with an old building near the church, which is now, and has been for some two centuries, used as a farm. It was dismantled more or less in 1638, when Walter Barttelot transferred to the east window of the church the painted glass taken from its hall. Several fire backs used in it are still in existence. The house is said to have been rebuilt about 1485. Stopham House, the seat of Sir Walter Barttelot, was known in earlier times as "La Ford," or "Ford Place," and is said to have been the residence of the ancient family of Ford, or Atte Ford, so-called from the "Ford" of the river Arun in this parish. The Barttelots acquired the house by marriage with the Stophams, as the Stophams had by marriage with the Fords, and made it their principal residence. Its date it is impossible to determine, as in 1787 the oldest parts were pulled down by W. B. Smyth, Esq., and replaced by modern rooms. The hall and rooms adjoining it belong to the Tudor era, but the whole mansion has twice been remodelled in modern times—once in 1842, by George Barttelot and again in 1865, by its present owner, and has lost most of its ancient characteristics.

This account may be concluded in Mr. Lower's words ("History of Sussex") :—"This is in several respects one of the most interesting parishes in Sussex. Small in area, it is picturesque, and possesses features which interest every archæologist who visits the locality. It lies on the banks of the most pleasant of Sussex rivers, the Western Rother."

SULLINGTON.

Soon after the conquest the family of Aiguillon held the manor. Richard Aiguillon left an only daughter and heiress, who married William de Covert, who, temp. Hen. III., had two knight's fees in Sullington and

Broadbridge. He left a son, Roger, who, in 1288, was prosecuted by William de Braose for killing hares in his free warren of Findon and Washington. He died 1298, and in the Inq. p.m. an "*enclosed park*" is noticed as part of his possessions. The mansion-house, now a farm-house, is contiguous to the church [of which an engraving is given in Cartwright, p. 120]. A part of the estate is now called the Park. An engraving is also given of the cross-legged effigy clad in mail armour in the church, supposed to be for Sir William de Covert.

In the parish of Sullington is "Cobden Farm," which gave name to the family of Cobden. Godfrey de Coppdene was one of the manucaptors (or sureties) of Roger de Covert in 1278 (Parl. Writs). In 1314 Adam de Coppden¹³³ was M.P. for Chichester. 19 Ric. II., John Mill died seized of Cobden, in Sullington. 23 Car. I., Henry Goring, of Cobden, gent., paid a fine of 40£ for having been in arms against the Parliament (Royalist Composition Papers, Record Office). In the register of Sullington there are numerous entries of the Gorings of Cobden, 1640-83. Numerous notices of the Cobdens of West Sussex are to be met with. 1588, Thomas Cobden subscribed 25£ for the defence of the kingdom against the Spanish Armada (S.A.C., I., 34). Robert Cobden, of Binderton, made his will, 1535 (S.A.C., XII., 68). In 1562, an inquisition was held on the death of William Cobden, of Westdean, and his son, John, was found to be his heir, æt. eight years. Temp. Charles I., William Cobden, of Westdean, yeoman, was fined 10£ for not taking up his knighthood. In 1734, a Cobden voted for property at Westdean, and in the same year a Richard Cobden, of Midhurst, voted (S.A.C., XVI., 50). William Cobden, of Haslemere, gent., in his will (Potter 275, at Somerset House) mentions his brother, Edward Cobden, D.D. He was Rector of St. Austin and St. Faith, London, and Acton, co. Middlesex, and Archdeacon of Middlesex. His works were published in a thick 4to.

¹³³ Mr. Morley in his "Life of Richard Cobden," absurdly speaks of Sir Adam and Sir Ralph as his ancestors.

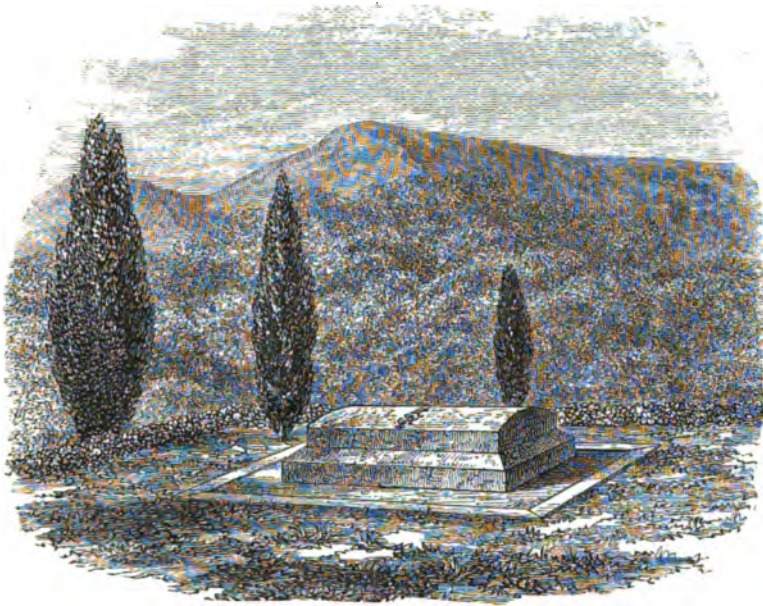
volume. He was son of William Cobden, a tanner, of Haslemere. A Mathew Cobden, of Haslemere, gent., was living temp. Car. II. In the Burr. MSS. 5679, Ralph Playstede is said, 9 Edw. IV., to hold the *manor of Cobden* by knight's service of the manor of Wartling. This would seem to be a mistake for "Cowden," of Wartling, of which place the Playstedes are said, in a pedigree, to be living at. But it is remarkable that the Playstedes bore three boar's heads for arms, and there is reason to think the Cobdens, of Cobden, bore such a coat at one time. This was the coat of Coppin, of Deal; and Cobden, in West Sussex, was evidently sometimes spelt Cobyn, and Cobbin. Thomas Cobbin was M.P. for Horsham 1385.

A great many years ago I was desirous of seeing the place which gave name to the family of Richard Cobden, whose name and fame were then world-wide, after the repeal of the Corn Laws, and accordingly made a pilgrimage to "Cobden Farm." I approached it from the high road between Horsham and Worthing; it lies between Highden and Muntham, snugly embosomed in a hollow of the Downs [it is marked in Horsfield's Map of West Sussex], and, as may be imagined, the situation is very lonely. I encountered a shepherd, whose craving for matches and tobacco I was fortunately able to gratify on the spot; for, *pauvre homme!* he was probably distant three miles from a shop, as Sidney Smith was ten miles from a lemon. In the solitude in which he was placed, he seemed to me to realize Shakespeare's description (*Henry VI.*, Pt. 3, Act ii., Sc. 6.):—

" So many hours must I tend my flock ;
 So many hours must I take my rest ;
 So many hours must I contemplate ;
 So many hours must I sport myself ;
 So many days my ewes have been with young,
 So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean ;
 So many months ere I shall shear the fleece ;
 So minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years
 Pass'd over to the end they were created."

And his philosophy seemed pourtrayed in *As You Like It* (Act iii., Sc. 2):
 "I know the more one sickens, the worse at ease he is; and that he that wants money, means, and content, is without three good friends;

that the property of rain is to wet, and fire to burn ; that good pasture makes fat sheep ; that a great cause of the night is lack of the sun ; that he that hath learned no wit by nature nor art, may complain of good breeding, or comes of a very dull kindred."



RICHARD COBDEN

Was born at Heyshott, June, 1804, and died in London, April, 1865, and was buried beside his only son in the quiet churchyard of West Lavington, at the foot of the South Downs he loved so well. It would not be difficult to write a long essay—indeed, a volume—in condemnation of the political views and doctrines that he held in common with the "Manchester School," or, as regards its short-sightedness and narrow-mindedness, it might be called the "Parochial School." As respects Free Trade, *animam meam liberavi*, in a series of six letters in the *Sussex Advertiser* of the dates of Jan. 28, Feb. 4 and 25, Oct. 21 and 28, and Nov. 4, 1879, under the signature of "Epsilon." Forty years' experience has shown that the policy of "fighting hostile tariffs with free imports" has been followed by only a few insignificant states and colonies ; and the twenty years that have elapsed since Cobden's death have not testified to the soundness of his cosmopolitan views and predictions. The civil war in North America proved that there is a stronger motive of action

than "commercial interests," and the Franco-German war of 1870-1 proved that ambition, hatred, and revenge are more powerful agencies in human affairs than industrial pursuits and international exhibitions. Again, Russia (ever cruel, perfidious, and aggressive), that Cobden once said "could be crumpled up like a sheet of paper," because she was poor, in the Crimean war withstood for more than a year the united armies and navies of England, France, Turkey, and Piedmont. Cobden, in his love of peace and commerce, and anxious for the welfare of mankind, took no account of human nature, or only of its bright side, and fancied that it had changed; that henceforth the passions of men would be quieted, animosity of race and religion disappear, and the love of dominion and aggrandizement be neutralised by the rapid progress of Free Trade amongst the nations, and an overpowering sense and conviction of its civilizing and pacific influences. Alas! his sanguine temperament and enthusiastic nature, in his life time, received a rude shock; and had he lived twenty years longer he must have sadly reflected that his optimist views had not been, and never would be, realized. Free Trade got credited at first with the operation of agencies that really produced for a time great commercial prosperity, viz., the Californian gold discoveries, and the vast extension of railways, steam navigation, machinery, and the electric telegraph, without which the repeal of the Corn Laws would have been a dead letter; but if the one-sided Free Trade which is our fiscal policy were really advantageous, how is it that the cry of agricultural and industrial depression is so sharp and widespread? When we consider the destructive effect on the products of human industry of war, hurricanes, earthquakes, shipwrecks, floods, fires, droughts, blights, the oidium and phylloxera, the Colorado beetle, and the swarms of locusts and pests that sometimes consume every green thing and leave a waste behind, we can well believe with the poet—

How small of all that human hearts endure
The part that laws or kings can cause or cure!

And in the words of another poet, we may expect universal Free Trade and all its blessings when, and not before—

The war drum shall roll no longer, the battle flag be furled
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World.

TILGATE FOREST.

IN Speed's Map "Tylgate" is the name given to a park enclosed in the great forest of Worth. In Smith's Map of Sussex, 1804, "Tilgate Forest" is the name

given to the whole district called Worth Forest. In the Map of East Sussex in Horsfield's work, 1834, no forest is delineated at all in the district, and the only names are "Tilgate Manor" and "Tilgate Lodge." This is only one among many instances of the delusive and misleading character of the delineations of parks and forests in public and engraved maps from Speed downwards. The only evidence, therefore, that we can have of the names and boundaries of parks and forests is in maps and deeds in private hands, and in surveys and perambulations.¹³⁴

The following information, collected by Sir William Burrell (Burr. MSS., 5684, p. 352), is neither of much antiquity or extent:—Edward Lord Bergavenny sold Tilgate, part of Worth forest, and of Highly manor, to Sir Walter Covert and Sir Edward Culpeper, knight; and Strudgate, another part of Worth forest, making together a moiety of the manor of Highley, to Sir Edward Culpeper only. (Rowe's MSS.) Lord Bergavenny and Sir Edward Culpeper sold Tilgate to Sir Walter Covert. 15 Car. I., Tho. Covert, of Slaugham, settled on Diana, his wife, in joynture, *inter alia*, the capital messuage and farm called Tilgate Lodge, lying in Crawley, Worth, Slaugham, Balcombe, and Cuckfield. Sir Walter ob. 22 June, 1631, seized of this, held of the King *in capite* by knight's service. 1785, Francis Jefferson Sergison, Esq., qualified a gamekeeper for Tilgate.

It is probable from this estate, in five parishes, were at different times sold portions that have since had a residence built on them, originally, perhaps, a hunting or shooting lodge. Of these we may presume were *Ashfold Lodge*, formerly Mr. Barwell's; *Handcross*

¹³⁴ The "Ordnance Map" of 1801, being from an actual survey, of course may be depended upon for accuracy of the then topography. "Tilgate Forest" is there represented as a district of about a square mile. Divided from it by the present railway, a district of about two square miles to the east is called "Old House Warren." South of these, a forest tract of two or three square miles is called "High Beach Warren," on the southern verge of which are named High Beeches, Dencombe, and Brantridge.

Place, formerly Mr. Blake and Lord de Blaquière; *Broadfield Place*, near Crawley; *Tilgate Forest Lodge*, Lord St. Leonard's; *High Beeches*, R. Loder, Esq., M.P.; *Brantridge*, late Major Meek; *Dencombe*, J. M. Norman, Esq.; and *Tilgate Manor or Lodge*, late Mr. Ashburner, now Mr. Nix. The mansion here was rebuilt a dozen years since, and is, perhaps, the grandest in the forest; the entrance front overlooking a modern park with the Surrey hills in the distance; the garden front opening to a lawn sloping down to a large sheet of water, backed by woods—together an enjoyable, secluded residence in the midst of forest scenery.

Tilgate Forest, *eo nomine*, is still of great extent; though not abounding in large timber, it is "the land of brown heath and shaggy wood," and the lover of nature may roam with delight over its sandy soil and heathery surface, and find himself surrounded by copse—

" Deep-tangled, tree irregular, and bush
Bending with dewy moisture."

On high ground he will meet with prospects of rare sylvan beauty and magnificence; to the north, from Whitely Hill, the whole range of the Surrey hills bounds the landscape, whilst the shingled spire of Worth church is a charming feature in the foreground; and on the south from other eminences the Weald of Sussex stretches far away till the eye reposes on the long and noble range of the Southdowns; and on the east the modest church of Balcombe, discerned on rising ground, indicates to the traveller that he is not far from the neighbouring village, where at the rural inn he may "rest and be thankful."

The artist or the pedestrian tired of "the busy hum of men" has only to take the rail to Three Bridges station, and he is at once on the outskirts of this, one of the nearest forests to London, excepting Epping and Windsor. If fearing to lose himself "far from the haunts of men" in the mazy tracts of the forest itself, he may take the road, and by a "circular tour" skirt it the whole of the journey—starting for Pound Hill, then

taking the road to Balcombe, whence by a lane to Handcross, past Brantridge and High Beeches he will arrive at that village, and will then return northwards to Crawley and Three Bridges, having on his right Tilgate Forest and on his left the forest of St. Leonards. If, on the other hand, he prefer to plunge at once into the recesses of this woodland district, he will easily find on inquiry the way into the forest, and with the Ordnance Map in his hand will, after a charming ramble, emerge into the road leading to Pease Pottage, at the entrance to St. Leonard's Forest, and on the main Brighton road, where, at a pretty roadside hostelry, he will find "good accommodation for travellers," and have before him a pleasant walk of three miles to Crawley, where, if disposed, he may pick up reminiscences of Mark Lemon, Shirley Brooks, and others, who established a literary colony here.

UPPARK¹³⁵

(In EAST HARTING)

WAS erected by Ford Grey, Esq., in the 17th century, in the room of an older mansion, and is a handsome seat. From Mr. Grey, afterwards Lord Tankerville, it descended, by the marriage of his only daughter, to Lord Ossulston; by whose successor it was sold for 19,000£, a sum very much below its value, to Sir Mathew Featherston, Bart.¹³⁶ The manors of South and

¹³⁵ ("Excursions through Sussex," p. 33.) It lies in a beautiful and romantic valley, about a mile and a half from the borders of Hants. The park is from north to south nearly two miles. (Neale's "Seats.")

¹³⁶ Son of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, a wine merchant, of London. Sir Henry Featherston, on account of some very distant real or supposed consanguinity, left him a very extensive property; upon which he assumed the name of the legator, and shortly after was created a baronet. The estate descended to his son, Sir Henry.

The name of Featherstonhaugh recalls the stirring lines in "Marmion"—

"How the fierce Thirlwalls and Riddleys all,
Stout Willimondswick,
And hard-riding Dick,
And Hughie of Hawdon and Will o' the Wall,
Have set on Sir Albany Featherstonhaugh,
And taken his life at the Deadman's shaw."

East Harting, together with the timber in the park (which alone was said to be worth the purchase money), were included in the sale.

Uppark is one of the most beautiful situations in the South of England; it is a park of 890 acres, half of which is covered with fern, and ornamented with the finest beech timber. There is a herd of 800 or 1,000 fallow deer. (Shirley.)

VERDLEY CASTLE.

AN extensive manor called Verdley, held with Fernhurst as of the Honour of Petworth, is remarkable for the growth of fine oak timber. Enclosed in one of these large groves is the site of a castellated building, which might have been once a hunting tower appendant to the lordship of Midhurst. A shapeless mass of ruins only now remains, which is supposed to have formed the keep. Some years ago, when a view and plan were taken of it, now in the Burrell MSS., the walls were more entire. In Speed's Map, 1611, it is described as surrounded by a park pale. (Dallaway, I., 305.) Mr. Turner, in a short article (S.A.C., XII., 265), gives an etching, and says the castle was in a thickly-wooded part of the parish of Fernhurst, between Midhurst and Haslemere. The wood in which it stood is still called "Verdley Wood," and the farm to which it belongs "Verdley Farm." Fernhurst was originally a chapel-of-ease to Easebourne. The arches are early English, and the style of architecture seems to fix the date between 1240 and 1280. In 1411 it was among the possessions of John Aske, and in that family it continued till 1541, when John Aske petitioned to exchange it and his other manors in Sussex, viz., Shovelstrode, in Eastgrinstead, and others, for certain specified lands in Yorkshire. In the papers in the Augmentation Office containing this proposal, it is stated that Verdley manor was holden of the King as of his Honour of Petworth, that there was a farm called Great Park, and a wood called Verdley Park, con-

taining 250 acres. No mention being made of any castle, it is clear that it had already fallen into decay. The manor and Great Park, etc., were conveyed in 1541 to the King, who held the property during his life; but Edward VI. included the manor of Verdley with the appurtenances, among other property in his grant to Sir Anthony Browne, and it has since passed with the Cowdray estate. The earlier maps of the county represent it as surrounded by a park fence. A very fair engraving of it as it appeared in 1775 will be found in Rouse's "*Beauties and Antiquities of Sussex*," pl. 145.

WATERDOWN FOREST.

SPEED in his map delineates this as including Eridge; and it is probable the boundaries are not distinctly known or recorded. The information in the Burrell MSS. is exceedingly scanty (5682, p. 660), being confined to these facts:—27 Hen. VIII., George, Lord Abergavenny died seized of one moiety of Waterdown Forest and of certain lands, called Eridge, etc. 18 Eliz., the tenants are enumerated who ought to repair in Waterdown Forest. (From the Court Rolls of the manor of Frant).

WAKEHURST

(In ARDINGLY).

WAKEHURST PLACE, when occupied by the Culpepers, two centuries ago, must have been one of the finest Elizabethan mansions of the county; with its numerous gables and pinnacles and mullioned windows, more *beautiful* than any of them, and what is peculiar, considering the aspect of most houses built at the time, it faced the south. It must have been altogether a most enjoyable residence, for, unlike Danny and other Elizabethan houses, it was built on high ground, commanding wide and beautiful views, and standing in the midst of scenery of great sylvan beauty.

Richard de Wakehurst, in the Subsidy Roll of 1296, was the largest taxpayer in the "*villate de Lindfield et Burle*." Probably he was the

owner of the estate subsequently possessed by persons of his name. It is stated in Horsfield's "History of Sussex" (i., 259), but erroneously, that "Richard Wakehurst was knighted at the siege of Carlaverock by King Edward," for the name certainly does not appear in the well-known poem, or any other chronicle of that siege. Another Subsidy Roll, that of 1412 (S.A.C., x., 141) states that John Wakehurst held lands and tenements at Wakehurst worth 20£ yearly. Richard Wakehurst, who was probably his son, was, in 1410-11, one of the attorneys for Thomas, Earl of Arundel, on his departure from England. (Rymer's "Fœdera.") At his death, Jan. 7, 1457, he was possessed of the church of Ardingly and 200 acres of land. This Richard married an Echingham, and one of his daughters a Sackville, so it is probable his estate consisted of more than 200 acres. The two granddaughters and co-heiresses of this Richard each married a Culpeper; but as Margaret, one of them, died s.p., her sister, Elizabeth, who married Nicholas Culpepper, came in for the whole of the inheritance.

The knightly family of Culpepper is found at an early period seated at Bay Hall, in Pembury, co. Kent, and as early as 1317-27 they bore, in the person of John Culpepper of that county, *ermine a bend engrailed*, according to a roll of arms of that date. ("Arch. Cantiana," xv., 16). The "bloody bend engrailed," which since then they all used, was borne, according to the roll, 1240-5, by Robert Walronde, the field being Argent. The Culpeper coat probably had a common origin with the engrailed bends of the Kentish families of Chitcroft, Malmains, and Halden. The name is not that of any known place, unless it be Colspore, the name of a family and a hundred in East Sussex. (See S.A.C., Vol. 24). The above Nicholas Culpeper ob. 1510. Sir Edward Culpepper, knt., was fourth in descent from him, and built Wakehurst Place, A.D. 1590.

Mr. Blaauw, in his short paper on Wakehurst in Vol. x. of S.A.C., gives two views of the mansion, and remarks: "There are two interior views of the hall and staircase of Wakehurst Place in Nash's beautiful folio of 'Ancient Mansions in the Olden Time,' 1st Part, pl. 6 and 7; but it is surprising that his text should have described it as 'a brick building of one story,' when the whole exterior is of stone and three stories in height. It was built by Sir Edward Culpeper in the year 1590, as is recorded outside a small door on the west front. The views mentioned were taken on the spot about 1844, when the building had not suffered mutilation; but, unhappily, since that time both the long wings have been shortened three-fifths of their length, and their now stunted frontage is faced by replacing the same gables which terminated formerly the more extended wings. The heavy roofing of Horsham

stone had so pressed upon the beams of the roof that the expenses of repair were alleged as necessitating this lamentable destruction of one of the most stately and ornamented houses of the Elizabethan period in Sussex. Previous to this sad alteration, the south front extended 110 feet from east to west, each wing being 25 feet wide, leaving an open court between them, and the fronts to the east and to the west, facing the garden, were 109 feet in length. The many dormer-windows, with their enriched crocketed gables and pinnacles, gave a peculiarly noble air to the interior of the court when approaching the great central porch, ornamented by two stories of columnar architecture. The hall, though a handsome room, is not of those proportions often found in such mansions, absorbing half the house, but is of one story, with an embossed stucco ceiling and a deep frieze running under it round the room of mermaids and other devices, and the family crest is seen between E.C. at the west end. On the north side is the large chimney piece of heavy design and rude execution. On it is an escutcheon with the arms of Culpeper and 12 quarterings. Along the cornice above is a series of 14 shields of arms, with names beneath each, now nearly illegible, being some of them as in the quarterings, and others impalements of the family alliances. There are drawings of the south front and of the porch of Wakehurst Place by S. H. Grimm, taken in 1780, in the Burr. MSS., 5672, f. 39."

The fourth and last baronet of the Culpepers, Sir William, who died 1727, sold Wakehurst Place, in 1694, to Dennis Lyddall, Commissioner of the Navy, under Wm. III. In 1776 the estate, by the disposition of Charles Lyddall, who had cut off the entail, became the property of Admiral Peyton, and continued in his descendants to 1858. At intervals it has been stripped of furniture and abandoned; at other times it has been let to various occupants. It now belongs to a member of the family of the Marquis of Downshire.

WANNINGORE¹³⁷

(In CHAILEY AND CHILTINGTON).

WANNINGORE PARK, containing 79 acres, late parcel of the demesnes of the manor of Wanningore, and lately purchased by Mr. John Raynes of Walter Buckland, Esq., lying in the parishes of St. John Sub-Castro and Chailey,

¹³⁷ Is mentioned in Domesday. Wm. Rootes, of Fletching, clerk, in his will *circa* 1685, devises "My manor and mansion house of Wanningore."

were conveyed by deed in 1661 (*quod vide*, Burr. MSS. 5684, p. 412). According to the "Hundred Rolls," Richard de Plaiz died seized, 53 Hen. III., of the manors of Wapsbourn and Wanningore, with the advowson of the church of Chailey, and the advowson of the free chapel of Wanningore. Neither chapel nor park now remain, Wanningore being a large wood or covert sacred to fox-hunters.

WARMINGHURST.

A CHARTER of freewarren was granted to the Abbot of Fécamp, in Normandy, who had a bailiff residing here in 1252; and a few years after Warminghurst Park is mentioned as being appropriated to the Abbot. After frequent alienations the property came into the hands of William Penn, Esq., who, in 1702, sold it to James Butler, Esq. Rev. Roger Clough, by marriage with Ann Jemima, the daughter of Mr. Butler, became proprietor in 1789, of whom Charles, late Duke of Norfolk, in 1805 purchased the property, together with other estates in the parish. Mr. Butler built a large brick mansion here, and enclosed a considerable part of the parish in a *Deer Park*. Though it could boast of no architectural beauty, and during the time that it was inhabited by the Butler family must have been entrenched in the worst roads, it had an appearance of grandeur, and was a very good specimen of a country gentleman's seat; and being situated on a knoll had a commanding view of the surrounding country, of which it was an ornamental feature. Since this property has merged in the greater possessions of the Dukes of Norfolk the mansion has been pulled down, the lake dried up, the timber levelled, and the park converted into a farm. (Dallaway, Vol. III.)

In Vol. xiv. of the S.A.C. there is a remarkable story of an apparition of John Butler, Esq., in 1766, when he was M.P. for Sussex. His shade appeared to Miss Frances Browne, his sister-in-law, and to his steward. He was absent from home at the time, but he died at the very moment at which these manifestations occurred. (Lower.)

WARNHAM COURT.

THIS is mentioned by Horsfield (with an engraving) as "a spacious mansion, newly erected in the Elizabethan style, the residence of Henry Tredcroft, Esq. (1833). It is built of brick and faced with stone dug on the estate, and contains fifty apartments. The stabling and other offices are finished in a style corresponding with the house. Surrounding the building are extensive and beautiful pleasure grounds, and as the site of the mansion is elevated, not only are the views from it of the surrounding country rich and extensive, but it is in itself a very ornamental feature in the district." It is now the property of C. T. Lucas, Esq.

In the last century Warnham was celebrated for its cricketers, and a leader in that sport, who kept an inn, had painted on his sign:—

I, John Charman,
Can beat half an 'em,
With e'er a long-legged man in Warnham. (Lower.)

If Mr. Lucas were not a recent settler in the parish it might be supposed the *genius loci* influenced him in his liberal encouragement of the athletic game, for his park is often the scene in the season of private and public matches; and the proficiency of his sons and relatives in the national pastime is well known in the county and matter of record.

WALBERTON¹³⁸

(In ARUNDEL RAPE).

THE lordship when detached from the Earldom of Arundel for several descents passed as Halnaker. 1613 Thomas Bennett, Esq., occurs as lord, and was succeeded by Sir Levinus Bennett, who held the manor in 1662. A

¹³⁸ Walburghetone, or Walberton, was evidently part of the park of the Earl Roger, attached to the possession of Arundel Castle. This ancient park contained 842 acres; it is now a farm. The new or present park of Arundel was made in 1786; it is in extent 1,145 acres, and is capable of containing a herd of 1,000 deer. (Cartwright's "Rape of Arundel," p. 289.)

few years after it was acquired by Thomas Nash, and his descendants retained it until the year 1800, when Gawen Richard Nash, Esq., sold it to General John Whyte. He died in 1816, and from his only son, Alexander Whyte, Walberton was purchased by Richard Prime, Esq., in 1817, with 1,467 acres of land, and has devolved to Arthur Pryme, its present owner. Walberton House is a handsome mansion, with fine hall, library and staircase, built, or rather reconstructed, by Sir Robert Smirke, for General Whyte, in 1803. It occupies the same site as the house in which the family of Nash long resided, and that again seems to have taken the place of an old manor-house occasionally occupied by the lords. An engraving of the present house is in Horsfield.

WEST GRINSTEAD PARK.¹³⁹



TEMP. Rich. III. John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was seized of this lordship, as also of the Barony of Bramber. He was slain at Bosworth field, attainted by the victor, Henry VII., and his estate being confiscated, this manor, and the hundred so-called, with many other estates of that duke, were settled in special tail upon Thomas, Lord de la Warr, then under age. It was afterwards the property of a younger branch of the Shirleys, of Wiston. Subsequently it became the possession of the Catholic family of Caryll, who resided in a capital mansion house, situate on the south-west of the modern elegant edifice.¹⁴⁰ The manor and demesne were purchased in 1750 of John (created by James II. when an exile in France), Lord Caryll, by Sir Merrick Burrell, Bart. Sir Merrick left this property, with considerable landed additions, together amounting to 1,670 acres, since increased by various purchases, to his niece, Mrs.

¹³⁹ The park is remarkable for its fine maple trees ; its extent is 300 acres, and there is the same number of fallow deer. (Shirley.)

¹⁴⁰ Both are engraved in Cartwright's "Bramber," and the latter in Horsfield, with portraits of Walter Burrell and Sir Wm. Burrell.

Isabella Wyatt, a maiden lady, for life, with the remainder to Walter Burrell, Esq., second surviving son of Sir Wm. Burrell, Bart. West Grinstead House was erected by its late venerated owner, Walter Burrell, Esq., in 1806. It is a castellated mansion in the Gothic style, standing on rather elevated ground, surrounded by a park of considerable extent, pleasingly undulated and remarkably well wooded, embracing fine views of the South Downs to the south, of Blackdown and Flexham Park to the west, and of Nuthurst hills to the north. Among other very fine and ancient oaks in West Grinstead Park is one under which, according to tradition, Pope delighted to sit, when visiting Mr. Caryll, at the period when he wrote the "Rape of the Lock." (Horsfield).

WESTDEAN HOUSE

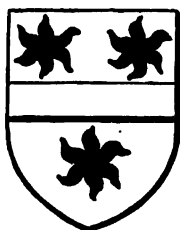
Is in the parish of West Dean, five miles north of Chichester. It stands close to the churchyard, but is concealed from it by a screen of evergreens and forest trees. The late Lord Selsey nearly re-edified this house in 1804, and greatly contributed to the improvement of the grounds by plantations and other works suggested by his taste and judgment.¹⁴¹ The ancient manor-house of West Dean was built temp. Jac. I. by the Lewknors. There is an extensive and well wooded *Park*. The Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, descended from the lords Selsey, is the present owner. (Lower.) The scenery of West Dean is strikingly picturesque, and the farm-houses, cottages and buildings show the hand of taste and judgment. (Horsfield.) The mansion stands in the centre of a beautiful park. Its front commands picturesque views over the vale and opposite hills. The material of which it is built is flint from the vicinity. (Neale's "Seats.")

¹⁴¹ "Excursions through Sussex," p. 26 (with view).

WHILIGH

(In TICEHURST).

WHILIGH did not exist as an independent manor prior to Edw. III., but constituted part of the manors of Ticehurst and Wadhurst, the lordship of which manors was in the family of Pashley. Temp. Edw. I., Edmund de Pashley, Baron of the Exchequer, died seized of numerous manors in the county of Sussex. Sir Robert de Pashley, his son, in 1372, granted his lands, called Whiligh, to



certain persons, from whom they passed eventually to Wm. Saunders, who, in 1512, left all his lands in Wadhurst and Ticehurst, including the manor of Whiligh, to his son-in-law, John Courthope,¹⁴³ from whom it has descended to G. C. Courthope, Esq., the present owner. Whiligh is a large mansion of brick, surrounded by

fine trees, in the centre of an extensive park, and is about three miles from the village.

WINDMILL HILL¹⁴³

(In WARTLING).

THIS property, on which formerly stood a beacon, was long the residence of the family of Luxford, and was bequeathed by the last remaining member of that family, in 1739, to his widow, and by her it was left to her niece, who married — Comyns, Stephen Comyns, Esq.; their son sold it to his brother-in-law, Wm. Pigou, Esq. Mr. Pigou pulled down the old house, which had been

¹⁴³ The earliest mention of this name is the district of "Curthope," in Lamberhurst, as paying tithes to Leedes Abbey as early as 1168. (Hasted's "Kent.") In the Subsidy Roll of 1296, under Wadhurst, Wm. de Curthope pays 15s., Peter de Curthope 3s., and Adam de Curthope 3s. 4d. The late Wm. Courthope, Esq., Somerset Herald, compiled a full pedigree of his family, numbering between 300 and 400 persons of the name; but was not able to connect the several branches so as to prove their descent from a common ancestor. It may be useful to state that Mr. Courthope's Collections for Kent and Sussex, amounting to over 90 volumes, are now at the Herald's College.

¹⁴³ Figured in Horsfield's "Sussex," i., 546.

there from time immemorial, and on the same site erected the present mansion. It is an elegant, moderate-sized house, mentioned in the *Vitruvius Britannicus*, as the work of the architect, Willey Reveley. Subsequently Mr. Pigou sold Windmill Hill and his other property in Wartling to Edward Jeremiah Curteis, Esq., who has resided there for many years. The house is well sheltered by woods and plantations to the north and west, and, standing on an eminence, commands delightful and extensive views over the South Downs, Pevensey Bay, &c. There is a very large rookery, and what is not now common in this country, close to the house is a small heronry. (Horsfield.) Herbert Mascall Curteis, Esq., is the present owner. (Lower.)

WILTING PARK

(IN HOLLINGTON).

AMONGST the few parks mentioned in Domesday is one at "Wilting-ham," in the rape of Hastings, belonging to the Earl of Eu. This was doubtless the name given to an extensive woodland district near Hastings, which the Earls residing at the Castle there made use of as hunting grounds, as the Lords of Pevensey did of Ashdown Forest. In 1296 the *village* of "Wilting"¹⁴⁴ existed in Hollington, according to the subsidy roll of that date, and furnished about 20 taxpayers, amongst whom occur the names of Atte Grove, De Gensing, de Baldeslow, De Fylesham, De Wilting, &c. In Vol. xxi. of S.A.C., Mr. Arnott, the Rector, contributed a valuable paper of 20 pages on the parish.

WISTON PARK.

MR. LOWER, in Vol. v. of S.A.C., contributed a paper on "The Descent of Wiston," extending to 28 pages, with views of Wiston, monuments and arms. Our account is taken from this paper, and other sources.

One Ralph held the manor at the Domesday survey. His descendants or successors took the local name of De Wistoneston, which became in

¹⁴⁴ I am informed there is a farm called "Wilton," in Hollington, owned or farmed by the late Mr. R. Dudeney.

a younger branch Weston.¹⁴⁵ Wm. de Wistoneston, who held four knight's fees, temp. Hen. III., of Wm. de Braose, had an only daughter and heiress, Alice, who married Adam de Bavent. This family took their name from an ancient seignury so-called, not far from Caen. Adam de Bavent, in the Roll of Arms, temp. Edw. II., is said to have borne *argent a chief indented sable*. Eleanor de Bavent, the heiress of the family, married Wm. de Braose, of the great baronial house of that name. By the death of Sir John de Braose, in 1426, his sister, Beatrix, became heiress of the property, and married Sir Hugh de Shirley. Mr. Lower dedicates several pages to a genealogical and biographical account of this distinguished and ancient family, to which the reader is referred; as also to the "Peerage," Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber," and especially to that model Family History, "Stemmata Shirleiana," by the late E. P. Shirley, Esq., of Easington, Warwickshire, author of the "Deer Parks of England," &c.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁵ These spread into Surrey and all over East Sussex. (Lower.)

¹⁴⁶ As Dallaway, Horsfield, and Lower have all stated that Goring was owned by a family who took their name from it, whose heiress married Tregoz, and of whom another branch originated the families of the name, owners of Burton and Wiston, it is well to examine this statement. We have families in Sussex named after the manors they owned, as Ashburnham, Poynings, Bolney and others, who may be traced from father to son from very early periods uninterruptedly. But that was by no means the case with Goring (? of Goring). Upon this point we will see what is said by the most recent inquirers, Messrs Elwes and Robinson, in their "Castles and Mansions of West Sussex." It appears that there were three, if not four, distinct manors, all called "Garinges," in Domesday Book, held of Earl Roger. Hugh le Bigot held six knight's fees, temp. Hen. III., of Roger de Montalt, who appears to have been succeeded by Henry de Tregoz, to whom license of free warren in his manor of Goring was granted 1257; and Goring belonged to this family to the time of Hen. V., when it passed to the next-of-kin, Sir Thomas Lewknor. The Lewknors retained possession till the middle of the 16th century, when the manor passed by purchase to Sir Wm. Goring, of Burton. Although the Gorings (in our opinion) became then the lords of the manor for the first time, it is not intended to imply that members of that family had not been *tenants* in the place at an earlier date, but not of the manor. [Territorial or local names were often taken without any proprietary interest whatever in the place. And the canting coat of the Gorings is a presumption that, whenever or by whom assumed, they had no ancestral arms, but rose into importance like the Culpeppers and Dalyngridges.]

In order to test the statements as to the origin of the Goring family, I have made some special researches. John de Goring is said to have lived 16 Edw. II. (Patent Rolls), and to be the son of John de Goring, lord of Goring. According to the Calendar of Patent Rolls from the time of King John, the only two entries of the name and place are

Dr. Sherley, the last of the family of Wiston, died in 1678 of grief for his supposed wrongs, and apprehension lest he should be deprived of the small residuum of his patrimonial estate. The late Rev. Charles Townsend, who wrote articles on Poynings and Preston in the "British Magazine," Vol. I., erroneously makes this Dr. Sherley a member of the Preston branch of the family (from whom came the Shirleys of Chid-dingly and Otehall, in Wivelsfield), and supports his statement by a "rustic distich" he had picked up on the spot, that "Shirley of Preston died for loss of Wiston."

Sir John Fagg bought Wiston of Sir Thomas Shirley, and was created a baronet at the Restoration, 1660. Sir Robert Fagg, the fourth baronet, died 1740, leaving Wiston to his sister, Elizabeth, who, in 1743, married Sir Charles Matthews Goring, Bart., and so conveyed Wiston to the family now in possession.

It is supposed that Sir Thomas Shirley, soon after he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, either rebuilt or remodelled Wiston House. A view of the mansion taken in the reign of Charles I., and still pre-

these:—P. 813, 7 Edw. IV., No. 15: "Pro Cantaria Scti Georgii infra ecclesiam Cathedr. Cicestr. fund. per Johm Goring et al." P. 179, 39 Edw. III., memb. 29: "Rex concessit Rico Comiti Arundell omnia bona rectoris de *Gorringe* qui ad sectam ejusdem Comitibus utlagat' fuit." As to the authority for the Gorings of *Lancing*, *charters* are cited in the Burr. MSS., but whether public or private is not stated. In the Subsidy Roll for 1 Edw. III. no Goring is mentioned under Lancing; but Ralph Goring occurs under the vill of Selsey, he being the only Goring. Under the vills of Kyngston and Preston, Hen. Tregoz is the chief taxpayer, being rated at 17s. 2d.; whilst under "Garing and Ferryng" the same Henry Tregoz is taxed at 70s. 6d., and Thomas Tregoz 16s. 9d. In the roll of 24 Edw. I., the only Gorings met with are John Goring, a burgess of New Shoreham, taxed at 4s., and John Goring, for Ifield, taxed at 9s. 2d. Besides these, in 1309, John Goring occurs in the Parliamentary Writs as manucaptor or surety of Henry de Tregoz, Knight of the Shire for Sussex. It is thus quite clear negatively that the Gorings had no proprietary interest in the manor, or even parish, of Goring, whilst the Tregoz family *had*, and that almost exclusively. In Nichols' "Topographer and Genealogist" is a very full pedigree of the Tregoze family. It is there stated (II., 127) that John Tregoze was seated in Sussex as early as 14 Hen. II., and had two sons, Henry and Thomas. The former, his heir, had lands in Goring 1202, as appears by the Rot. Oblat. Again, we find, 1202 and 1219, he had interests in Goring. Sir Henry Tregoze, his heir, had a grant of free warren, 1256, in Goring, etc., and was succeeded by his brother John (who Sir Wm. Burrell calls John dominus de Goring, which seems to have been transmuted to "John Goring dominus de Goring"). He was father of Sir Henry, evidently the Henry of the Subsidy Rolls.

served at Wiston (engraved in Cartwright and S.A.C., Vol. v.), probably gives an accurate idea of it as reconstructed by Sir Thomas. It appears to have been of large extent and irregular form, with an infinity of gables of various shapes and sizes. The view by Hollar represents a long and noble avenue leading to the house. One of Sir Thomas's rooms remained until 1841 in its original estate, the windows excepted. The ceiling was ornamented with the armorial honours of the Shirleys. The wainscot was well carved, and the date, 1576, remained over the doors. On the cornice was painted, in very small letters on a white ground, a genealogy of the Braoses, which, in many important particulars, was extremely incorrect.

"Wiston House stands in the midst of a well-wooded deer park¹⁴⁷ upon the slope of Chanctonbury Ring, the third highest summit of the South Downs. The mansion has been a good deal modernised, and lost many of its old features, as well as its original dimensions, in the changes effected some 35 years ago, but it still possesses a noble hall¹⁴⁸ (a cube of 40 feet), spanned by a massive oak roof, and has a right to be reckoned amongst the most important of Sussex houses." (Elwes' "Western Sussex.") Mr. Elwes' work gives an engraving of the garden front of the house; which, with its gables and mullioned windows and adjoining conservatory, and the modest little church, "bosom'd high in tufted trees," in close proximity, presents a charming picture of the *délices* of an English gentleman's country seat.

WORTH FOREST.

In Speed's Map, Worth Forest includes Tilgate and Balcombe, and an unnamed park, apparently the old park of Wakehurst. To the north is delineated a distinct park near to Crabbett, probably intended for the park there. But the boundaries of the parks in the old maps are often so marked that it is impossible to say what parks are intended; this can only be ascertained by documentary evidence.

39 Hen. III., John Burstow was possessed of lands in the Forest of Worth. 1 Edw. I., an inquisition was

¹⁴⁷ It contains at present 170 acres, with a herd of 300 head of deer. (Shirley's "Deer Parks.")

¹⁴⁸ Mr. Evelyn Shirley compares the great hall to that of Wadham College, Oxford, and assigns it to the time of Sir Robert Fagg.

issued on the part of the King to inquire into the good state of the houses in Worth Forest. 4 Hen. VI., Sir Henry Lenthall was allotted the third part of Worth Forest. 2 Eliz., at a court then held it appeared that many tenants were to make a great part of the enclosure of Worth Forest, but the Lord's Bailiff was to find timber for the same. 1 Mary, Sir Richard Sackville was Master of the Game, with a fee of 3£; Robert Monk for the south part, with a fee of 2£; Robert Coulstock for the north part, with the same fee; Robert Brown for the east part, with the same fee; and Christopher Somer for the east part, with the same fee. (Burr. MSS.)

9 Eliz., Henry Letchford, Esq., died seized of the "Little Park" of Worth. 4 Jac., Henry Bowyer held the manor of Woolboro', in Worth, of the manor of Cuckfield. 1633, Sir John Gage held "Cullingley Park,"¹⁴⁹ in Worth, of the manor of South Malling. (Burr. MSS.)

The manor of "Worth Park" lies in the parish of Worth, and is a manor in itself. 19 Edw. II., Ralph de Cobham owned 1 messuage, 40 acres of land, 8 of meadow, 30 of pasture, and a *park* containing 232 acres of pasture and moor. (Burr. MSS., 5684, p. 432.)

23 Hen. VI., and 6 and 7 Edw. IV., the third part of the Great Park and Chace of Worth passed as Lewes Barony. 37 Eliz., John Eversfield, Esq., died seized of one moiety of the Forest of Worth, held of the Crown *in capite* by knight's service. 13 Jac. I., Nicholas Threele held the Little Park of Worth. 1692, the jurors present Drew Shirley, Esq., to hold the Little Park of Worth, of Shortesfield manor. (*Ibid.*)

These fragmentary notices are all that the Burrell MSS. reveal of the Forest of Worth and the Little Park of Worth. It is impossible from them to give a detailed and connected history of the descent of the Great Forest or Chace of Worth and its included parks. Title deeds,

¹⁴⁹ William de Culleslee occurs in the Subsidy Roll of 1296 for Crawley.

public records, and manorial court rolls could alone furnish materials for a clear and distinct account of the various ownerships and boundaries of the properties of this vast sylvan district.

WORTH HALL.

THIS is a modern mansion in the midst of a very pretty park, with fine views and surrounded by rich woodland scenery, the characteristic of this part of the country. This seat belonged to — Graham, Esq., and is half-way between Three Bridges and Turner's Hill, the road or rural lane between which places gradually rises till it reaches high ground at the latter place, where is one of the most magnificent and panoramic prospects in the county.

WORTH PARK.

THIS was the seat of the late — Montefiore, Esq., High Sheriff of the county, and is about three-quarters of a mile from Three Bridges. The mansion was rebuilt about 30 years ago, the old one being destroyed by fire. There is a park to the north of the house, with a large sheet of water

WOOLLAVINGTON PARK.

IN 1578 the family of Garton purchased this manor, which is mentioned in Domesday as "Loventone." After passing by successive heiresses into the families of Bettesworth and Sargent, it ultimately descended to the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oxford, and subsequently of Winchester, in right of his wife, Emily, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. John Sargent, M.A., Rector and Lord of Woollavington. His eldest surviving son, Reginald Garton Wilberforce, is the present lord of the manor.

Woollavington possesses an enduring interest as having been the country seat of the great prelate whose mortal remains are buried within the little parish church. In the 68 years of his life he accomplished an amount of work which would have overtaxed the powers of any ordinary

man. In oratory he had no equal upon the Bench of Bishops [except the Bishop of Peterborough]. Nor was he less eminent as an administrator. His diocese of Oxford was emphatically the model diocese of England, and that not merely because he set an example of untiring zeal to his clergy, but because he attached them to himself, and by his rare insight into character, found for each the most fitting field for the exercise of his special talent. . . . At Woollavington he will long be remembered not only as a kind landlord and genial neighbour, but as one who, in the brief intervals of leisure which he allowed himself, entered into the pursuits and pleasures of country life with the same zest which he displayed in the larger spheres of action where his genius most showed itself. . . . The manor-house was built by John Sargent, Esq., about 1794, and replaced a larger structure of the Elizabethan period. The park is an ancient one, and contained in early times a *staurum* of cattle and sheep. Sir William Goring, in the time of Queen Mary, was appointed by the Crown as keeper. The woods, which now constitute its great beauty, must have been always valuable to the sportsman. (Elwes' "West Sussex.") A lithographic engraving of Bishop Wilberforce's grave is given in S.A.C., xxix., 64, in a paper on "The Lavingtons."

Lewes and the South Downs.¹⁵⁰

On n'est bien que dans sa patrie ;
C'est là que plaisent les ruisseaux ;
C'est là que les arbres plus beaux,
Donnent une ombre plus chérie.—FLORIAN.

LEWES is the capital of the South Downs. It is unquestionably *the* most romantic town of the county, and one of the few romantic old towns left in England. Hastings, dominated by the lofty ruins of the old castle, and the old town nestling under the sand rocks and the verdant overhanging hills, might, two centuries ago, when Sir

¹⁵⁰ De Foe thus speaks of Lewes :—

"Lewes is the most romantic situation I ever saw. It consists of 6 parishes, in which gentlemen's seats joining to one another, with their gardens uphill and downhill, compose the town, which sends members to Parliament. I often trouble you with prospects, but I am sure you will forgive this, when I tell you that from the windmill near Lewes, there is a prospect of the greatest extent I ever saw [!]; it far exceeds that of Cleves, Meiningen, the Castle of Nuremberg, and even St. Michael de

Cloudesley Shovel went ashore to visit his aged mother dwelling in her picturesque cottage, have presented a



MRS. SHOVEL'S COTTAGE AT HASTINGS.

perhaps equally romantic appearance; but *now* it is a populous mass of brick and mortar, its hills and valleys disfigured by incongruous buildings, and almost every

Bosco in Italy. You see westward the sea at 80 miles distant [!] and eastward there are uninterrupted views to Banstead Downs [!] in Surrey near London, of full 40 miles.

"There is a little river runs through the town, which makes a seaport at 8 miles distance, and on this river there are several iron-works, wherein they make cannon for merchant's ships, and several other profitable works of that nature. From this town to the sea, is the best winter game for a gun that can be imagined. Several gentlemen here keep packs of dogs, but I must own I don't like their way of hunting, for you must follow the dogs uphill and downhill, at the hazard of your neck, or you are thrown out of the sport, and the horses run down a precipice naturally without harm, except your fear or ignorance makes you stop them, and then you endanger the loss of both your own life and that of your horse.

"I cannot recommend this as the pleasantest part of England that I have seen, but considering its cheapness, it not being under the direction of a corporation (as most other towns are), but governed by gentlemen, it is the best retreat I have seen for half-pay officers, who cannot confine themselves within the rules of a county corporation."

"Though I have now travelled the Sussex Downs upwards of thirty years, yet I still investigate that chain of majestic mountains with fresh

trace of picturesque beauty effaced or spoilt by ugly surroundings. Rye, as a town with many pretensions to antiquity, and situated on sloping ground, both far and near may be considered picturesque. And so may Arundel, with its grand and towering castle, backed by a noble park, its river and irregular streets of old-world architecture. Chichester, though perhaps the most *ancient* town or city of the county, has no pretensions to beauty, except in the two distinguishing features of the Market Cross and the Cathedral. The remaining towns are modern (except a few inland ones, as Horsham, Petworth, &c.). Worthing, Littlehampton, and Bognor are pleasant sea-side places, but are situated on a flat and unsheltered coast, and are destitute of beauty; they are merely the resorts of the wearied citizen who wishes to avoid the

Fumem opem strepitumque.

Brighton can only be characterized by its popular designation, "London super mare." Eastbourne, however, is *beautiful*, not only from its umbrageous streets and villas and palatial terraces, but from its close proximity to the undulating downs, having their terminus here by the

admiration year by year; and think I see new beauties every time I traverse it. This range, which runs from Chichester eastward as far as Eastbourne, is about sixty miles in length, and is called the *South Downs properly speaking round Lewes*. As you pass along you command a noble view of the Wild or Weald on one hand, and the broad downs and sea on the other. Mr. Ray used to visit a family [Mr. Courthope, of Danny] just at the foot of these hills, and was so ravished with the prospect from Plumpton Plain near Lewes, that he mentions those scapes in his 'Wisdom of God in the Works of the Creation' with the utmost satisfaction, and thinks them equal to anything he had seen in the finest parts of Europe. For my own part I think there is somewhat peculiarly sweet and amusing [!] in the shapely figured aspect of chalk hills in preference to those of stone, which are rugged, broken, abrupt, and shapeless."—Gilbert White's "Selborne," Letter xvii., to the Hon. Daines Barrington, dated "Ringmer near Lewes, Dec. 9, 1773."

Gilpin, in his "Forest Scenery," says, "If the hills were not chalky, Lewes would be pleasantly situated, but chalk disfigures any landscape." Most persons, I think, will agree with Gilbert White in this matter, and conceive *chalk pits* to be a picturesque diversity in the chalk hills of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent.

bold promontory of Beachy Head. Perhaps, as a seaside place, there are only two maritime towns that can vie with it for beauty, viz., Bournemouth and Torquay, though both exceed it in picturesque variety and coast scenery.

To describe the town of Lewes in detail, in its many-sided beauty, we must make a perambulation. Beginning, then, at the top of the town near the new gaol, we enter a road on which borders a modern range of houses, called St. Anne's Crescent. This on the south affords views between the houses of the whole of Brookside, the Ouse, the churches of Iford and Rodmell, the Downs, and beyond, the town of Newhaven, and on a sunshiny day, the glittering ocean. As we pass along, St. Anne's Church stands on high ground to the right, the churchyard of which commands the same views as just described. Then descending rapidly on each side, intermixed with smaller dwellings, are some substantial family houses, including the Rectory and St. Anne's House at the corner, formerly occupied by our earliest Sussex antiquary, John Rowe, and in later years appropriately by Mark Antony Lower, who here lived and laboured and wrote during the best part of his useful life. Thence we pass into the busiest part of the High Street, in which shops, old-fashioned tenements, relics of the past, private houses, and hotels are picturesquely intermingled, not forgetting St. Michael's Church, the entrance to the Castle, and the County Hall, all on the north side of the street. Then we come to the Star Hotel, which bore that sign as far back as 1555, in front of which and of the White Hart nearly opposite, *sub consule Planco*, thronged, on market days, the South Down farmers in swallow-tailed coats, in the good old times before the Corn Laws were repealed, when they were possessors of substantial fortunes, slowly and surely accumulated, but of late rapidly diminished; and their prosperity has gone with the market that every fortnight made the town of Lewes at this spot so busy and lively. No longer here is heard the "*mugitiis que boum*," but instead, the scarcely suppressed laments of half-ruined South Down yeomen.

Here, at the top of School Hill, is a matchless urban prospect. The Cliffe, in a valley, appears hemmed in, or surrounded, or embosomed (which ever description may best suit the fancy) by lofty hills that seem like a natural rampart to protect the town, and are pre-eminently picturesque from their rounded forms and gorse-covered summits. This is, perhaps, the most striking picture presented by the Downs from the heart of the town. Descending the steep street called School Hill, we pass by on either side goodly residences occupied by lawyers and doctors, private residents and tradesmen. At the foot, at the crossways, the Fitzroy Library occupies the site of a fine old mansion, of Queen Anne's time, called the Friars, where the judges used to lodge and King William and Queen Adelaide were entertained. This was pulled down, and the grounds of the house, consisting of 18 acres, were covered with the railway buildings. This area extended to Pinwell, and on either side of the street called Friars' Walk, adjoining, are houses of moderate pretensions, amongst which we pass by All Saints' Church, and the backs of those walled gardens, which make Lewes *a rus in urbe*, and within which stand mansions facing School Hill.¹⁵¹ Thus we reach the bottom of Keere Street, down which steep declivity George IV., when Prince Regent, drove a coach and four horses at full gallop. Then passing by Southover House, which, when occupied by Col. Newton, was frequently visited by the Prince when staying at Brighton, we arrive at

¹⁵¹ In a description of Sussex contained in "Magna Brittainia," published in 1730, Lewes is thus described:—"Lewes, one of the chief towns in the county for largeness and populousness. It is situate upon a rising ground, and consists of six parishes, which have each of them their church, and are chiefly composed of gentlemen's seats, joyning one to another, with their gardens adjoining, some ascending and some descending, according as the hills rise or fall on or near which they stand." This was in some degree the case at the beginning of the present century, but in the 17th century there is no doubt but the gentry from various parts of the county had their town houses in Lewes. The state of the roads and other circumstances prevented their leaving the county, so that it became the fashion to congregate in the principal town and spend a portion of the year together there. ("Memorials of Old Lewes," by Mr. Figg, S.A.C., xiii., 42.)

Southover. Here, on the left, we pass Southover Crescent, a modern range of private houses; Southover Church, where are now deposited, in a chapel built for



SOUTHOVER HOUSE.

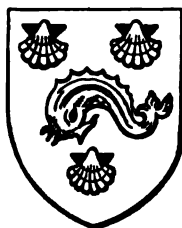
their preservation, the bodies of the first William de Warren and Gundreda his wife, the founders of the Priory; some private houses, chief of which is the Manor House, the property and residence of William Verrall, Esq.; and on the right, the mansion formerly the residence of the late John T. Auckland, Esq., F.S.A., and the old-fashioned dwelling said at one time to have been occupied by Anne of Cleves. On this side of the street we get glimpses over gardens and meadows, and the valley through which passes the railway, of the upper part of the town, of the high ground on which St. Anne's and its church are situated. Arrived at the Swan Inn, we turn to the right down Bell Lane, bordered on either side by green banks and hedges, till, crossing the ever translucent Winterbourne stream, we ascend the steep hill called Winterbourne Hollow, having corn-fields on the left and meadows on the right, till we reach our starting point, the new gaol, and thus complete the circuit of the town.

But this is but a perambulation in outline. There are

on the immediate outskirts of the town, and within the circuit we have made, numberless points of interest; many nooks and corners and many bye-ways, all picturesque, that are only to be met with in an old town like Lewes, with an ancient history, and built on ground that is scarcely anywhere level.

These points of interest we must indicate at random. A devious and very pretty walk begins at Grange Road, leading over broken ground by the Cemetery, to "Rotten Row"—unlike its London namesake—bordered by charming villas, from whose gardens may be seen the whole Brookside, bounded by the range of Downs that end only at Newhaven. Then we emerge into the High Street, opposite Dr. Smythe's. Again, turning in at the entrance to the Castle, and noticing its varied precincts, we get into a bye-way called "Hangman's Acre," and going back to St. Anne's, get most pleasing views over "the Paddock" and the stretch of country that is limited on the west by the Downs at Offham. Then a walk beyond the Black Horse, skirting the gaol and the road to the Race Course, leads over the hills to Offham village, whence returning by the high road to the town, we get on the north views over a wide expanse of country, including the winding Ouse and the churches of Hamsey and Barcombe.

We will now turn southward to the Cliffe. Beginning at the foot of School Hill, at the house at the corner, of the



late Dr. Scrase—*clarum et venerabile nomen*—who, during his long life, was so well known in and identified with Lewes—we soon reach the bridge spanning the sluggish Ouse, and passing through the Cliffe street, almost all shops, and by St. Thomas's Church, arrive at the very base of the Downs, and a street at right angles

leading on the east to Malling and Ringmer, and on the west to Beddingham, Glynde, and Firle. The latter may be pursued as far as Southeram, and affords fine views of the distant Downs, and near, of the whole town of Lewes, crowned by the ever-present Castle. The road to the east

brings us through a row of houses and shops, not of the highest class, to the foot of that most romantic part of the Downs called the Coombe, near which we turn down a lane on the left that conducts us through meadows, across which the Downs and the town present us with new and picturesque features, till we reach South Malling Church and its pretty churchyard. Near here is Malling Deanery, embosomed in trees, and a fine old Queen Anne House, with its deep roof, the residence formerly of the Crofts and other families.

We must now attempt a description of the

ENVIRONS OF LEWES

within a few miles of the town. Here the difficulty is to know where to begin, for

“Whichever way I turn th’ admiring eye
Beauty attracts in rich variety.”

And it is beauty of the most varied description, not beauty of one kind only, as the view from Richmond Hill, from Hampstead Heath, or of Windsor Castle from the Long Walk, or of Oxford from the outskirts; nor of a romantic character, with rocks and ravines, and waterfalls, and rushing streams, for these features are all absent, and instead, gently swelling slopes, having here and there patches of furze and hawthorns—but of that more lasting beauty that pleases longest, that furnishes most and diversified objects, and that enchains attention and captivates the feelings. This character is, for instance, exemplified in the view gained by the traveller from Brighton as he approaches the town. On a sunshiny August day the view thus presented has a rare combination of loveliness and grandeur. The waving cornfields on either side of the road, golden in their rich beauty; the town immediately in front, the venerable castle rising in the midst, Firle Beacon on the one side, and Mount Caburn opposite, like two giants confronting each other in silent majesty, ever since the Creation (or geologically speaking, in far-off prehistoric ages, since their emergence from the Depths

of Ocean), the Ouse, like a silver thread, pursuing its course through the rich pastures of the intervening vale—bounded on the west by the undulating slopes of the Downs, nowhere more beautiful or more graceful in form,—this constitutes a landscape which has no monotony, and when seen for the first time is imprinted on the memory as a picture that will never be forgotten or fade away.

We will next direct our steps to the Brookside country. Turning off at the Swan, we pursue a road that, on the left, discloses to view the whole extent of the “Brooks,” or rather of the marshes or pastures which they intersect, dotted with hundreds of “Beasts” quietly grazing, and on the right is bounded by the South Downs. Presently we pursue the lane that leads to Kingston, a prettily situated village, with its cottages, and barns, and farm-houses, and modest little church, at the very foot of Kingston Hill,¹⁵² and therefore more sequestered than most of the villages around. Returning to the high road, we pass by the fine old manor-house of Swanboro’, which has a history, then soon on the left we perceive, shadowed by lofty elms, the

¹⁵² “A very striking object is Lewes, as viewed from this lofty eminence [Kingston Hill]; but striking as it is, it constitutes only a small portion of the vast and extraordinary picture presented to the looker-on—a picture so vast, indeed, that it cannot be taken in at a glance, but must be regarded from the right and from the left. Surrounded by an amphitheatre of lofty hills, and planted upon a protruded down, rising amid the Levels, the old town occupies a singularly commanding position. In the midst of it, reared upon a high mound, so as to dominate the surrounding structures, stands its proud Norman castle, with its grey gateway, ivied towers and keep. Many churches and venerable edifices are there in the quaint old town—many large gardens and fine trees—the most noticeable of all, the picturesque ruins of its venerable priory.

“Beneath Kingston Hill lie the broad Lewes Levels. At the southern extremity of the valley is Newhaven. Opposite, on the eastern side of the wide plain, is the majestic Mount Caburn, the southern point of the Cliffe range of Hills, Firle Beacon, and Malling Hill, with its sheer white cliff at the back of Lewes. Towards the north-east the eye ranges over a vast woody tract, comprising a great portion of the Weald of Sussex. Inward the view extends as far as Crowborough and the Reigate hills—a range of nigh forty miles. To the west of Lewes is the monarch of the South Downs [? Wolsonbury, Chanctonbury, or Cissbury], Mount Harry, so designated after the famous battle fought upon its sides, between Harry the Third and Simon de Montfort.” (“Ovingdean Grange,” by H. Ainsworth, ch. iii.)

neat little church of Iford,¹⁵² clustering around which are two or three good residences, farm-buildings, and cottages, and the large old Manor House. Half-a-mile on the right we arrive at Northease, with its rookery, now a farm-house, but formerly, from its having a chapel, a residence of importance, with probably a park, once with Iford and Rodmell the property of the Earls Warren. Then shortly we reach the straggling "vill" of Rodmell, formerly described (p. 172). Southease is next seen, its church and round tower bordering on a small village green, surrounded by the vicarage and two or three picturesque farmhouses. After a mile, Piddinghoe church, standing on an eminence, is reached, and about another mile farther on we arrive at Newhaven, the *ultima Thule* of the district.

The pedestrian, if he take this walk on a clear summer's day, will notice with delight the summits of the undulating Downs, close to him, bathed in sunshine, or, if flying clouds chequer the sky, will be enchanted with the fitful play of light and shade on their smooth combs and sloping sides. Or if he stray among these latter, he will survey the scene around him with the purest pleasure, and involuntarily exclaim with the poet —

'Tis beauty all, and grateful song around,
 Joined to the low of kine and numerous bleat
 Of flocks thick nibbling through the clovered vale.

Thomson's "Summer."

Should he wander among the hollows and recesses of the hills, he will be delighted with the secluded village of Telscombe, its unpretending church, and here and there the tall elms casting their friendly shade over a thatched cottage or moss-covered old barn. Hence, he may wend his way to Ovingdean, where, if he have read Harrison Ainsworth's charming romance of "Ovingdean Grange," he will think of Dulcia Beard and Clavering Maunsel, the hawking party on the Downs, and Ninian Saxby and stout John Habergeon. The traveller may terminate his ramble at the neighbouring marine village of Rottingdean, where, on the heights commanding the sea, alone

and undisturbed, and free from the distractions of a crowded esplanade, there may arise in his memory Byron's matchless stanzas on the Ocean :—

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll !
 Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain ;
 Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
 Stops with the shore ;—upon the watery plain
 The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
 A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
 When for a moment like a drop of rain
 He sinks into thy depths, with bubbling groan,
 Without a grave, unknelt, uncoffin'd and unknown.

Thou glorious Mirror, where the Almighty's form
 Glasses itself in tempests, in all time,
 Calm or convulsed—in breeze or gale or storm,
 Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime
 Dark-heaving ; boundless, endless, and sublime—
 The image of Eternity—the throne
 Of the invisible ; even from out thy slime
 The monsters of the deep are made ; each zone
 Obeys thee ; thou goest forth, dread, fathomless, alone.

Childe Harold, canto iv., st. 179 and 183.

And thus the traveller, on resting, may meditate on the charm the Downs have for their inhabitants, as expressed by a couplet so often quoted by Mr. Lower :—

Nescio quâ natale solum dulcedine captos
 Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui.

The last excursion round Lewes I would recommend the traveller, is to take the rail to Glynde Station, look at the pretty village and Glynde Place, the seat of Lord Hampden, and then walk across to Firle, the park of which is pleasantly situated at the base of the Downs, here, in the lower part, adorned with plantations ; and he will admire the picturesque village (and perchance rest at the famed hostelry of the "Ram"), the church surrounded by trees, and the fine monuments inside of the Gages. Hence, a walk across the fields past Mr. Ingram's residence, and Mr. Hodson's farm, well embowered in lofty elms, will bring the pedestrian into a meadow near the residence of the Hon. C. Brand. The walk thence to Beddingham Church reveals a fine prospect—the Downs right and left, and on the side of Mount Caburn, at Ranscomb, with wooded recesses, reminding one of

Devonshire, the church tower here again half hidden by clusters of elms, and, lastly, the town of Lewes, a striking feature in the distance. Pursuing the lane from the church southwards, he passes by Cobb Place, formerly the residence of Sir Thomas Carr, surrounded by park-like meadows, and where a barn and a cottage with their neighbouring elms indicate, ascends the Downs, here gently undulating and chiefly devoted to tillage. The quiet little villages of Highton, Denton, and ¹⁶⁴Tarring-Neville, so picturesque under a summersky, he will think would be dreary places to pass a winter in; and, as the shades of evening draw on, he hastens to Newhaven to take the rail back to Lewes, meanwhile meets a South-down shepherd and his flock, and thinks of the lines in "Marmion," in the complacency of the moment, and with gratifying recollections of his walk:—

"The shepherd lingering on the twilight hill
When evening brings the merry folding hours
And sun-eye daisies close their winking flowers."

LEWES CASTLE

"TOWERS grandly above the town in all distant views, and is approached from the High Street by a turning called Castle Gate. The gate house, with battlements and machicolations, is early Edwardian, and, like all the existing remains, belongs to the period of the De Warrens. The original Norman gateway, with plain semi-circular arch, remains close within, and is in all probability a fragment of the work of the first Earl William. The enclosure within this outer wall, forming the outer ballium or base court, was in shape an irregular oval. At each extremity is an artificial mound, thus giving Lewes Castle the very unusual peculiarity of two keeps. The space between the centres of the two mounds measures nearly 800 feet. One of these is occupied by the remains of the existing keep. On the other, called the Brack Mount, there are traces of foundations, which prove that it was once crowned by a similar mass of

¹⁶⁴ Sussex wit is embodied in these lines:—
Highton, Denton and Tarring,
All begins with A.

towers. The keep is reached by a winding ascent close within the gate house. Of its four octagonal towers only two remain, clustered with ivy and hart's tongue, and rising from a thicket of ash trees, which covers the base of the mound. These towers are, perhaps, earlier than the gateway, but date from a period long after the Conquest, and are the work of one of the later De Warrens. . . . The view from the leads of the tower is most striking. It extends north over the forest-like country of the weald as far as Crowborough, and the still more distant line of the Surrey hills. South is seen Southover, with the winding Ouse and the gleam of the sea at Newhaven; and close below the town itself, with its trees and gardens, lies scattered between the steep hills that guard it, Mount Harry, the scene of the great battle, on one side, and on the other, Cliffe hill and the narrow, deeply-shadowed Coombe. The general position of the town is well seen here. Although quite surrounded by hills, it nevertheless stands at a point where the Ouse, once a broad estuary, as high as Lewes pierces them, whilst under Firle Beacon a valley opens towards the coast east. Lewes Castle, therefore, like Bramber and Arundel, guarded one of the Sussex highways to and from Normandy." (Murray's Handbook.)

LEWES PRIORY,

COMPARED with Bolton and Tintern and Fountains Abbeys, exhibits but few and uninteresting remains. But it must once have been a magnificent assemblage of monastic buildings, covering as they did 32 acres of ground. The chapter house and the church were by far the most splendid parts of the stately pile; in the former were interred the remains of the founder of the monastery and his countess, several of his successors in the barony, and some distinguished nobles. But all traces of these structures are now effaced, the railway having passed over their site. The existing remains which have escaped the encroachments of the iron horse are very scanty, and their appropriation uncertain. They are now the property of Evelyn Borrer Blaker, Esq. The space enclosed between two long walls, under which a stream

of water flows, has been called the monastic kitchen. The pigeon-house which stood south-west of the present ruins was taken down about 60 years since. It was cruciform, and equalled in magnitude many a parish church. There were 3228 pigeon holes. Traces of the monastic fish ponds may still be seen beyond the enclosure. The artificial mound in the cricket ground was connected with the priory, and may very possibly have served as the base for a Calvary, a necessary adjunct to most Benedictine monasteries. The hollow near which it stands—called the “Dripping Pan”—was perhaps originally a garden.

Among the many families of rank and wealth who flourished in this country during the first three centuries after the Conquest, the Earls of Warren and Surrey occupied a high position. The splendid actions of their lives were commensurate with the duration of their honours, for in the active times in which they lived, supineness and imbecility would soon have caused their transfer to men of energy and capacity. Their greatness, began by an alliance with royalty, was sustained by splendid matches, and when the male line had become extinct by the death of the third earl, his daughter, by marrying successively two scions of a royal race, made more brilliant the reputation of titles which were now borne by princes of the blood; and it was not till the death of John, eighth and last earl, in the reign of Edward the Third, without lawful issue, that these eminent dignities ceased to be recorded in the illustrious roll of the nobles of England.

The first Earl de Warrene was grandson of Hugh, Bishop of Coutances. (See S.A.C., xi. 84.) This title was furnished by a town and river so called, where the Castle of Bellencombe (thus named from its standing on a graceful mound) exists to this day, a melancholy wreck of its past grandeur and importance. (S.A.C. III, 29.)

The next Earl of Warren married a daughter of the Conqueror, or of his wife, and distinguished himself at the Battle of Hastings. The reward of his valour was nearly 300 lordships in different parts of England, with the castles of Conisborough and Lewes. His life seems to have been both eventful and useful. From his biographer we learn that he was made Chief Justiciary of England; that he put down a revolt by the Earls of Norfolk and Hereford; that he built a castle at Reigate, and another at Castle Acre, and re-built his own chief residence and the head of his Barony at Lewes; that he was made Earl and Governor of Surrey; that he founded Lewes Priory, which he gave to the Cluniac Monks, whom, in company with his wife, he visited in Burgundy; that he laid the foundation of another at Castle Acre; and that he died still in the prime of life, after twenty years' enjoyment of the fruits of his successful efforts on the field of Hastings.

The second Earl forfeited his estate by conspiring against his sovereign, and joining his rebellious son, Robert, Duke of Normandy.

But he was subsequently restored, and became one of the King's best friends, and behaved with great valour in the warlike service of King Henry.



RUINS OF BELLENCOMBE CASTLE.

The third Earl's life partakes of the usual vicissitudes of the period. He attended King Stephen into Normandy, and was concerned in a mutiny there. He was with the King at the battle of Lincoln, where he appears to have acted with treachery, and fled from the scene of warfare, and is afterwards made prisoner. When set at liberty he engages in a new adventure, joins other Barons in the first Crusade, and is slain by the Turks. His heart is brought to England, and buried at Lewes. Besides benefactions to the religious establishments of his forefathers, he founded a priory at Thetford and endowed it. With him ended the male line of the Earls of Surrey.

The lives of the succeeding earls are marked with more varied incidents than even those of their ancestors. Most of them are scattered over the general histories of the time. There is a remarkable circumstance narrated in Hume's History of England. When the Commissioner of Edward I. asked the Earl of Warren to show his titles to his estates, the Earl drew his sword, and said, "By this instrument do I hold my lands, and by the same I intend to defend them. Our ancestors coming into the realm with William the Bastard, acquired their possessions by their good swords. William did not make a conquest for himself solely; our ancestors were helpers and participants with him."

John, the 7th lord, died 33 Edw. I. æt suæ 70, at Kennington, near London, and was buried before the high altar in the Priory of Lewes, under a plain tomb or grave stone, on which was written the following epitaph:—

" Vous qui passer ou bouche close,
 Priez pour celz ke cy repose.
 En vie comevous este jadis fu,
 Et vous tiel serretz comme je su.

Sire Johan Count de Gareyn gyst ycy,
 Dieu de sa alme eit merci.
 Ky pur sa alme priera,
 Trois mille jours de pardon avera."

The following translation has been given in Dunvan's History :—

"Thou that dost tread this silent way,
 Forget not for the dead to pray.
 The bones that in this tomb are laid,
 In life's fair bloom were once array'd.
 Like them shall thine in time consume,
 And others trample on thy tomb.
 John, Earl of Warren's buried here,
 May mercy his flown spirit cheer ;
 For his repose whoever prays,
 Gains an indulgence of 3000 days."

This inscription is given on the authority of Horsfield's "History of Lewes" (1, 131), but it is doubtful if it existed. It seems "made up" for the occasion, and resembles very closely the epitaph on the Black Prince's monument in Canterbury Cathedral, half-a-century later. That we give with translations :—

"En qui passas ore bouche close
 Parla on ce corps repose
 Entent ce qe te dirai
 Si comme te dire le scay
 Tiel comme tu est autiel fu
 En seras tiel comme je fu
 De la mort ne pensais je mie
 Tant comme j'aboie la vie
 Entre avoir grand richesse
 Dont je y fis grand noblece
 Terre meous grand tresor
 Braps chibans argent et or
 Mes ors au jec pourres et chetifs
 Per fond en la terre gis
 Grand beaute est tout allee
 Ma char est tout gastee
 Moult et estroit ma meson
 En moi na si heritie non
 Et si ore me beissas
 Je ne guide pas qe bons diessas
 Qe je russe onques home este
 Si anje ore de tant changee
 Pour Dieu pria au celestien roy
 Qe mercie ait de l'ame de moy
 Tous ceuls qe pur moy prieront
 Ou a Dieu m'accorderont
 Dieu les mette en son Paradis
 Ou nul ne port estre chetifs."

" Those who silent passeth by
 Where this corse interr'd doth lie,
 Hear what to thee I now shall show,
 Words that from experience flow.
 As thou art, once the world saw me,
 As I am, so thou once shalt be.
 I little could my death divine,
 When Life's bright lamp did sweetly shine,
 Vast wealth did o'er my coffers flow
 Which I as freely did bestow.
 Great store of mansions I did hold
 Land, wardrobes, horses, silver, gold.
 But now I am of all bereft,
 And deep in ground alone am left;
 My once admired beauty's gone,
 My flesh is wasted to the bone.
 A narrow house doth me contain—
 All that I speak is true and plain—
 And if you should behold me here,
 You'd hardly think (I justly fear)
 That e'er the world to me did bow,
 I am so chang'd and altered now.
 For God's sake pray to Heaven's High King
 To shade my soul with mercy's wing;
 All those that try on bended knee
 To reconcile my God and me,
 God place them in His paradise,
 Where neither Death can be nor vice."

" All ye that pass by with closed mouth where this my body reposes,
 hear this that I shall tell you, just as I know to say it. Such as thou
 art such was I, thou shalt be such as I am. Of death I never thought
 so long as I had life; on earth I had great riches, of which I made
 great nobleness, land, houses, and great wealth, clothes, horses, silver and
 gold. But I am now a poor wretch, deep in the earth I lie. My great
 beauty is all gone, my flesh is all wasted, right narrow is my house, with
 me but worms remain; and if now ye should see me, I don't think you
 would say that ever I had been a man, so totally am I changed. For God's
 sake pray the Heavenly King that he have mercy on my soul. All they
 who pray for me, or make accord to God for me, God give them His para-
 dise, where none are wretched."—("Genealogist," Jan., 1884, p. 33-8).

The following beautiful lines by a Sussex poet, Shurley, of Isfield, may
 aptly be here inserted. They are to be found in the "National Maga-
 zine," 1834, p. 384 :—

" The glories of our birth and state
 Are shadows, not substantial things;
 There is no armour against Fate,
 Death lays his icy hands on kings.

Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the cold grave be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill,
But their strong nerves at last must yield,
They tame but one another still.

Early or late,
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they pale captives creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow ;
Then boast no more your mighty deeds ;
Upon Death's purple altar now,
See where the Victor Victim bleeds.

All heads must come
To the cold tomb.
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

In Oct., 1845, the excavations for the railway disclosed the coffins of Wm. de Warrene and his wife, Gundreda, now preserved in Southover Church. "A circular pit was also opened 10ft. in diameter and 18ft. deep, filled to about half its depth with human remains. Many hundred bodies must have been flung into this pit, the contents of which affected the air so terribly, that even the not very delicate senses of the railway excavators were overpowered. It seems doubtful whether this wholesale interment was the result of the great battle of Lewes, or of the fearful "black death" of the 14th century, which is said to have fallen with especial severity on the monks and clergy." (Murray.)

In 1538 the Monastery was suppressed, its property surrendered to the Crown and parcelled out again to Court favourites; its buildings unroofed, pulled to pieces, and the materials sold or carted away to supply the means for new structures in the town;¹⁵⁵ and the

¹⁵⁵ The following is an extract (from the Cottonian MSS., Cleopatra E.) from a letter to Lord Cromwell on the destruction of the Priory, dated Lewes, March 24, 1537 :—"I told your lordship of a vault borne up with four pillars having about it 5 chapels. All this went down Thursday and Friday last. Now we are plucking down a higher vault. This shall down for our second work. As it goeth forward I shall advise

scenes of monkish devotion, learning, and feasting for five centuries became desolate and a heap of bare walls and ruins.

"All is silent now ! silent the bell
That heard from yonder ivy'd turret high,
Warn'd the cowl'd brother from his midnight cell—
Silent the vesper chaunt—the Litany
Responsive to the organ—scatter'd lie
The wreck of the proud pile, with arches grey,
Whilst hollow winds through mantling ivy sigh—
And e'en the mould'ring shrine is sent away,
Where in his warrior weeds, the Norman founder lay."¹⁸⁶

THE BATTLE OF LEWES,

TAKING place, as it did, on the Downs near the town, and in the town itself, is too memorable an event to be passed over in an essay on "Lewes and the South Downs." Mr. Blaauw's admirable work on the "Barons' War" fully describes, in ample detail, the sanguinary strife, the political antecedents of the war, and its sequel. From his pages a few passages of local interest will be extracted.

A great part of the Barons' forces, says Mathew Paris, lay at the village of Fletching, about six miles from Lewes, where Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, their leader, spending all the night, according to his custom, in offices of religion and prayer, and exhorting his men to make true confession of their sins, the Bishop of Worcester thereupon gave them absolution, and enjoined them to fight stoutly next day; they set out in the march before sunrise in the morning (14th May, 1264). The King, accompanied by Prince Edward, and the main body of his forces, reached Lewes May 12th, and established himself in the Priory of St. Pancras,¹⁸⁷ Prince Edward

your lordship from time to time. We brought from London 17 persons, 8 carpenters, two plumbers, and one to keep the furnace. 10 hew the walls about. They are exercised much better than the men we found here in the country. Thursday they began to cast the lead, and it shall be done with as much saving and diligence as may be, so that our trust is your lordship shall be much satisfied."

¹⁸⁶ "Laycock Abbey," by Rev. W. L. Bowles.

¹⁸⁷ "We learn," says Mr. Blaauw, p. 146, "on the authority of an eye-witness, that the song, the dance, and the wine-cup, made the Priory of St. Pancras that night the scene of boisterous and licentious revelry.

taking up his quarters in the Castle of De Warrene, his brother-in-law. The two armies soon joined battle; on the King's side were the great houses of Bigod and Bohun, all the foreigners in the kingdom, the Percys, with their warlike borderers, and from beyond the borders, John Comyn, John Baliol, and Robert Bruce, names that were soon to appear in a different drama. On the Earl's side, were Gloucester, Derby, Warrenne, the Despensers, Robert de Roos, William Marmion, Richard Grey, John Fitz John, Nicholas Segrave, Godfrey de Lucy, John de Vescy, and others of noble lineage and great estates. Prince Edward began the battle by falling desperately upon a body of Londoners, who had gladly followed Leicester to the field. This burgher militia could not stand against the trained cavalry of the Prince, who chased and slew them by heaps. The left body of the Barons' army, under De Segrave, were at once broken by the troops of Edward, who pursued them four

Neither the precincts of the church, nor even the very altars were free from the profanation of their vices. . . . The Baronial and Royalist parties on the eve of battle rise up before us as distinct in manners as the Cavaliers and Roundheads of later times."

It was the same on the eve of Waterloo—

"There was a sound of revelry by night,

And there was mounting in hot haste; the steed,
The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;
And the deep thunder peal on peal afar;
And near the beat of the alarming drum
Roused up the soldier ere the morning star;
While throng'd the citizens with terror dumb,
Or whispering with white lips—'the foe! They come!
They come!'

Last noon beheld them full of lusty life,
Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay,
The midnight brought the signal-sound of strife,
The moon the marshalling in arms,—the day
Battle's magnificently-stern array!
The thunder clouds close o'er it, which when rent
The earth is covered thick with other clay,
Which her own clay shall cover, heap'd and pent,
Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red burial blent."

Childe Harold, canto 3, stanzas xxv. and xxviii.

miles without drawing bridle. The rout was complete. "Along the most northern slope of the Downs numerous bones and arms have been found, tracing the direction of their flight towards the west, where the abrupt steepness of the ground afforded fugitives on foot the best chance of escape from horsemen." (Blaauw.) Meanwhile, Leicester made a concentrated attack on the King, beat him most completely, and took him prisoner, with his brother the King of the Romans,¹⁵⁸ John Comyn, and Robert Bruce, before the Prince returned from his headlong pursuit. On Prince Edward's return, the battle was renewed under the Castle walls and in the streets of the town; but like his father he was finally driven within the walls of St. Pancras.

"At this crisis a great many nobles and knights, who had accompanied the Prince during the day, feeling their strength and hopes gone, resolved to take advantage of the shades of evening to effect their escape. The number of these fugitives is variously stated as 300 or 400 well-armed chiefs. . . . They made their way through the town towards the bridge, where the mixed crowds of fugitives and pursuers became so great, that many in their anxiety to escape leaped into the river, while others fled confusedly into the adjoining marshes, then a resort for sea-fowl. Numbers were drowned, and others suffocated in the pits of mud, while, from the swampy nature of the ground, many knights who perished there were discovered, after the battle, sitting on their horses in complete armour, and with drawn swords in their lifeless hands. Quantities of arms were found in this quarter for many years afterwards.' Those fugitives who succeeded in crossing the bridge at once, hurried on to Pevensey Castle that very night, and got ready there some vessels in which they embarked the next day for France. . . . The town now being in the utmost confusion, the flying Royalists and the exulting Barons were almost undistinguished in the entangled mass thronging the streets; crowds of wounded men lay there, while the loose horses

¹⁵⁸ The King of the Romans had taken refuge in a windmill which stood on the site of the present Black Horse Inn, above St. Anne's church, and was besieged with cries of "Come out, you bad miller."

of those who had been slain, or who had abandoned them in their retreat to the Priory, were now wandering about in the dark without riders. Pillage was uppermost in the thoughts of one party, and flight in the other, but at the Castle and the Priory an obstinate resistance was still maintained. . . . Several houses in the town were set fire to, which were probably then built of wood from the neighbouring weald. The Priory was soon in retaliation treated in a similar manner, and for a time the church was fearfully illuminated, though the flames were subdued before the destruction of the buildings." (Blaauw.)

It is supposed that 5,000 or more¹⁵⁹ of those warriors, of the same race and blood, fell on that eventful day, a day memorable in English history in its results, and memorable in the annals of the county of Sussex, as the second great conflict that took place on its soil within the Christian era, the first being the great battle of Hastings, almost two centuries before, even more momentous, as it changed the dynasty, and gave to Saxon England Norman masters and conquerors.

If Anglo-Norman courage and vigilance should unhappily decline, the 20th century may witness another battle of Lewes of a far more fatal character. Fifteen years ago the Franco-German war roused Englishmen to thoughts of what *might* occur to their own land; and the "Battle of Dorking" was the *jeu d'esprit* that gave expression to a wide-felt possibility. A Russian and French fleet combined is not a visionary idea, and the landing of a large army at Newhaven is conceivable. The herds on the fat pastures of the Brookside, and the countless flocks on the neighbouring hills, would satisfy endless "requisitions;" and after the degenerate prowess of Englishmen had failed to resist the onslaught of the hardy Cossacks of the Don, and the victors had swept the Downs of flying battalions and retreating squadrons, the conquerors would find at Brighton another Capua, and luxurious quarters after the toils and privations of the fight.

¹⁵⁹ See S.A.C., II., 28, the Chronicle of the Prior of St. Pancras relative to the Battle.

LIST OF LANDOWNERS IN SUSSEX OF OVER 1,000 ACRES.

(From the Parliamentary Return of 1875).

Population, 1871, 417,456 ; Number of Parishes, 324.

Total Rental, £2,418,522 9s.

Total acreage, 893,161 1 10.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	GROSS RENTAL.			
		ACREAGE.	£	s.	
Abergavenny, Earl of	Tunbridge Wells ...	15364	8	15	12752 12
Adamson, W. R. ...	Mountfield ...	2806	2	18	2607 19
Aldridge, Major ...	Horsham ...	5789	0	22	3164 5
Allfrey, Edward ...	Hounslow ...	1241	1	20	1523 4
Ashburner, Mrs. ...	Tilgate Manor ...	2265	2	30	1703 15
Ashburnham, Sir A.	Guestling ...	1727	0	2	2093 12
Ashburnham, Earl of	Ashburnham ...	14051	0	39	13069 0
Ashburnham, Hon. P.	Frant ...	1050	3	28	585 0
Barchard, Francis ...	Uckfield ...	1415	3	26	1632 2
Barnett, Mrs. ...	25, Chester Terrace	1076	3	37	789 15
Barttelot, Lieut.-Col.	Stopham ¹⁰⁰ ...	2891	3	26	3006 17
Beard, G. H. ...	Rottingdean ...	2416	1	27	3179 0
Beard Steyning ...	Rottingdean ...	1750	2	5	2588 19
Berkeley, Hon. C. P.	Old Park, Chichester	1504	3	36	2790 6
Biddulph, A. J. W....	Petworth ...	1275	1	30	1208 7
Blencowe, R. W. ...	The Hooke, Chailey	1293	2	12	1251 5
Blunt, Sir C. W. ...	Heathfield Park ...	2701	2	17	1839 19
Blunt, F. S. ...	Worth ...	1040	2	13	1140 5
Blunt, W. S. ...	Worth ...	3076	0	0	2155 6
Bower, Frederick ...	West Dean ...	8149	2	27	5216 0
Brand, H. W. B. ...	Lewes ...	7926	0	37	7521 11
Brassey, Thomas ...	Normanhurst Court	3255	0	10	3366 0
Bridger, Harry ...	Old Shoreham ...	3753	1	15	3689 11
Briscoe, Wastell ...	Hastings ...	4890	3	30	6608 11
Broadwood, H. F. ...	Newdigate ...	2061	0	9	1039 10
Brown, James C. ...	Holmbush ...	1049	2	21	916 5
Buckhurst, Lord ...	Knole Park ...	2720	3	31	1719 18
Bunny, Major, E. J.	Slinfold ...	1317	0	3	803 9
Burrell, Lady ...	Horsham ...	1625	0	12	1914 6
Burrell, Sir Percy ...	West Grinstead ...	8297	2	37	8057 0
Camden, Marquis ...	Bayham Abbey ...	3755	0	17	3073 15

¹⁰⁰ In Bateman's "Landowners" the figures are 3633 acres, and the rental £4793.

NAME	ADDRESS.	ACREAGE.	GROSS RENTAL.	
			£	s.
Campion, W. H. ...	Hurstpierpoint ...	2895 0 23	3407	4
Charity, Trustees of Smith's ...	Warbleton ...	2467 2 10	1412	7
Chichester, Earl of...	Stanmer, Lewes ...	16232 2 4	18650	1
Christie, Wm. L. ...	Glyndebourne ...	6114 3 5	4490	0
Cleveland, Duke of...	Battle Abbey ...	6025 3 17	6491	5
Courthope, George C.	Hawkhurst ...	3026 2 3	2956	12
Cripps, Rush Marten	Novington ...	1954 2 28	1764	10
Crofts, H. P. ...	Sompting Abbots ...	2400 2 13	2534	6
Crosbie, Chas. ...	Italy ...	1341 0 12	2307	6
Crown Property ...	Whitehall ...	3967 1 30	3226	17
Curteis, Major B. ...	Rye ...	1609 2 15	3748	15
Curteis, H. M. ...	Hurstmonceux ...	2747 3 20	3252	13
Darby, George ...	Warbleton ...	1081 3 28	786	11
Day, John ...	Uckfield ...	1403 0 3	1320	3
De la Warr, Earl ...	Knole, Sevenoaks ...	11185 2 25	10827	15
De la Zouche, Lord	Parham Park ...	6654 3 27	5681	11
Devonshire, Duke of	Holker Hall ...	11062 3 19	14881	11
Dodson, Rt. Hon. J. G.	Hurstpierpoint ...	2916 2 21	3167	15
Duke, Sir James ...	Laughton Lodge ...	4275 1 33	4172	15
Ecclesiastical Com- missioners ...	Whitehall Place ...	3640 3 31	5510	8
Egerton, Charles A.	Mountfield ...	2032 1 20	1165	0
Egmont, Earl of ...	Midhurst ...	14021 0 38	11021	18
Eversfield, C. G. ...	Denne Park ...	3124 1 25	4756	18
Featherstonhaugh, Lady Mary Ann ...	Harting, Petersfield	5983 1 31	5558	9
Fletcher, Sir Henry	Ashley Park, Surrey	1721 1 6	2374	3
Fletcher, John C. ...	Dale Park, Arundel	1958 1 27	1850	12
Fletcher, Wm. H. B.	Bognor ...	1207 3 33	2130	5
Frewen, Edward ...	Northiam ...	3529 3 32	3894	0
Gage, Viscount ...	Firle Place, Lewes	13739 1 19	12944	1
Gates, Thomas ...	Shoreham ...	1078 0 24	1302	13
Gibson, Geo. C. Carew	Pulborough ...	3772 2 15	2648	19
Gilbert, Hon. Mrs. ...	Eastbourne ...	3526 2 21	5734	3
Godman, Jos. ...	Hascomb ...	2169 2 4	3502	7
Goldsmiths' Company	Goldsmiths' Hall ...	1997 1 0	1883	15
Goring, Sir Charles	Highden, Steyning	3956 0 34	3835	17
Goring, Rev. John ...	Wiston ...	14139 3 33	13705	8
Gorringe, W. P. ...	Southwick ...	1275 1 6	3005	15
Gray, F. ...	Pippingford Park ...	2229 1 15	1221	7
Gregory, George B. ...	Hurstgreen ...	1623 0 25	1905	18
Hankey, John A. ...	Balcombe ...	2462 3 27	2361	12
Harcourt, Col. F. V.	Buxted Park ...	2737 1 22	3447	15
Harcourt, Hon. Mrs.,	Shipley ...	1028 2 30	1837	15
Hare, C. J. ...	Brook Street, W. ...	1009 0 31	690	9
Hasler, Rd., Trustees	Kirdford ...	1325 2 17	717	7
Hasler, Wm. W. ...	Chichester ...	1397 3 6	2433	16
Hawkins, John H. ...	Petworth ...	1572 0 0	1548	8

LANDOWNERS IN SUSSEX OF OVER 1,000 ACRES. 249

NAME.	ADDRESS.	GROSS RENTAL.			
		ACREAGE.	£	s.	
Hawkshaw, John ...	Liphook ...	3989	8 14	2908	10
Henderson, R. ...	Leatherhead ...	1784	0 23	1405	14
Henty, James ...	Blackdown, Hasle- mere ...	1485	1 35	1103	3
Hersee, Dennett ...	Burpham ...	1067	0 2	777	19
Hill, Lord Arthur W.	Ardingly ...	1342	0 1	1346	10
Hollist, Hasler ...	Lodsworth ...	1097	1 34	1154	19
Hoper, Richard ...	Horsham ...	1059	1 4	949	5
Hornby, Rear-Adm.	Lonington, Emsworth	4479	0 33	2776	8
Christ's Hospital, Governors of ...	London ...	1942	2 0	3488	0
Hubbard, Wm. G. ...	Horsham ...	1976	1 0	2188	2
Hurst, Rev. John ...	Pulborough ...	1165	1 14	986	18
Hurst, R. H. ...	Horsham ...	2976	1 6	4504	15
Hussey, Edward ...	Lamberhurst ...	2047	1 25	2558	19
Huth, Louis ...	Possingworth ...	1662	2 15	1780	15
Jackson, H. H., Trustees of ...	Hartfield ...	1016	0 32	538	10
Jervoise, Sir C. J. ...	Idsworth ...	1055	3 5	615	1
Lamb, Sir Archibald	Pall Mall Place ...	1159	3 35	1012	10
Lampson, Sir C. ...	Worth ...	1265	0 15	1139	10
Lane, Henry Charles	Westmeston ...	2556	1 37	2313	19
Larnach, Donald ...	Brambletye ...	1391	0 0	1214	7
Langford, F., Exors.	Ninfield ...	1302	1 6	2498	16
Leconfield, Lord ...	Petworth ...	30221	2 31	29688	0
Leslie, Col. Charles	Slindon ...	4350	1 9	3707	2
Liddell, H. C. ...	Peasmarsh ...	2499	1 9	3275	2
Liverpool, Earl of ...	Buxted Park ...	1525	2 12	1330	1
Lloyd, Col. Carr ...	Lancing ...	1846	3 0	3878	8
Margesson, Col. Wm.	Worthing ...	1801	0 10	2661	9
Meyrick, O. J. A. F.	Bodorgan, Anglesey	6660	2 7	4226	8
Micklethwaite, F. J.	Grosvenor Square...	1158	0 26	2239	14
Micklethwaite, H. S.	Burlington Gardens	1513	2 25	1850	4
Milbanke, Sir P. ...	Chichester ...	1216	1 25	1043	16
Mitford, Wm. T. ...	Pittshill, Petworth	2071	3 27	2524	2
Montefiore, John ...	Hastings ...	1422	0 18	1722	16
Montefiore, Joseph M.	Worth Park ...	1394	2 29	1720	12
Napper, Henry F. ...	Wisborough Green	1158	1 30	692	0
Napper, John ...	Kirdford ...	2661	1 21	1910	15
Nevill, Reginald H.	Dangstein, Peters- field ...	2093	2 9	2008	5
Norfolk, Duke of ...	Arundel ...	19217	3 31	29760	9
Noyes, Thomas H. ...	Gate Street, W.C....	1171	3 34	1060	10
Ogle, Lady ...	Patcham ...	1296	1 27	4272	0
Onslow, D. ...	Drungewick ...	1330	0 7	666	7
Padwick, Henry ...	Horsham ...	2884	2 5	3166	5
Paine, Col. John ...	Patcham ...	1459	2 18	1632	16
Papillon, Thomas ...	Crowhurst ...	3740	3 0	2915	0

NAME.	ADDRESS.	ACREAGE.	GROSS RENTAL.	
			£	s.
Peachey, William ...	Ebernal, Kirdford...	1186 2 36	745	15
Pennyfather, E. ...	Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin ...	1242 2 1	1330	11
Pix, Thomas S. ...	Peasmarsh ...	1596 0 16	2412	19
Prescott, Sir G. R....	Isenhurst, Mayfield	2121 2 39	1729	5
Prime, Arthur ...	Arundel ...	1204 0 31	1989	4
Railway Company ...	London Bridge ...	2162 2 32	91322	1
Ramsbotham, James	Withyham ...	1713 0 25	1208	18
Reeves, Robert ...	Chiddingly ...	1057 3 20	1052	3
Richmond, Duke of...	Goodwood Park ...	17117 0 32	19283	7
Rodney, Lord ...	Ashurst ...	1189 3 38	1000	8
Rossiter, Eliz. M. ..	Iford ...	1461 2 12	1270	10
Schroeter, Fred. A.	Mottingham, Eltham	2559 0 18	2186	15
Sclater, James Henry	Newick Park ...	1644 1 26	1401	0
Scutt, Rev. T. S.,	Bognor ...	3914 2 26	3110	6
Searle, Rev. Canon...	Hellingly ...	1160 3 24	1204	18
Sergison, Warden ...	Cuckfield ...	4388 1 15	4536	5
Shadwell, Wm. D. L.	Fairlight ...	3689 2 0	4230	13
Sheffield, Earl of ...	Sheffield Park ...	4537 2 11	3585	0
Shelley, Lady ...	Maresfield Park ...	3865 1 32	3685	7
Shelley, Sir John ...	Boscombe Lodge, Hants ...	1386 0 23	2298	10
Sheppard, Fred. ...	Folkington ...	1848 2 25	1864	18
Shiffner, Rev. Sir G.	Coombe Place, Lewes	3804 0 8	3645	5
Smith, Benj. Leigh...	Salehurst ...	1099 2 23	865	15
Smith, Geo., Exors. of	Worth ...	2409 0 7	732	5
Smith, Lawrence ...	Hurstpierpoint ...	1048 3 9	1181	9
Stanford, Benett ...	Hove ...	1000 1 12	3252	5
Steere, Lee ...	10, King St., S.W.	1296 0 15	626	13
Streatfield, Richard J.	Uckfield ...	2272 1 10	3235	13
Tanner, Mrs. P. ...	Patcham ...	1278 0 28	1146	15
Taylor, William ...	Glyndeleigh, West- ham ...	1228 3 13	1630	4
Thomas, F. F., Exors.	Glynde Place ...	2236 0 27	3011	3
Waldegrave, Countess	Hastings ...	2357 0 11	3552	10
Wetherall, Nathan...	Ticehurst ...	1892 3 16	1661	15
Wilberforce, S. ...	East Lavington ...	3554 2 27	3000	9
Wilder, George ...	Stanstead ...	3679 3 12	3364	0
Wilson, Spencer ...	Searles, Fletching..	1484 0 37	1323	5
Winterton, Earl of ...	Kirdford ...	3332 1 33	2042	15
Wisden, Thomas F....	Worthing ...	2789 1 30	4273	13
Woods, John W. ...	Chilgrove ...	1209 0 33	783	5
Woodward, Mrs. ...	Winkenhurst, Hel- lingly ...	1726 2 23	1694	14
Wyatt, Hugh P. ...	Cissbury ...	1288 1 30	1727	9
Wyndham, G. Hugh	Rogate, Petersfield	2068 0 15	1815	9

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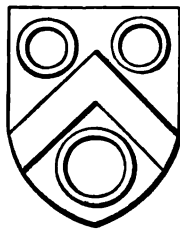
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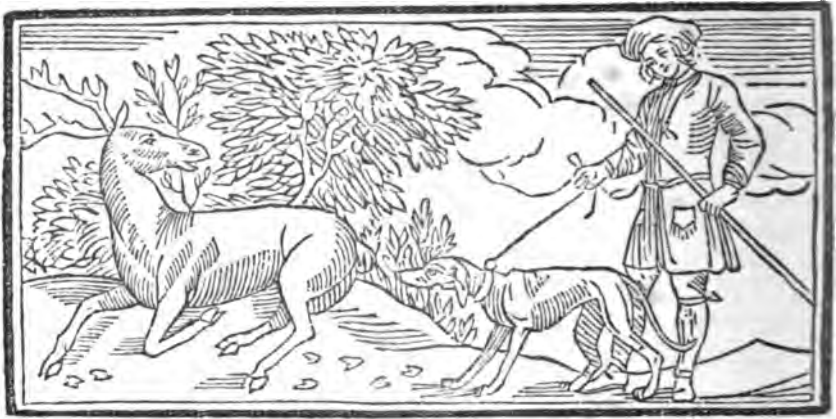
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To the Nobility, Gentry, or Others

WHO have Occasion to remove Red or Fallow Deer out of any Forest, Chace, Park or Paddock, they may be inform'd of a Person who has the safest Method of removing Deer, and is provided with Waggon, Toils, &c. for that Purpose. He was brought up under his Father who was Yeoman of the Tents and Toils to their Majesties King *Charles II.* King *James II.* King *William* and Queen *Anne.*

The said Person takes them, not in the usual Manner with Curr Dogs and Buckstalls, to throw them, but so as to cause them to walk into the Waggon themselves, be their Number ever so great, or the Distance to be removed, even to the furthest Part of *England*, any Time betwixt *November* and *April.*

If any Person has a Park of Deer to dispose of, or wants to stock one, he can assist them therein; likewise, if a Woodman or Keeper is wanted, he can recommend a Person of Probity and Judgment, who has been regularly bred to the Business.

N. B. Enquire of *C. H.* at *Christopher Martin's*, at the *Star*, by *Fleet market*, near *Fleet-street*, *London.*

The above is a *fac-simile* of a small "hand bill," about 8 inches by 5, of the date temp. George I.

"C. H." was Charles Howard or Hoard, who was some time Keeper of Hampton Court Palace, and died May 26, 1770, æt. 91, and was buried at Cuckfield. He had three brothers, who were all surgeons at Guildford, in Surrey; Thomas, one of them, married Letitia, daughter of Sir Richard Heath, Baron of the Exchequer. C. H.'s descendants of the same names are living at Hartley Row, co. Hants. Lucy, one of his daughters, married Rev. Jonathan Morgan, Rector of Street 37 years; another daughter, Catharine, married John Ellis, gent., lord of a moiety of the Manor of Iford, and both lie buried in Rodmell Churchyard. He was father of Charles Ellis, who was father of William Ellis, both of Hurstpierpoint, who was father of W. S. Ellis (the author of this book) and Charles Ellis, of Rodmell Place. Charles Howard or Hoard was son of Thomas Hoard, who married Catharine, daughter of Wm. Gunn, yeoman of the Tents and Toils. He is supposed to be the same Thomas Hoard who was baptised at St. Bride's, London, 1633, who was descended from Alan Horde, Esq., of Ewell and the Middle Temple, who was descended from the ancient family of Hord, of Hord's Park, near Bridgnorth, in Salop. (See a full account of the Family in Howard's "Miscellanea Genealogia et Heraldica" for December, 1881.)



[From a drawing (in "Vis. of Yorks." 1585, "Harl. MSS.," 1394, Brit. Mus.), from the original in the window of the chapel in Mr. Vavasour's House at Hazelwood, of the date of Rich. II. or Henry V.]



